

# Homelessness Case Level Information Collection (H-CLIC) – Quarter one (April, May, June 2018)

## Southwark Council

### Introduction

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) have developed a new way of reporting homelessness data, this is completed at case level and includes significantly more detail than the previous format of P1E data. It should be noted that this quarters data is experimental due to the difficulties many boroughs had in uploading their cases. The following data is for the quarter beginning in April and ending in June, 2018.

The data is sparse in areas and some London Local Authorities failed to record their temporary accommodation data successfully.

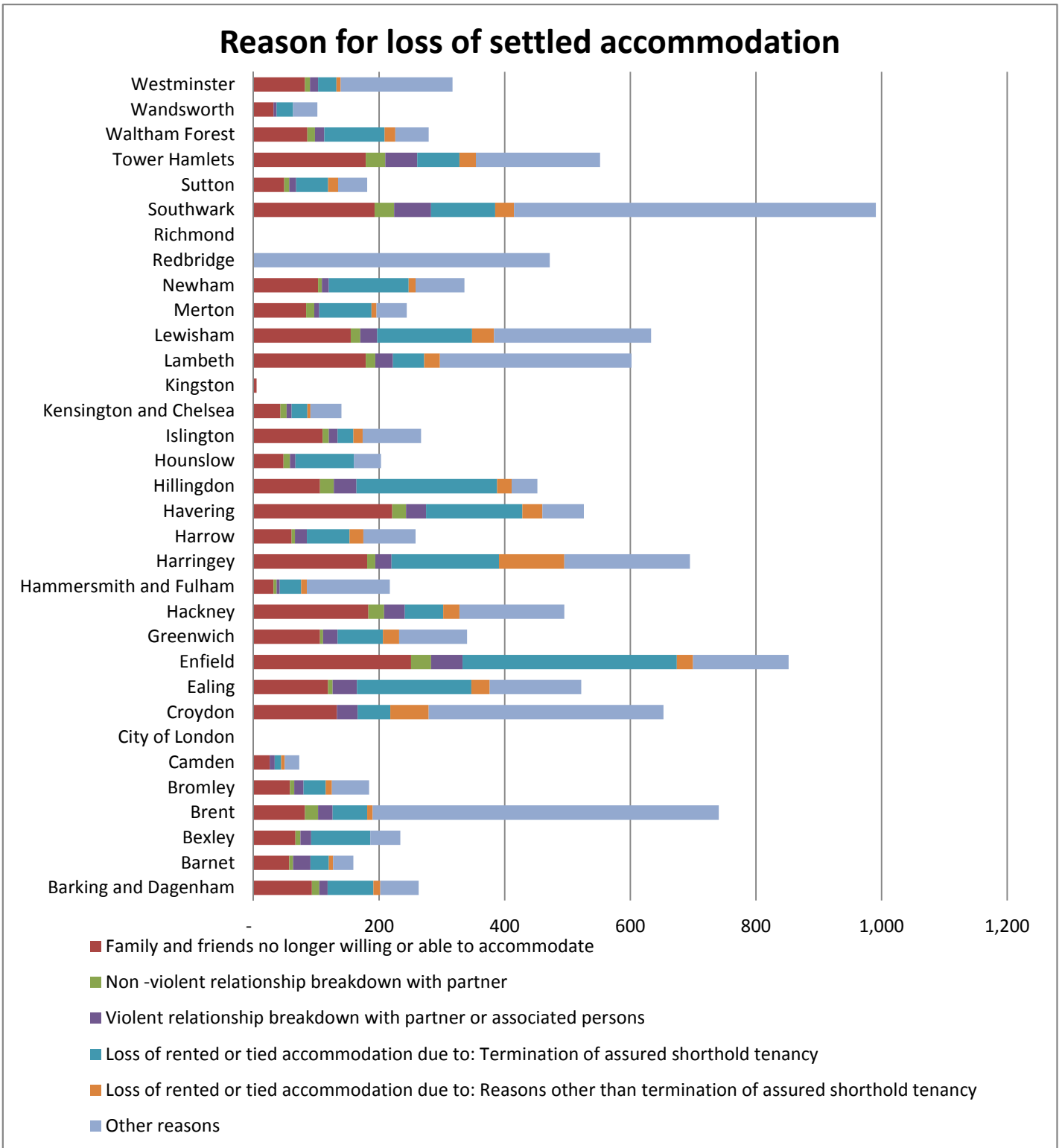
### Summary

- The prevention numbers in Southwark were the highest in London (465). Nationally Southwark recorded the second highest, Leeds Council recorded the greatest (469). Furthermore, Southwark recorded 991 homeless approaches in quarter 1 and 465 homeless preventions, therefore 47% of all Southwark's homeless approaches resulted in a homeless prevention.
- The percentage of clients still homeless at the end of the prevention stage is much lower in Southwark (5%) than in London (24%) and England (20%). This is due to the excellent prevention work being achieved in the service, additionally we are further advanced than other councils due to being a trailblazer borough.
- Additionally, Southwark Council had the 4<sup>th</sup> highest number of recorded homeless approaches nationally. Birmingham had the highest (1,396), Leeds the second highest (1,264), thirdly was County Durham (1,058), and Southwark fourth highest (991).
- The most prevalent reason for loss of settled accommodation in Southwark as found by the MHCLG was 'other'. Cases recorded this way are mainly preventions, such as discretionary housing payments (DHP cases), from quarter 2 we will be recording this in a more suitable manner.
- In the first quarter of 2018, Southwark recorded the 7<sup>th</sup> highest number of households in TA within London.
- The average number of households in temporary accommodation in London is 1,855. Southwark has 2,442 households living in temporary with the highest numbers being in Newham with 4,949 households living in temporary accommodation.
- The number of households in temporary accommodation in Southwark makes up 4% of the London total and 3% of the England total.

### Conclusion

Good quality H-CLIC data has real potential to inform policy and practice locally and nationally in order to reduce homelessness and we hope the MHCLG will work with local authorities to improve data collection and reporting arrangements. Initial data is sparse and conclusions cannot be drawn in some areas, from quarter 2 the picture will be fuller and future reports will be able to expand on temporary accommodation analysis and final duties. The decisions section is likely to be underreported for the first two quarters but will be explored in a report following the publication of the quarter 3 data.

Initial Decisions – can be [found here](#)



This graph shows the reason for loss of last settled accommodation as broken down by all London Local Authorities. One borough did not report on this, that borough is Richmond. Southwark total was **991**, compared to London which was **12,020**.

The most common reason for loss of settled home across the borough is family and friends no longer willing to accommodate, followed shortly by loss of accommodation due to termination of assured shorthold tenancy. Enfield council recorded the highest number of loss of rented accommodation due to termination of assured shorthold tenancy at **341**, making up **40%** of their **852** total. Out of all London boroughs Southwark

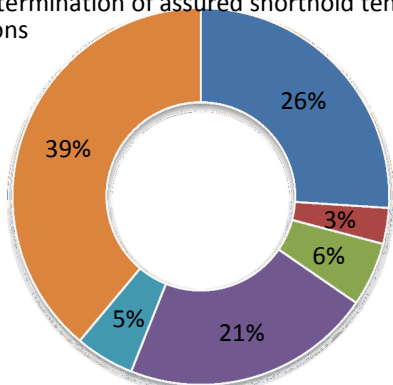
has recorded the highest number of clients whose loss of settled accommodation is due to a violent relationship breakdown (59), with the second highest number recorded by Tower Hamlets (51). In both London and Southwark, this reason makes up 6% of the total.

Reason for loss of settled accommodation for those owed a prevention or relief duty shown in England, London and then Southwark

The reason for loss of settled accommodation which makes up the most numbers in Southwark, London and England is 'Other'. There are 16 different reasons in total, all the remaining reasons (including the option 'other' itself) have been grouped into 'other'. Reasons included in this option could be loss of accommodation due to mortgage arrears or loss of social tenancy. By far the main reason in this grouping was 'other' though which suggests more accurate recording is required by Southwark and all other London councils in future.

**London - Total 12,020**

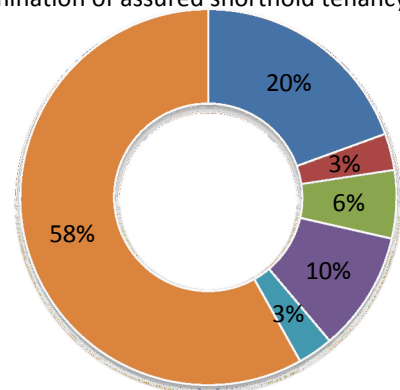
- Family and friends no longer willing or able to accommodate
- Non-violent relationship breakdown with partner
- Violent relationship breakdown with partner or associated persons
- Loss of rented or tied accommodation due to: Termination of assured shorthold tenancy
- Loss of rented or tied accommodation due to: Reasons other than termination of assured shorthold tenancy
- Other reasons



Loss of rented or tied accommodation due to termination of assured shorthold tenancy makes up only 10% of Southwark's total of 991, whereas in London this percentage is 21% and in England it is 24%. This could be due to our prevention work around private tenancy relations. Again, this data is skewed because of the usage of 'other' reason code. Southwark is responsible for 1.7% of all national homelessness cases.

**Southwark - Total 991**

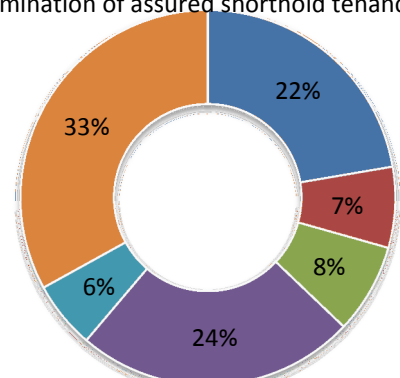
- Family and friends no longer willing or able to accommodate
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- Loss of rented or tied accommodation due to: Reasons other than termination of assured shorthold tenancy
- Other reasons



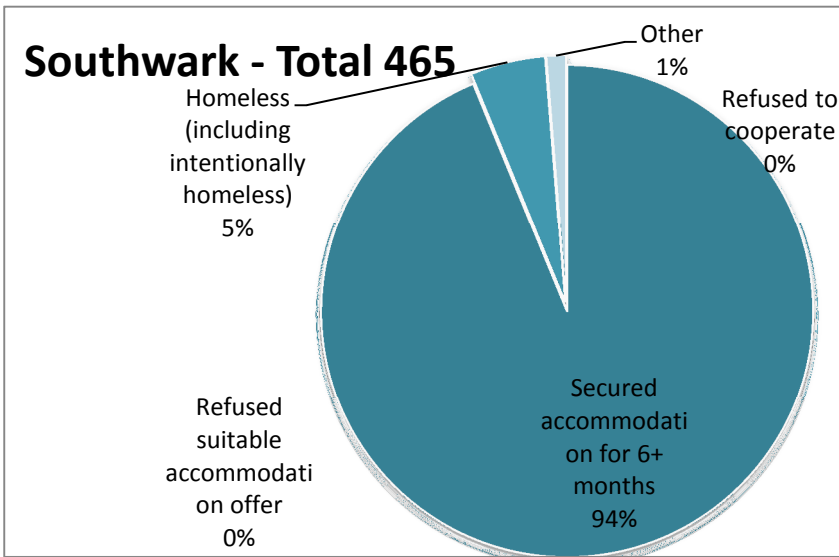
The amount of family or friend exclusions as reason for loss of settled accommodation in Southwark (20%) is lower than the London average (26%) but this is skewed because of the amount reported as 'other'. Southwark is also responsible for 8.2% of all London cases.

**England - Total 58,660**

- Family and friends no longer willing or able to accommodate
- Non-violent relationship breakdown with partner
- Violent relationship breakdown with partner or associated persons
- Loss of rented or tied accommodation due to: Termination of assured shorthold tenancy
- Loss of rented or tied accommodation due to: Reasons other than termination of assured shorthold tenancy
- Other reasons



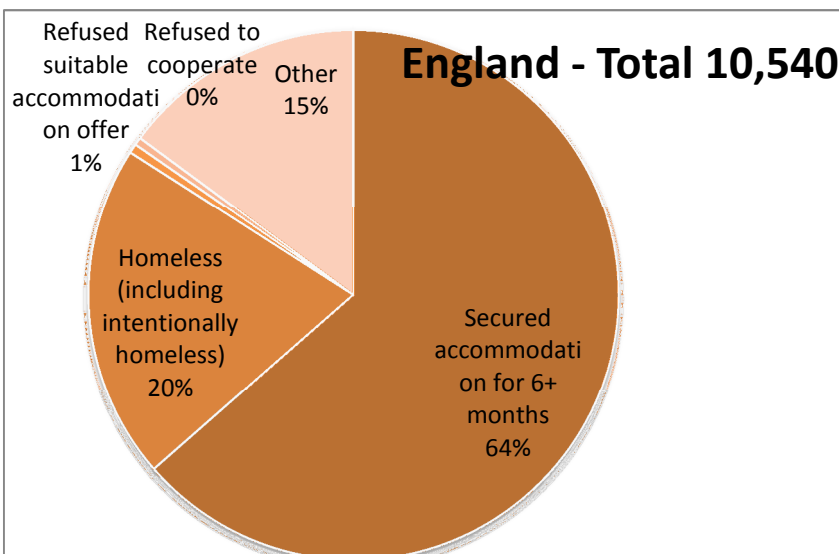
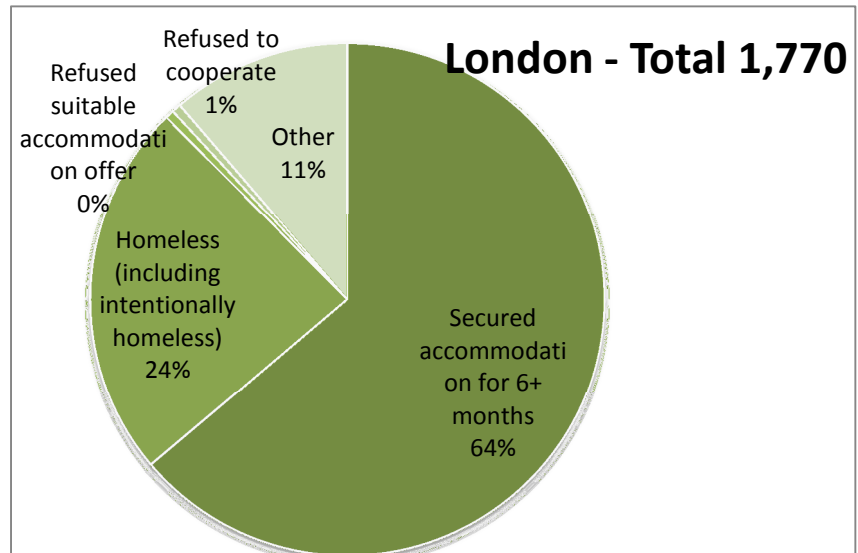
**PREVENTION - Prevention Duty Ending – analysis of figures from MHCLG [found here](#)**



The total number of households in Southwark where prevention duty ended was **465**, compared to **1,770** in London of which Southwark makes up **26%**. In England **10,540**, Leeds council had the highest number at **469**. Southwark makes up **4%** of this.

In Southwark, **94%** of prevention duty cases ended with an accommodation being successfully secured for 6+ months, compared to the London and National average of **64%**.

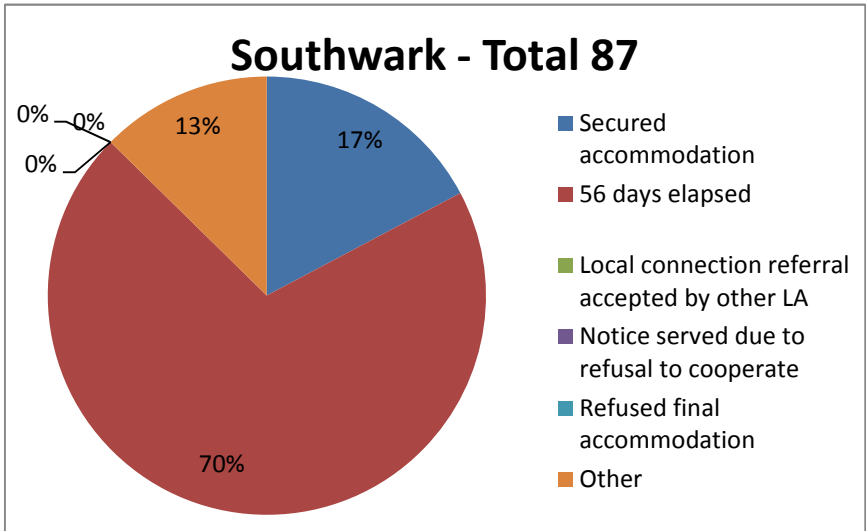
The prevention duty can also end due to the customer becoming homeless. When we compare the London and England averages (**24%** and **20%**) Southwark has notably lower numbers of this at **5%**. This demonstrates the excellent prevention work in Southwark Council.



The 'refusal to cooperate power' as introduced by the Homelessness Reduction Act has not been implemented by many Local Authorities. Within London, only Hillingdon reported using this power for a total of 6 cases within the first quarter. In England only Norwich reported using the new power with 8 cases.

**RELIEF - Relief Duty Data – analysis of figures from MHCLG [found here.](#)**

**Number of households where relief duty ended and the reason it ended**

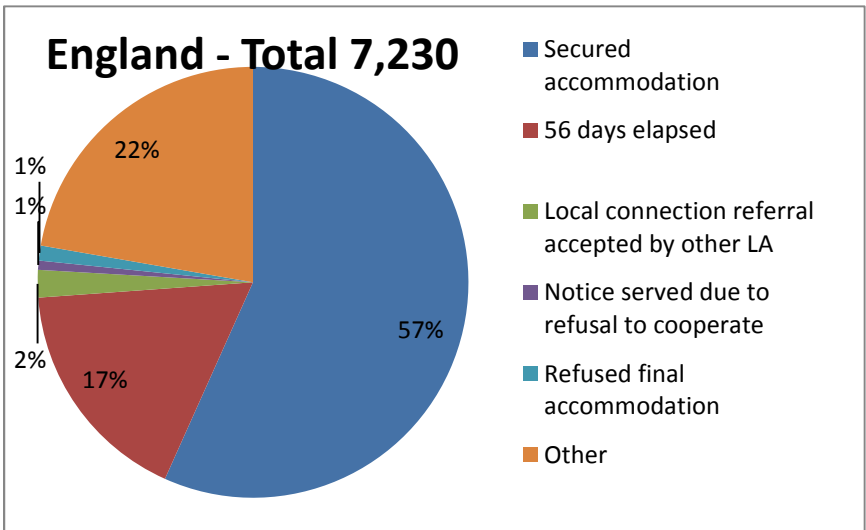
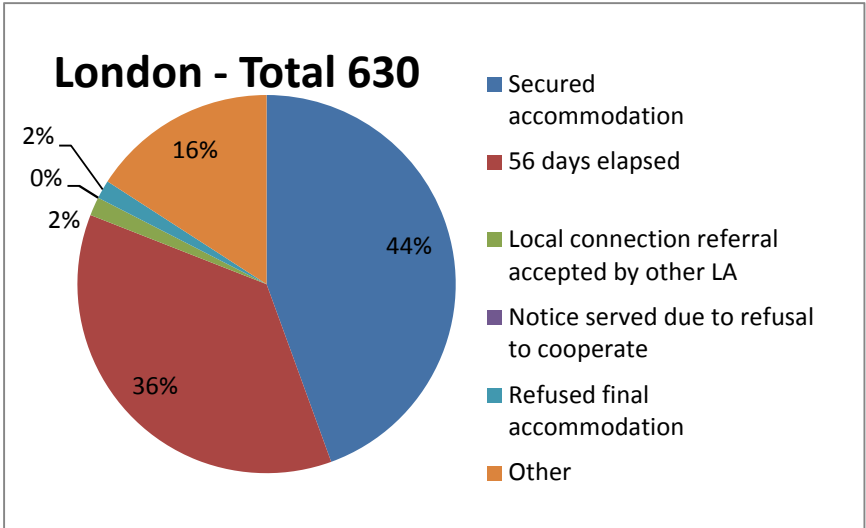


**61** households whose relief duty ended in Southwark were due to the 56 days elapsing which accounts for **17%** of the total (**87**). Out of the London boroughs Southwark reported the highest figures of households where relief duty ended, with Haringey recording the second largest figure with **68**.

In London there were no reports of relief duty ending due to a notice served under the refusal to cooperate power.

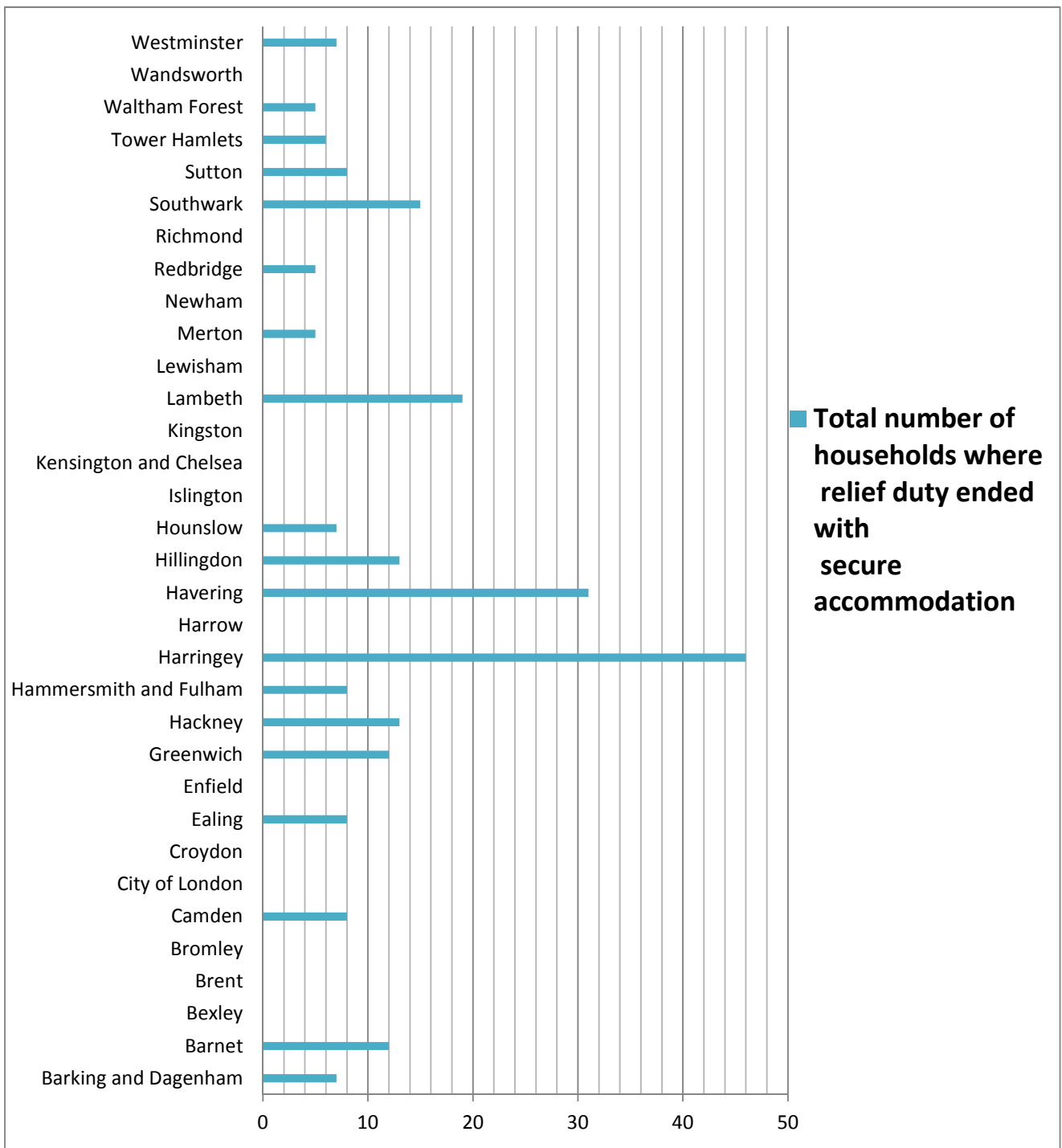
Due to the scope of the option of other as the reason for relief duty ended, high percentages of this can be seen across Southwark (**13%**), London (**16%**) and England (**22%**). Reasons included in this option would be withdrawal of application of client making own arrangements.

Southwark Council accounted for 13.8% of all relief cases in London, compared to 8.2% of all homelessness cases, this shows Southwark has prevention at the heart of its service delivery.



The most common reason for the end of the relief duty is 'Secured accommodation' in Southwark, London and Nationally. The average across England is considerably higher than in London or Southwark, due to the affordability crisis of housing in the capital.

Data showing the number of households to which the relief duty was recorded as ending with secure accommodation by borough

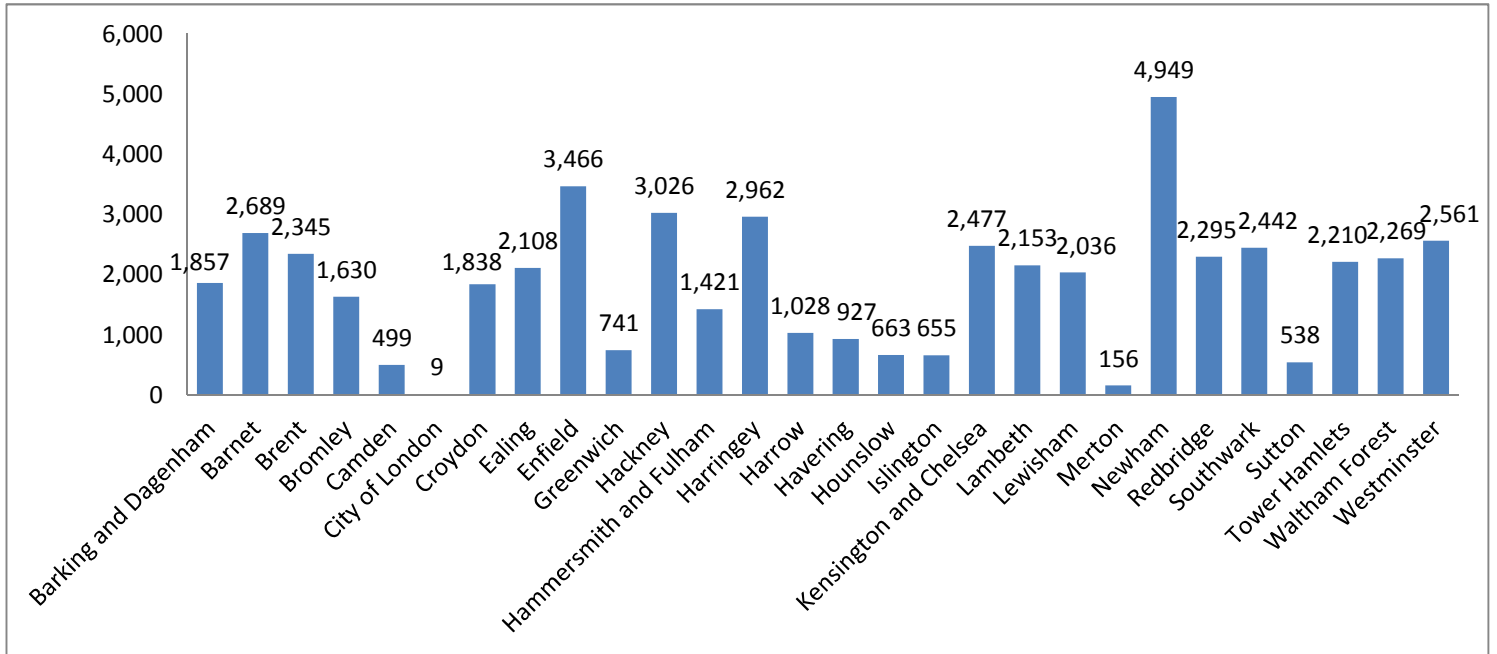


This graph shows the figures of secured accommodation at the end of the relief duty by borough. Haringey recorded the highest number with **46** household’s relief duty ending in secure accommodation. This makes up **16%** of the London total and **1%** of the national total. Southwark recorded **15** households relief duty ending in secure accommodation which is the **4<sup>th</sup>** largest in London. Havering and Lambeth recorded the **2<sup>nd</sup>** and **3<sup>rd</sup>** largest total.

Temporary Accommodation – temporary accommodation data – analysis figures from MHCLG [found here](#).

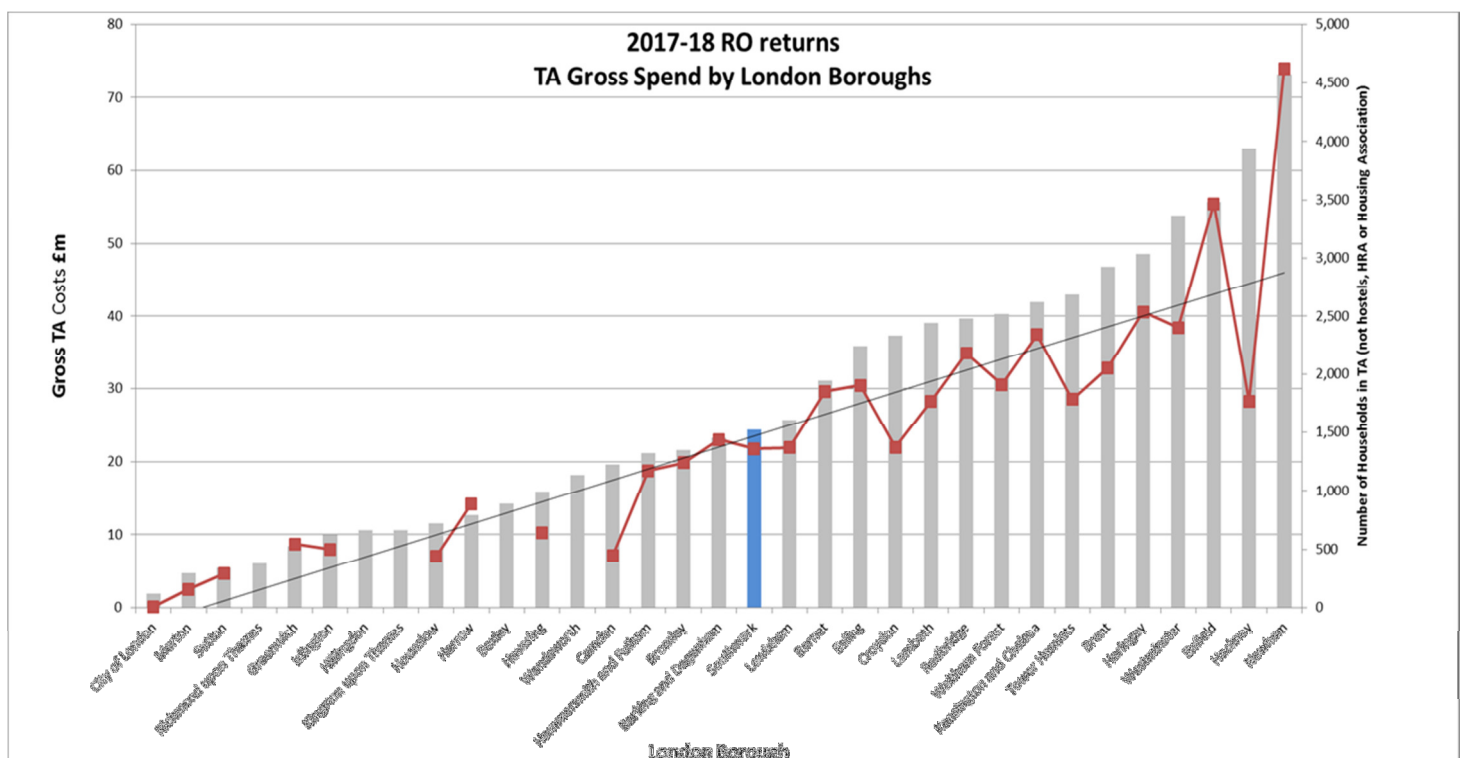
Households in Temporary Accommodation

This graph shows the total number of households in temporary accommodation (TA) in London boroughs. Bexley, Hillingdon, Kingston, Richmond and Wandsworth have been removed from this comparison as their data was not completed and therefore was removed.



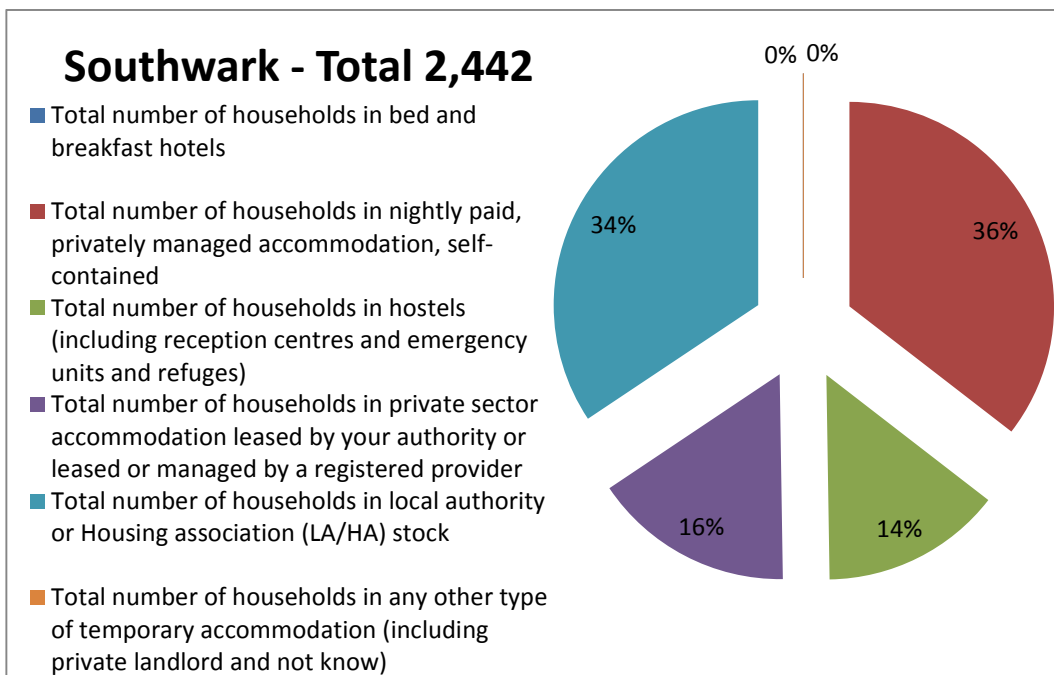
Southwark recorded having the 7<sup>th</sup> highest number of households in TA within the London boroughs (**2,442**). The highest number recorded was from Newham (**4,949**) and second was Enfield (**3,466**). Whereas the lowest numbers were recorded by City of London (**9**) and the second lowest in Merton (**156**).

The below graph shows the TA Gross Spend by London Boroughs for the financial year 2017-18, the red colour demonstrates the number of households in temporary accommodation while the grey which shows the gross TA cost.

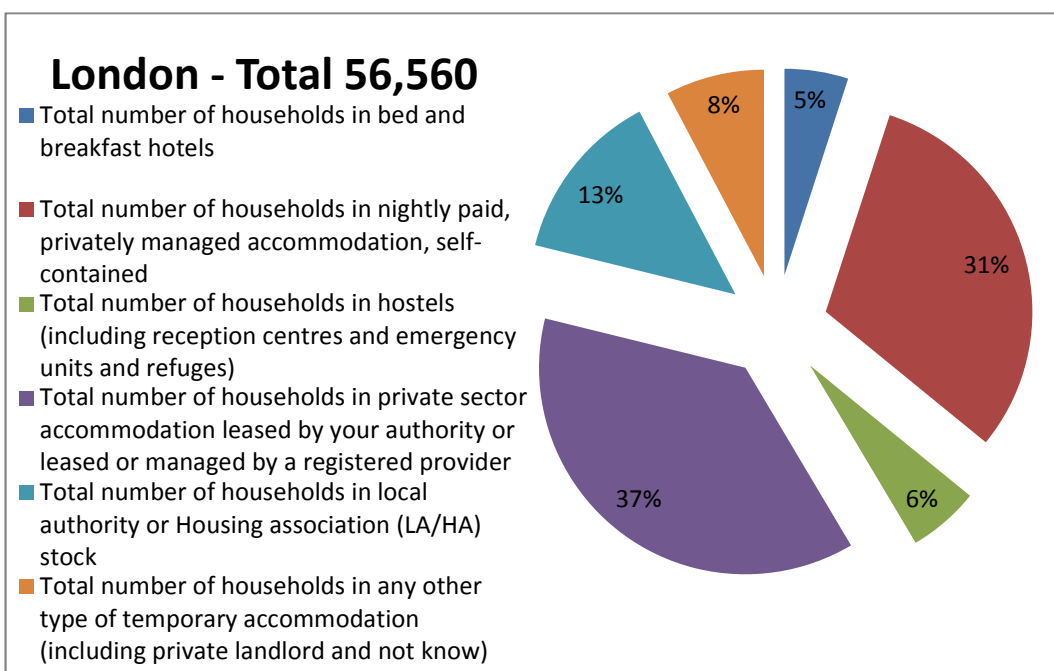


### Forms of Temporary Accommodation

The next series of graphs show which form of TA are in use in Southwark, London and England. In Southwark the type of TA with the highest amount of households is 'nightly paid, privately managed accommodation, self contained' (**789**), the second most used form of TA is 'local authority or Housing association stock' (**765**). Newham had the highest proportion of households living in 'nightly paid, privately managed accommodation, self contained' in London, at **2,876**. Barnet recorded the highest number of households in 'local authority or Housing association stock' temporary accommodation, at **774**, Southwark recorded the second highest levels of this.



In London the form of temporary accommodation most commonly recorded was 'Private sector accommodation leased by your authority or leased or managed by a registered provider' (**21,140**). The second most recorded form of TA was 'nightly paid, privately managed accommodation, self contained' (**17,470**). The total number of households in TA in London is **56,560**, Southwark makes up **4%** of this.





In England the most commonly recorded form of TA was 'Private sector accommodation leased by your authority or leased or managed by a registered provider' (**25,520**). The next highest form of temporary accommodation to be recorded was 'nightly paid, privately managed accommodation, self contained' (**21,210**). The total number of households in TA in England is **82,310**, Southwark makes up **3%** of this.

