



# Homelessness Prevention and Relief: England 2013/14 Official Statistics

24 July 2014

- In 2013/14, a total of **227,800 cases of homelessness prevention or relief** are estimated to have taken place outside the statutory homelessness framework in England. Of these cases, 209,300 (92 per cent) were preventions and 18,500 (8 per cent) were cases of relief.
- In 2013/14, **51 per cent** of cases of homelessness prevention and relief involved the household being assisted to obtain alternative accommodation. The remaining **49 per cent** involved the cases being assisted to remain in their existing home. In 2012/13 this was 53% and 47% respectively.
- The total number of cases of homelessness prevention or relief **increased by 12 per cent** when compared to 2012/13. This overall change includes an increase in the number of preventions from 181,900 to 209,300 (increase of 15 per cent) and a decrease in the number of cases of relief from 21,000 to 18,500 (12 per cent).
- Of those cases who were **assisted to remain in their own homes**, the two most common Prevention actions were:
  - Assistance to resolve problems with housing benefit (24,400 cases, or 22 per cent);
  - Assistance including actions such as resolving anti-social behaviour, tackling disrepair through action against landlords or grants to improve conditions, or adaptations to the property (19,800 cases, or 18 per cent).
- Of those cases who were **assisted to find alternative accommodation**, the most common Prevention and Relief actions were:
  - In **prevention** 22,500 cases (23 per cent) were offered private rented sector accommodation with a landlord incentive scheme. A further 22,300 cases (23 per cent) were made a Part 6 offer of local authority accommodation or nominated to a Private Registered Provider;
  - The action most frequently used to **relieve** homelessness was also to offer private rented sector accommodation with a landlord incentive scheme (3,500 cases, or 19 per cent).

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# Introduction

This annual release presents official statistics on homelessness prevention and relief in England that took place outside the statutory homelessness framework (see page 9) in 2013/14. Under the *Homelessness Act 2002*, local housing authorities must have a strategy for preventing homelessness in their district. The strategy must apply to everyone at risk of homelessness, including cases where someone is found to be homeless but not in priority need and cases where someone is found to be intentionally homeless.

**Homelessness prevention** involves providing people with the ways and means to address their housing and other needs to avoid homelessness. This is done by either assisting them to obtain alternative accommodation or enabling them to remain in their existing home.

**Homelessness relief** occurs when an authority has been unable to prevent homelessness but helps someone to secure accommodation, even though the authority is under no statutory obligation to do so. Further definitions relating to homelessness prevention and relief can be found on pages 11-13.

## Total homelessness prevention and relief activity

An estimated total of **227,800** cases of homelessness prevention or relief took place outside the statutory homelessness framework (see previous page) in England during 2013/14.

Of the total cases, **209,300 (92 per cent)** were preventions and **18,500 (8 per cent)** were cases of relief. Of the prevention outcomes, 98,000 households (47 per cent) were assisted to obtain alternative accommodation whilst 111,300 (53 per cent) were able to remain in their existing home.

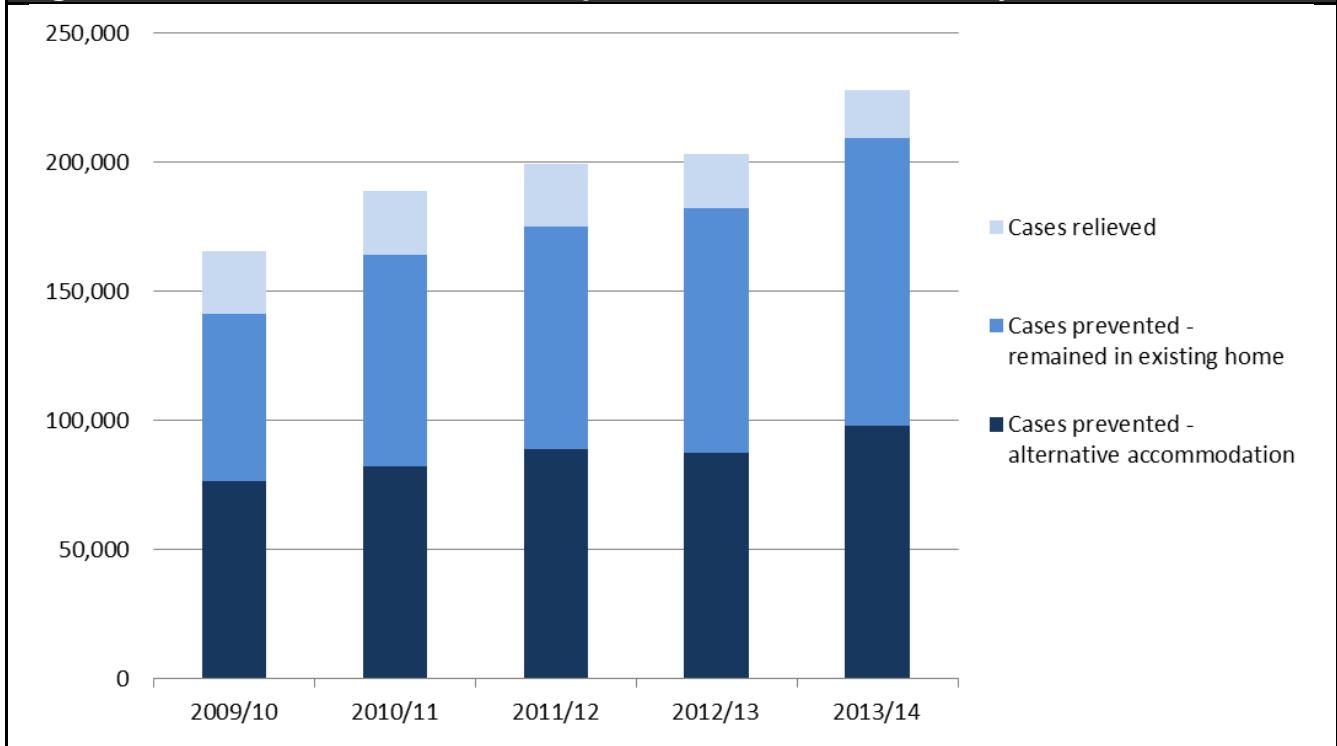
Table 1: Outcome of homelessness prevention and relief, England, 2009/10 to 2013/14

Total cases of prevention and relief		Relief		Prevention				Of which prevention cases where household:		
		Number of cases	% of grand total	Number of cases	% of grand total	Assisted to obtain alternative accommodation	Able to remain in existing home			
2009/10		165,200	24,300	15%	140,900	85%	76,500	54%	64,400	46%
2010/11		188,800	24,800	13%	164,100	87%	82,300	50%	81,800	50%
2011/12		199,000	24,200	12%	174,800	88%	88,800	51%	86,000	49%
2012/13	R	202,900	21,000	10%	181,900	90%	87,200	48%	94,700	52%
2013/14	P	227,800	18,500	8%	209,300	92%	98,000	47%	111,300	53%

Note: R Revised data P Provisional data

Table 1 and Figure 1 set out national trends for 2009/10 to 2013/14. Although figures for 2008/09 were collected, national figures including estimates for non-responding local authorities were not produced. The available figures for 2008/09 are therefore not comparable with those for later years and are not included in the table.

**Figure 1: Outcome of homelessness prevention and relief activity 2009/10 to 2013/14**



The total number of cases of homelessness prevention/relief increased by 12 per cent compared to 2012/13. This overall change includes an increase in the number of preventions from 181,900 to 209,300 (increase of 15 per cent) and a decrease in the number of cases of relief from 21,000 to 18,500 (12 per cent). Of the prevention cases, cases where the household was assisted to obtain alternative accommodation increased by 12 per cent whilst cases able to remain in their existing home increased by 18 per cent.

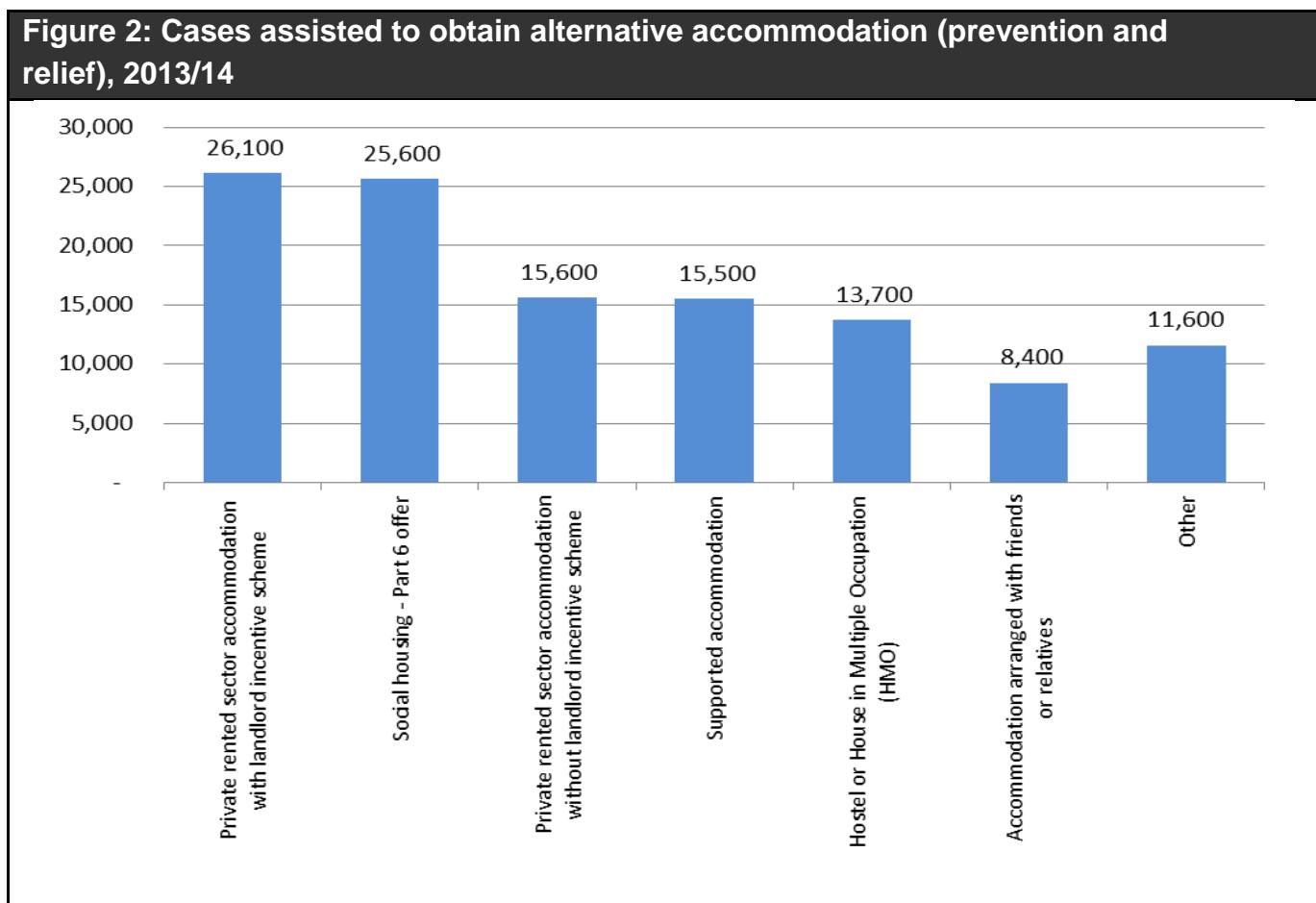
See Live Tables 787, 788 and 789 published alongside this release for further information on national totals. In particular, Live Table 787 comprises the information given in Table 1 and a quarterly breakdown for each year and Live Table 788 gives a breakdown by type of action taken. Live table 789 gives a further breakdown into cases of prevention and relief of those cases assisted to obtain alternative accommodation. Please note the issues discussed in the *Data source and quality* section when making comparisons using these figures.

# Type of homelessness prevention and relief activity

This section summarises the figures given in Live Table 788.

## Cases assisted to obtain alternative accommodation (prevention and relief): 51 per cent of all prevention and relief activity

The proportion of all prevention and relief activity that assisted households to obtain alternative accommodation has decreased from 53 per cent in 2012/13, to 51 per cent of all 227,800 cases in 2013/14. In this period, the number of prevention and relief cases that were assisted to obtain alternative accommodation increased from 108,200 to 116,500. Figure 2 shows the distribution of the 116,500 prevention and relief cases that were assisted to obtain alternative accommodation.



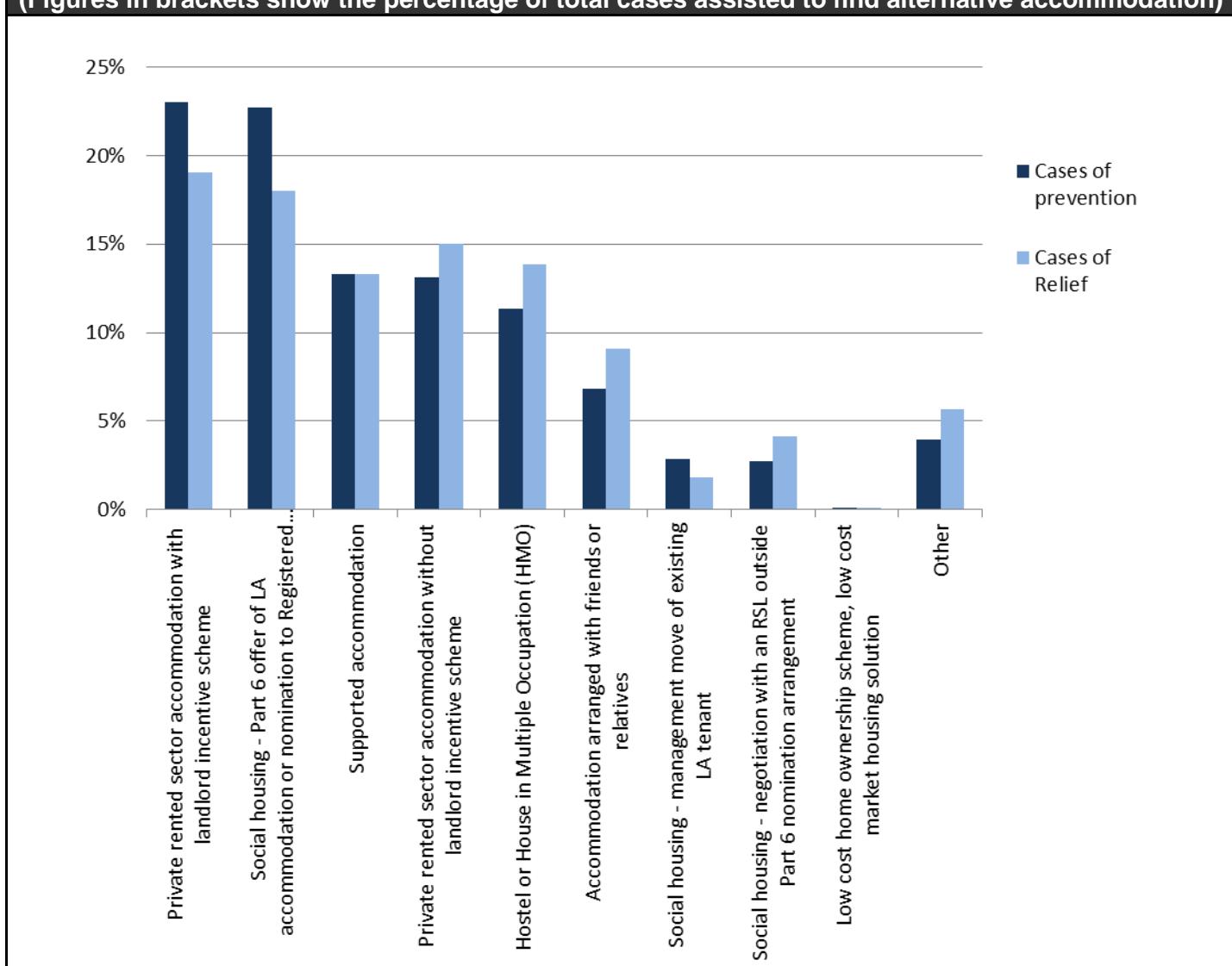
The largest group of cases (26,100) who were assisted to obtain alternative accommodation was assisted by means of private rented sector accommodation with a [landlord incentive scheme](#) provided by the local authority or partner organisation. Although this was still the most common method of finding alternative accommodation (22 per cent of all cases), there was a fall in the number of these cases for the fourth year running, down from 26,200 in 2012/13 (a decrease of less than 1 per cent).

25,600 cases (22 per cent) were assisted to secure social housing in the form of a Part 6 offer of the local authorities' own accommodation or nomination to a Private Registered Provider (formerly known as a Registered Social Landlord). This was an increase from 24,200 in 2012/13 (up 6 per cent).

Of the 116,500 cases that were assisted to find alternative accommodation, there were 98,000 cases of prevention action (84 per cent), and 18,500 cases of relief (16 per cent). These proportions have remained relatively stable since 2012/13.

Figure 3 shows separate figures for the types of homelessness prevention and relief taken in assisting cases to find alternative accommodation. These figures are also given in Live Table 789. The types of action taken are broadly similar for relief cases and prevention cases, with some minor differences. For instance local authorities (and their partner organisations) more frequently assist prevention cases by making a Part 6 offer of local authority accommodation or nomination to a Registered Provider (23 per cent compared to 18 per cent) or make a private rented sector offer with the landlord incentive scheme (23 per cent compared to 19 per cent).

**Figure 3: Action taken to assist cases to obtain alternative accommodation, 2013/14  
(Figures in brackets show the percentage of total cases assisted to find alternative accommodation)**

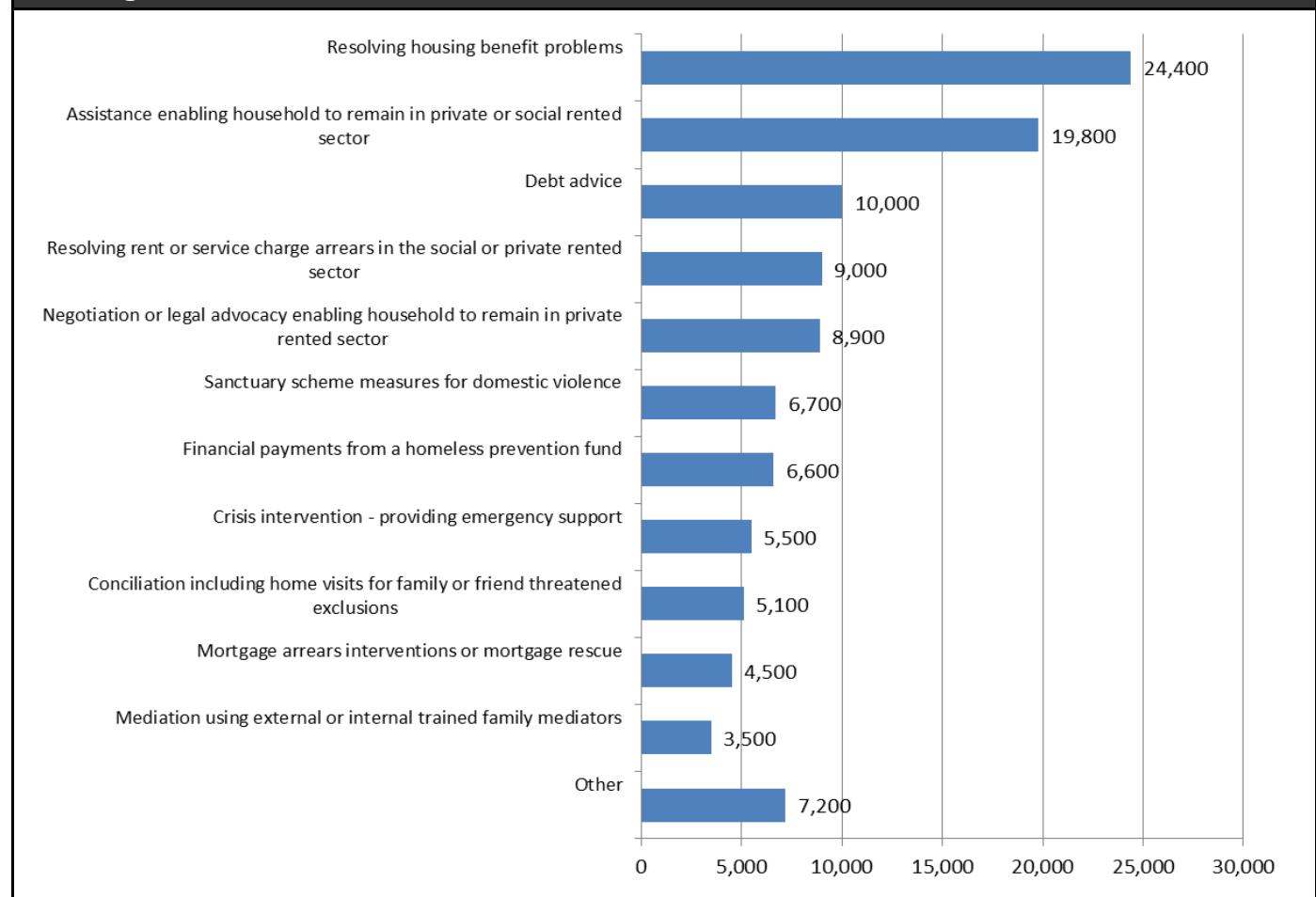


## Cases able to remain in their existing home: 49 per cent of total prevention and relief activity

This section summarises the figures given in Live Table 788.

The number of cases able to remain in their existing home increased from 94,700 in 2012/13 to 111,300 in 2013/14. The percentage of all prevention and relief activity where cases were assisted to remain in their own home increased slightly from 47 per cent to 49 per cent. Figure 4 shows the distribution of the types of prevention assisting cases to be able to remain in their existing home.

**Figure 4: Type of prevention actions taken in assisting cases to remain in their existing home, 2013/14**



The largest category of cases who were assisted to remain in their existing home (24,400 cases, 22 per cent) was as a result of help to [resolve housing benefit problems](#), which enabled the household to remain in their private or social rented sector accommodation. This was an increase of 129 per cent from the 2012/13 figure of 10,600.

The category with the second highest increase was for [crisis intervention](#), which increased by 50 per cent from 3,700 to 5,500. However this only accounted for 5 per cent of prevention cases. 19,800 cases (18 per cent) were able to remain in their home as a result of [assistance enabling the household to remain in their private or social rented sector accommodation](#), a decrease of 1

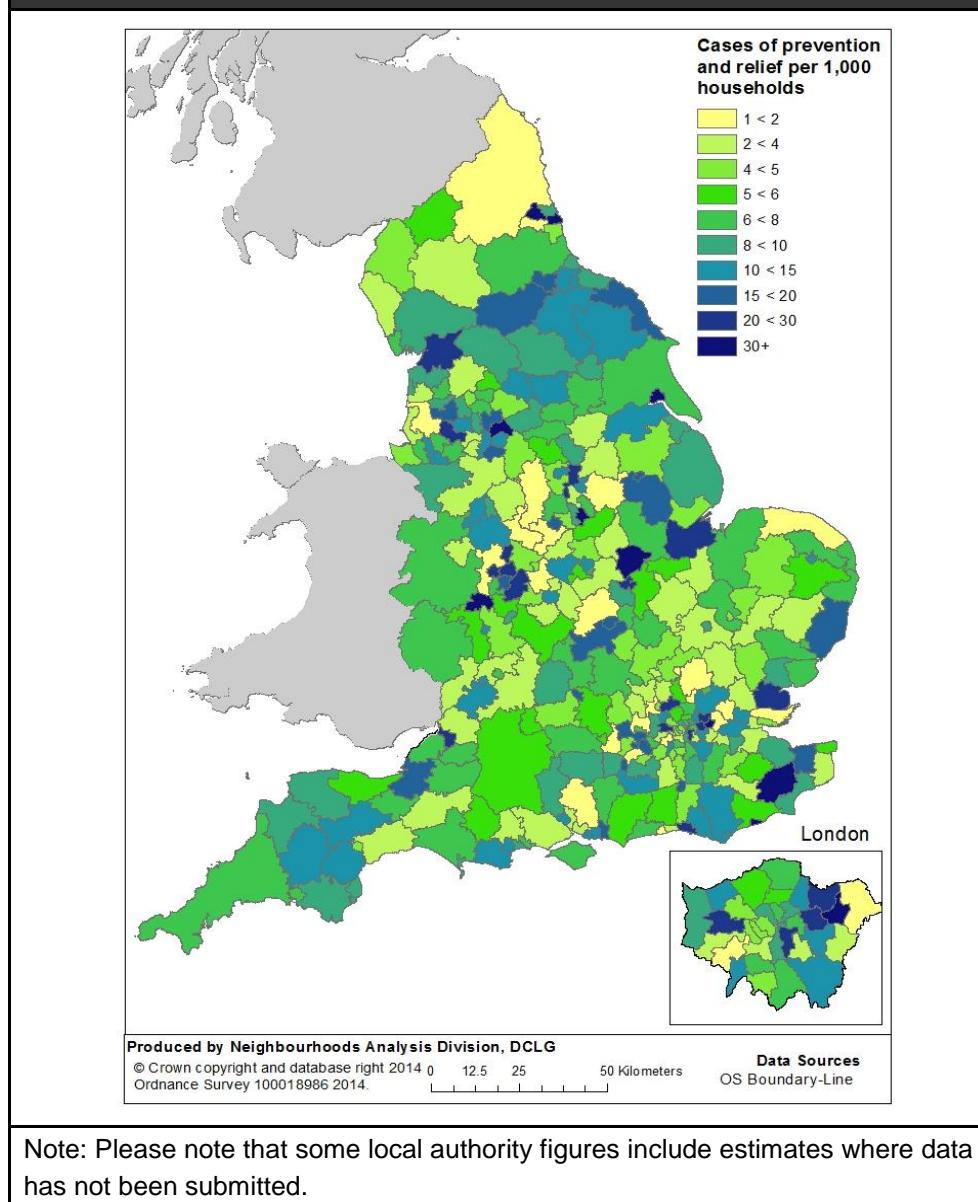
per cent compared to 2012/13.

Mortgage arrears interventions or mortgage rescue showed the largest percentage drop in cases of 17 per cent (down from 5,500 to 4,500), accounting for just 4 per cent of preventions. This was followed by a reduction of 14 per cent in debt advice, (down from 11,700 to 10,000 cases), which accounted for 9 per cent of prevention cases.

## London and rest of England homelessness prevention and relief activity

London had a total of 33,700 cases of prevention and relief, which is a rate of 10.0 cases per 1,000 households. This is a similar rate to the rest of England which has 194,100 cases of homelessness prevention and relief, with 10.1 cases per 1,000 households.

**Figure 5: Map of total cases of prevention and relief per 1,000 households by local authority, 2013/14**



However this is not the case for homelessness acceptances where the rate per 1,000 households is 4.5 in London and 1.9 in the rest of England. Therefore London shows a higher level of activity within their statutory duty compared to the rest of England, but there is no difference between them for activity outside it.

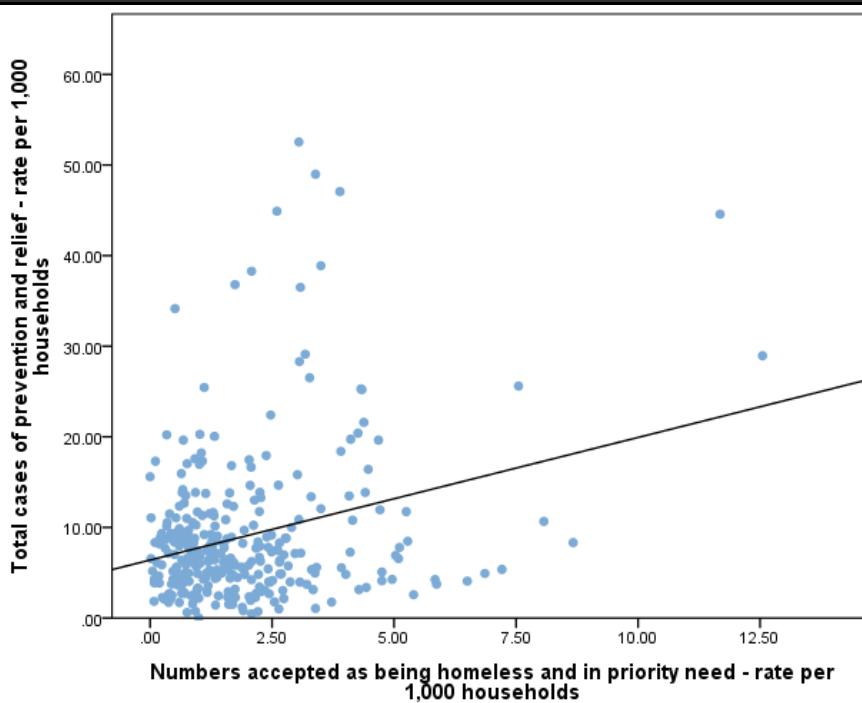
Figure 5 shows a map of the homelessness prevention and relief rate per 1,000 households for each local authority in England. The map demonstrates that although there are clusters of adjoining local authorities with similar rates of prevention and relief activity there is also a lot of variation. These figures are given in Live Table 792.

## Comparing homelessness prevention and relief activity with homelessness acceptances

When comparing rates of homelessness acceptances and rates of homelessness prevention and relief at local authority level, a weak positive correlation of 0.28 was found. The scatter chart in Figure 6 shows the relationship between the two.

The weak positive correlation loosely suggests that within those local authorities who provided data, those who have a higher rate of homelessness acceptances generally have a higher rate of homelessness prevention and relief, although there are exceptions to this.

**Figure 6: Relationship between rates of homelessness acceptances and rates of homelessness prevention and relief at local authority level 2013/14**



Note: Local authorities who did not submit data on both acceptances and prevention and relief were excluded from the correlation (17 in total).

# Further information

This is the sixth year for which figures on homelessness prevention and relief have been published by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

In this release, ‘cases’ refers to households or individuals.

As outlined in the Written Ministerial Statement of 18 September 2012, *Official Report*, Column 32WS, the Department for Communities and Local Government no longer publishes statistics by government office region. Figures are given for London in this release because they relate to the area covered by the Greater London Authority. The Written Ministerial Statement is available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/statistics-for-local-enterprise-partnerships-and-upper-tier-local-authorities>.

Please note we have made scheduled revisions to data for 2012/13. In the live tables, revised data is indicated by an “R” next to the relevant quarter. Data for 2013/14 is provisional and is labelled with a “P” in the tables. Statistical releases for previous years may be based on unrevised data. The live tables should be used for the most up-to-date data.

Questions about cases where positive action was **unsuccessful in preventing or relieving homelessness** were removed from the P1E form for 2013/14 because [response rates](#) for these questions were lower than for other questions.

## Statutory homelessness framework:

The Housing Act 1977, Housing Act 1996, and the Homelessness Act 2002, placed statutory duties on each local housing authority to provide free advice and assistance to households within its area who are homeless or are threatened with homelessness. Where the authority is satisfied that those who apply for assistance are eligible, unintentionally homeless and fall within a specified priority need group, a ‘main homelessness duty’ is owed.

Further information on the main homelessness duty is available at  
<https://www.gov.uk/homelessness-data-notes-and-definitions>

Further information and statistics on statutory homelessness are available at  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/homelessness-statistics>

# Accompanying tables

Accompanying tables are available to download alongside this release. These are:

**Table 787** Outcome of homelessness prevention and relief, England, 2009/10 to 2012/13

**Table 788** Type of homelessness prevention and relief, England, 2009/10 to 2012/13

**Table 789** Cases assisted to obtain alternative accommodation broken down by prevention and relief, England, 2009/10 to 2012/13

**Table 790 \*** Outcome of homelessness prevention and relief by region, England, 2009/10 to 2011/12

**Table 791 \*** Total cases of homelessness prevention and relief by type and region, England, 2009/10 to 2011/12

**Table 792** Outcome of homelessness prevention and relief by local authority, England, 2009/10 to 2012/13

\* Tables that give regional totals were frozen in 2012, meaning regional data is not available after 2011/12. Please see the Written Ministerial Statement at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/statistics-for-local-enterprise-partnerships-and-upper-tier-local-authorities>

## Detailed local authority level prevention and relief figures

Spreadsheets containing detailed prevention and relief figures at local authority level will be made available on our website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>

Related DCLG statistical releases are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics>

# Definitions of types of homelessness prevention and relief

## A. Homelessness prevention - household able to remain in existing home

The following are some examples of the many different types of positive action that can prevent homelessness. The list is not exhaustive.

1. Mediation using external or internal trained family mediators: This could be an external mediation service such as Relate or an in-house local authority service by staff who are trained in mediation.
2. Conciliation including home visits for family friend threatened exclusion: This includes:
  - home visits, where someone may be at risk of homelessness due to a threat of exclusion from parents, other relatives, or friends;
  - conciliation work by a partner organisation such as youth counselling.
3. Financial payments from a homeless prevention fund to enable someone to remain in the existing home: There are many innovative ways that local authorities have used payments from their 'homelessness prevention fund' to resolve a risk of homelessness, including payments to landlords to resolve problems caused by tenant damage. Any payments from a prevention fund to resolve rent arrears should be included.
4. Debt advice: This includes casework covering debt advice, including negotiation with creditors and advice on budgeting and money management.
5. Resolving housing benefit problems: This includes actions to resolve housing benefit problems such as assisting a vulnerable person at immediate risk of homelessness through non-payment of rent with making a housing benefit claim; action to deal with delays in payment; housing benefit arrears; verification of claim documents where there is a delay in benefit payments leading to a risk of homelessness; backdating of benefit claims; making a discretionary housing payment.
6. Resolving rent or service charge arrears in the social or private rented sector: This may include case work help that supports a household to manage any arrears repayment schedule.
7. Sanctuary scheme measures for domestic violence: Measures to enable a victim of domestic abuse or harassment to remain in their home with professionally installed security

measures. This may also include cases where someone was assisted to take legal action to protect their right to remain safely within the home.

8. Crisis intervention – providing emergency support: This includes cases where there is an imminent risk of homelessness because someone is unable to cope with his or her affairs and emergency intervention or crisis support is provided. Exclude cases where someone is receiving Supporting People Funded services.
9. Negotiation or legal advocacy to ensure someone can remain in accommodation in the private rented sector: This includes:
  - a. negotiation with private landlords who have or have threatened to issue a section 21 notice to resolve problems;
  - b. actions to resolve a threat of illegal eviction or to re instate illegally evicted tenant;
  - c. county court advocacy or court desk work by the local authority or its partners where court representation results in a case being struck-out, dismissed or adjourned;
  - d. assisting someone to afford their rent by negotiating a lower rent, increasing their income through helping them make a claim for benefits or making a discretionary housing payment or charity payment.
10. Providing other assistance that will enable someone to remain in accommodation in the private or social rented sector: This includes:
  - a. resolving anti-social behaviour;
  - b. tackling disrepair through action against landlords or grants to improve conditions;
  - c. adaptations to the property.
11. Mortgage arrears interventions or mortgage rescue: This includes:
  - a. negotiation with mortgage lenders and banks to reschedule debt payments or payment terms or offer a repayment break period;
  - b. providing support to enable re-mortgage; conversion to an interest-only mortgage to reduce outgoings; conversion to shared ownership.

## B. Homelessness prevention / relief - household assisted to obtain alternative accommodation

The following are different types of alternative accommodation that someone might be helped to obtain to prevent or relieve homelessness. The list is not exhaustive, but could include:

1. Any form of hostel or home in multiple occupation with or without support (including arrangements where the hostel stay may be less than six months but move-on accommodation will be provided as part of the ‘exit strategy’, excluding night shelter and crisis short-stay accommodation for rough sleepers such as an emergency assessment centre).
2. Private rented sector accommodation (with landlord incentive scheme provided by the local authority or partner organisation, including BOND schemes where no cash is paid up front, “Finders- Fee” schemes where a payment is made to a landlord, deposit payment schemes; rent in advance; landlord insurance payment schemes; or a combination of the above,
3. Private rented sector accommodation (without landlord incentive scheme) for example, where a local authority has built a relationship with a landlord or letting agent which enables the authority to refer households on benefit directly or to properties on a specific accreditation scheme.
4. Accommodation arranged with friends or relatives.
5. Supported accommodation including supported lodging schemes or successful referrals to supported housing projects.
6. Social housing (a management move of an existing local authority tenant).
7. Social housing (a ‘Part 6’ offer of LA own accommodation or nomination to a private Registered Provider (RP)).
8. Social housing (negotiation with an RP outside ‘Part 6’ nomination arrangements).
9. A low cost home ownership scheme or low cost market housing solution.

# Background

In April 2008, the quarterly P1E form (which collects data on local authorities' actions under homelessness legislation) was expanded to include a new section on the homelessness prevention and relief taking place outside the statutory framework. Authorities provide data on the numbers of households for whom casework and positive action took place in order to prevent or relieve homelessness, either by the authority themselves or by a partner organisation.

The Department for Communities and Local Government also publishes a quarterly statistical release, based on data from other sections of the P1E form, which provides summary information on English local housing authorities' activities under homelessness legislation (Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996).

The most recent release on Statutory Homelessness for England is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/homelessness-statistics#publications>

Local authorities are encouraged to offer prevention assistance to everyone who seeks housing assistance and considers they are at risk of homelessness in the near future, including single person households and others who may not appear to the authority to fall within a priority need category (however local authorities cannot use such prevention assistance to avoid their obligations under the homelessness legislation). Prevention assistance involves providing people with ways and means to address their housing and other needs to avoid homelessness. It includes activities which enable a household to remain in their current home, where appropriate, or which enable a planned and timely move and help sustain independent living. Everyone who falls within the scope of the authority's scheme and for whom positive assistance was provided during the quarterly period (either by the authority or a partner organisation) should be included.

Additionally, local authorities are encouraged to take steps to relieve homelessness and to record these cases where someone has been accepted as homeless but is not owed a duty to secure accommodation under the homelessness legislation (Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996). These are cases where the authorities have been unable to prevent homelessness, but nevertheless decide to ensure the applicant secures accommodation (although under no statutory obligation to do more than ensure the provision of advice and assistance) – for example, cases where someone is found to be homeless but not in priority need and/or intentionally homeless.

## Data source and quality

Local housing authorities report their prevention and relief activities by completing the quarterly P1E statistical return. All P1E returns submitted by local housing authorities undergo thorough validation and cross-checking and late returns are pursued to ensure overall response is as

complete and accurate as possible. Anomalous data are highlighted and verified by contacting the local authority.

Local authorities also provide details of any data checks they undertake. These can take the form of audits (by internal or external auditors), periodic quality checks on data extracts, or random quality checks. For the 2013/14 financial year, most authorities reported some form of checking on all data items in the return.

## A - Response rate

The following refers to the section of the P1E form collection information on successful prevention and relief activity only.

Full returns for the questions on successful prevention and relief activity for all four quarters of 2013/14 were provided by 316 out of the 326 local authorities. With the additional partial returns in each quarter, the overall response rate in 2013/14 was **98.7 per cent**. This was up compared with 2012/13, when the overall response was 98.3 per cent. The table below gives a further breakdown by quarter.

*Percentage of local authorities*

	<b>Full return</b>	<b>Partial return</b>	<b>Overall response</b>
<b>Apr - Jun</b>	98.2%	0.3%	98.5%
<b>Jul - Sep</b>	98.5%	0.3%	98.8%
<b>Oct - Dec</b>	98.2%	0.6%	98.8%
<b>Jan - Mar</b>	98.8%	0.0%	98.8%
<b>Total</b>	98.4%	0.3%	98.7%

In previous years, the overall response rate was lower for questions on the P1E form relating to *unsuccessful* prevention and relief activity. On average, 27 local authorities out of the 326 local authorities (8%) did not report the requested quarterly totals for unsuccessful preventions and reliefs. Questions relating to unsuccessful action were removed from the P1E in 2013/14.

## B - Comparisons with other years

This is the fifth year for which estimates for missing local authority data have been made, and so there are now four comparable years' worth of figures. Figures published for 2008/09 were as reported by local authorities, based on an overall 93 per cent response rate, and no estimates were made for missing data. National figures for 2008/09 are not therefore directly comparable with those for the five more recent years.

The estimates for missing local authority data are made by allocating local authorities into groups based on the former government region that they are in and by type of authority. For example, the West Midlands is split into two groups, one group of district and unitary authorities, the other of metropolitan districts. London is split into Inner and Outer London. Estimates are then calculated

by an automated grossing procedure which either (i) updates previously reported data based on the changes observed in other authorities in the same group or (ii) apportions totals based on ratios reported by these similar authorities.

Although more comprehensive reporting by local authorities over time, including recording and reporting of activity carried out by partner organisations, is known to have been a continuing contributing factor to the rise in activity reported for previous years, this appeared to have levelled off over the last two years, with full responses being made by the large majority of local authorities. This was one of the main reasons for deciding, when publishing the 2011/12 figures, that these no longer needed to be regarded as 'experimental' statistics.

## C – Possibility of under-reporting

It is possible that the figures include some under-recording of homelessness prevention and relief activity in cases where local authorities have been able to accurately collate and report their own activity, but do not have systems in place to comprehensively record activity by partner organisations (i.e. any organisation who assists the authority in tackling and preventing homelessness, and is either funded by the authority or has clients referred to them by the authority). However, there is some evidence that recording of partner organisation activity by local authorities has improved since data collection started for 2008/09.

The Department for Communities and Local Government's statistical quality guidelines are published here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-quality-guidelines>

## Methodology

1. **Rates per 1,000 households** have been calculated using the 2011-based household projections for mid-2013 produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government. These are consistent with the household projections published on 09 April 2013 at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-projections#2011-based-projections>

2. National figures in the text and accompanying tables are presented rounded to the nearest 100 households or applicants. Local authority figures provided in Live Table 792 are as reported and unrounded.
3. The map on page 8 is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office: © Crown copyright 100018986 2010.

# Revisions policy

This policy has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official statistics and the Department for Communities and Local Government Revisions Policy (found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-revisions-policy>).

There are two types of revision that the policy covers:

## Non-scheduled revisions

Where a substantial error has occurred as a result of the compilation, imputation or dissemination process, the statistical release, live tables and other accompanying releases will be updated with a correction notice as soon as is practical.

## Scheduled revisions

Local authorities can update their P1E returns following publication of the data. Data for the financial year 2012/13 has been revised in this publication. Data for 2013/14 is scheduled to be revised in the 2014/15 release. Revised figures are labelled in the tables with an “R”, provisional figures are labelled with a “P”.

Revisions to historic data (all data older than that currently due for scheduled revision) should be made only where there is a substantial revision, such as a change in methodology or definition. Where there are small changes that do not substantially change historic data, internal updates are maintained.

## Uses of the data

The homelessness prevention and relief figures are increasingly becoming a key basis of evidence on local authorities' homelessness activities. They are used by ministers and officials in the Department for Communities and Local Government in the formulation and monitoring of policy, the allocation of resources, performance monitoring and to support bids for funding from the Treasury. The data are used to ensure democratic accountability in answers to Parliamentary Questions, ministerial correspondence, Freedom of Information Act cases and queries from the public.

Local housing authorities are both providers and users of the statistics and use the data extensively in order to plan services, allocate resources, monitor performance and benchmark against other authorities. The voluntary sector also uses the statistics to monitor and evaluate housing policy and for campaigning and fundraising purposes.

## User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and encouraged. Responses should be addressed to the "Public enquiries" contact given in the "Enquiries" section below.

The Department's engagement strategy to meet the needs of statistics users is published here:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/engagement-strategy-to-meet-the-needs-of-statistics-users>

## Related links

The Department's policy priorities on responding to homelessness are set out at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/providing-housing-support-for-older-and-vulnerable-people/supporting-pages/dealing-with-homelessness>

Last year's Homelessness Prevention and Relief statistical release, providing summary figures for 2012/13, was published on 15 August 2013 and can be downloaded electronically from the Department for Communities and Local Government website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics#homelessness-prevention-and-relief>

The latest quarterly Statutory Homelessness statistical release, which provides summary information on local housing authorities' activities under homelessness legislation, can be downloaded electronically, from the Department for Communities and Local Government website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/homelessness-statistics#publications>

The Department's rough sleeping statistics can also be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/homelessness-statistics#publications>

Statistics on local authority revenue expenditure and financing in England can be found at the following link. The Revenue Outturn (RO)4 return relates to Housing Services and includes information on local authorities' expenditure on homelessness activities:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/local-authority-revenue-expenditure-and-financing>

Local housing authorities report their activities to prevent and relieve homelessness to the Department for Communities and Local Government by completing the quarterly P1E statistical

return. The latest form and guidance note can be found in the “Notes and Definitions” section of the Department’s website: <https://www.gov.uk/homelessness-data-notes-and-definitions>

## Devolved administrations

The scope of this data collection and statistical release is limited to homelessness prevention and relief activities carried out in England. Scotland publishes information on prevention and relief activity at the following link:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/RefTables>

In Wales, information on homelessness prevention is published as one of the National Strategic Indicators for local government (indicator HHA/013) at the following link:

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Local-Government/National-Strategic-Indicators-of-Local-Authority-Performance.>

Homelessness prevention and relief statistics are not published for Northern Ireland.

## Pre-release access

Details of officials who receive pre-release access to the Department for Communities and Local Government Homelessness Preventions and Relief statistical release up to 24 hours before release can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics>

The Homelessness Prevention and Relief statistical release is published on an annual basis.

## Enquiries

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Information on Official Statistics is available via the UK Statistics Authority website:

[www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/browse-by-theme/index.html](https://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/browse-by-theme/index.html)

Information about statistics at DCLG is available via the Department's website:  
[www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics)

This Statistical Release, as well as previous releases, can be accessed and all text, tables and charts downloaded electronically, from the Department's website at:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/homelessness-statistics>

Information about DCLG is available via the Department's website:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government>

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