
SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL

THE HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND ROUGH SLEEPING STRATEGY

APPENDIX 2 HOMELESSNESS REVIEW

THE HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION AND ROUGH SLEEPING STRATEGY

APPENDIX 1 HOMELESSNESS STATISTICS

This appendix looks to provides an overview of homelessness in Sheffield. We have looked at trends over the past 4 years and considered our performance locally against national figures. All of the data is from the SCC information that we are required to gather. We look at our data in financial years, with the information presented in this appendix ranging from between April 2018 through to September 2022. In some charts we have chosen to provide data on the first two quarters of the financial year of 2022 – 2023. This is because demand has continued to reach record levels in recent periods. This point is particularly emphasised in Figure 1.2.

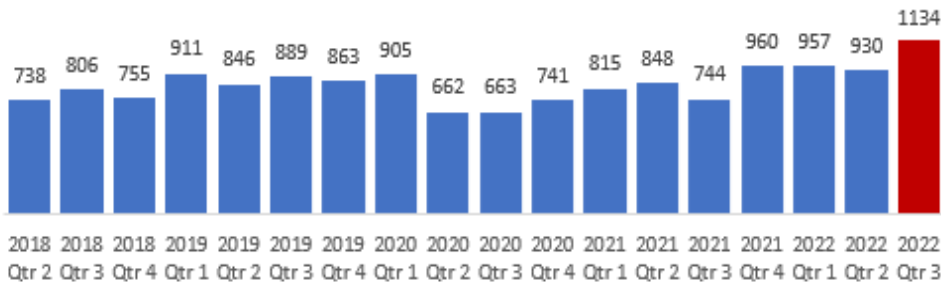
Some charts present core city comparisons. This information is from Local Authority returns provided to the Department for Levelling Up. We've focused on the latest financial year for these comparisons.

GLOSSARY

- **Application:** Any household that approaches us for assistance, who believe they are homeless or threatened with homelessness. The household can approach us directly or be referred by a third party. Some organisations have a statutory duty to refer to us when they are working with a household they believe are at risk of homelessness, this is called 'Duty to refer'.
- **Assessment:** Every household that presents to our Housing Options and Advice service has an assessment to determine their circumstances and what duty under Part 7 Housing Act 1996, Homelessness Act 2002, Homelessness Reduction Act 2017, if any, is owed to them.
- **Core Cities:** The eight largest cities in England, outside of London, who are often compared for benchmarking purposes. Detailed national statistics are published by government every quarter.
- **Decision:** If a case has been under the Relief Duty for more than 56 days, we must decide on whether we owe the household a main housing duty. If we do, we will award a Band B priority to bid on social housing.
- **Repeat Customer:** If an assessment is conducted on a household which has already presented the household is classed as a repeat customer.
- **Prevention Duty:** When we assess a household and determine they are threatened with becoming homeless within 56 days we have a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act to try and prevent this, either by assisting the household to stay in their current accommodation or by helping them secure alternative accommodation.
- **Relief Duty:** When we assess a household as being homeless on presentation, or when a household becomes homeless while we have a prevention duty, we have a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act to try and relieve their homelessness. This duty lasts for 56 days and ends either when the household is helped into accommodation, the 56 days expire and we decide on if we owe a main housing duty and a Band B award, or when the case is closed for any other reason.
- **Settled Home:** The last type of accommodation where a household was settled and not living under temporary arrangements like sofa surfing or other short-term housing.
- **Support Needs:** Categories where an individual may require additional support. These are identified during the initial assessment and rely on the individual's own diagnosis.
- **Temporary Accommodation:** When a household is homeless, and we have reason to believe they fall into one or more 'priority need' categories then we have a duty to provide interim accommodation until they are successfully rehoused. That accommodation is most commonly is our stock, but we also use hotels during periods of high demand.

SECTION ONE: Summary of Main Findings

Quarterly Assessments since the introduction of the HRA.



Homeless assessments have continued to increase quarter on quarter in Sheffield, with the third quarter of 2022 exceeding 1000 quarterly assessments for the first time since the introduction of the Homeless Reduction Act.

Circumstances upon initial assessment

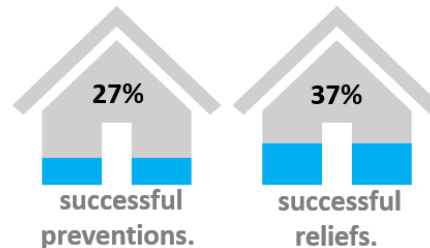


76% of all customers assessed were determined to already be homeless in 2021/2022. This is an 9 percentage point increase than in 2018/2019, where 67% of customers were owed a relief duty on initial assessment. We are reaching less people at preventative stages of homeless.

Only 2 of every 10 customers were owed a prevention duty in 2021/2022. However, in the two most recent full quarters of April 2022 to September 2022 we have observed 27% of assessments being owed prevention duty.

Securing Accommodation for 6+ Months

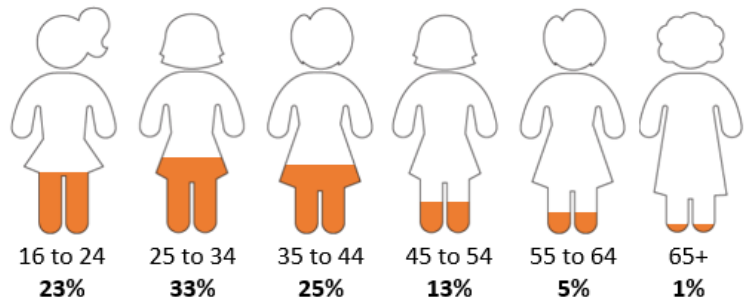
It has become more challenging for us to successfully end both prevention and relief duties by helping customers secure accommodation. In 2018/2019, 47% of prevention cases and 59% of relief cases ended with accommodation being secured. In 2021/22 27% of prevention cases and 37% of relief cases ended with accommodation being secured



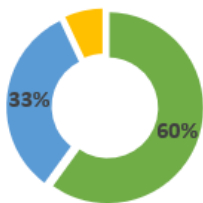
Age Profile

56% of household-lead applicants were aged under 34 years. Households where the lead applicant was female tended to be younger, with 64% of female-led households being aged 34 and under.

Likewise, younger households are more likely to have dependent children. Particularly if the lead-applicant is female.



Ethnicity



- White British
- BAMER Community
- Not Stated

60% of primary household members self defined as White British and 30% from BAMER communities.

The largest BAMER communities are Black or Black British and Asian or Asian British which both account for 11% of total households.


If we exclude households where ethnicity is not known, BAMER communities represent 35% of all households assessed. BAMER communities account for 16% of Sheffield's population, demonstrating that BAMER groups are disproportionately represented in homelessness.



Despite changes in circumstances, household composition, support needs and home loss reasons, some characteristics haven't changed significantly.

Customers with offending history have not fluctuated significantly, with approximately 30% of households having this support need each year.

Likewise, approximately 25% of all customers are from returning customers. Nearly 1 in 5 customers each year has a history of rough sleeping.




A snapshot taken on the last day of March 2022 saw 430 households in temporary accommodation.

29% were in B&Bs

In 2021/2022 on average 30% of customers were in temporary accommodation at a given time. Though this may partially be explained by the extension of time a case needs to be open under the relief duty

2021/22



A snapshot taken on the last day of March 2019 saw 113 households in temporary accommodation.

12% were in B&Bs

The percentage of customers in temporary accommodation in 2018/2019 averaged at around 7% at any given time.

2018/19

Main findings

Household Type

Single applicant households are the most common household type assessed. In the most recent full financial year we've seen an increase in presentations by families with dependent children.

Most of these households are made by a lone-parent with dependents opposed to a couple with dependents.



67%

Single Applicant Households



28%

Family with Dependent Children



6%

All other households.

Support Needs



Top three support needs:

- 62% - History of mental health problems.
- 39% - Physically ill health and disability
- 36% - At risk of/has experienced domestic abuse.

Last Settled Neighbourhood:



The address history of people at risk of becoming homeless shows 9 neighbourhoods in the East and South of Sheffield each had more than 200 assessments matched to them.

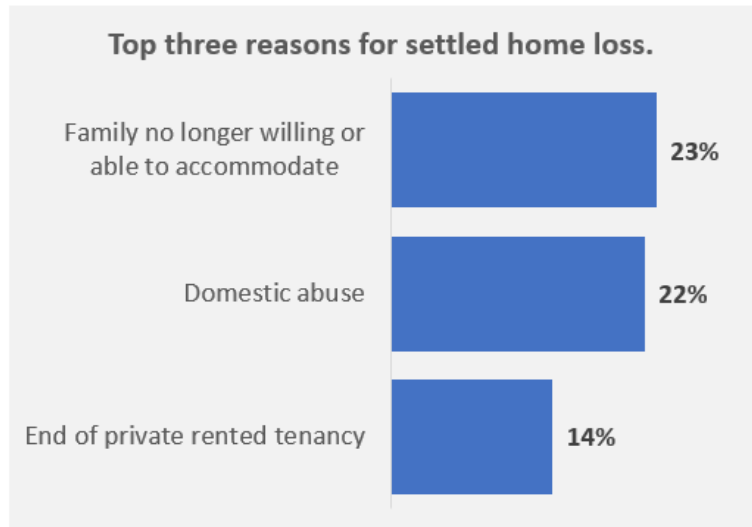
Domestic abuse has risen significantly since the pandemic, with domestic abuse as a reason for home loss increasing from 17% in 2019/2020 to 24% in 2020/2021. It remains high at 22% in 2021/2022. Likewise, the support need of being at risk or experiencing domestic abuse has increased year on year since 2018 at 29% through to record highs of 36% by the end of 2021/2022.

Main Findings

The largest reason for home loss is due to family no longer willing or able to accommodate.

This is followed by domestic abuse, which has increased from **17%** in 2019/2020 to **22%** in 2021/2022. **39%** of all customers have self-identified domestic abuse as being a support need suggesting that this is a larger contributor to homelessness, regardless of whether it is to determining factor to settled home loss reason.

14% of home loss reasons are due to ends of private rented tenancies. This reason has continued to rise in the first two quarters of 2022/2023 as **23%** of all customers said this was the reason they lost their last settled home. Likewise, end of social tenancies increased to account for **11%** of all home loss reasons in the first two quarters of 2022/2023.



Different demographics are more at risk of losing their home due to different reasons.

37%

of female-led households lost their home due to domestic abuse compared to just 5% of male-led households.



85%

of customers aged 16 - 17 lost their home due to family being unable or unwilling to accommodate them.




50%

couples with children lost their homes due to the end of a private tenancy compared to just **14%** at total cohort.



60% for 18 to 19-year-olds.




Requiring to leave asylum support provided by the home office is a key reason for homelessness within BAMER communities.

For Asian customers, **14%** of cases were due to end of asylum support. Likewise for Black customers, **7%** of cases were due to end of asylum support.

This is compared to **5%** of all customers across the wider cohort.

Single male customers have a high proportion of loss of home due to departure from custody (10%) when compared with the average (5%).



SECTION TWO:

Requests for Service

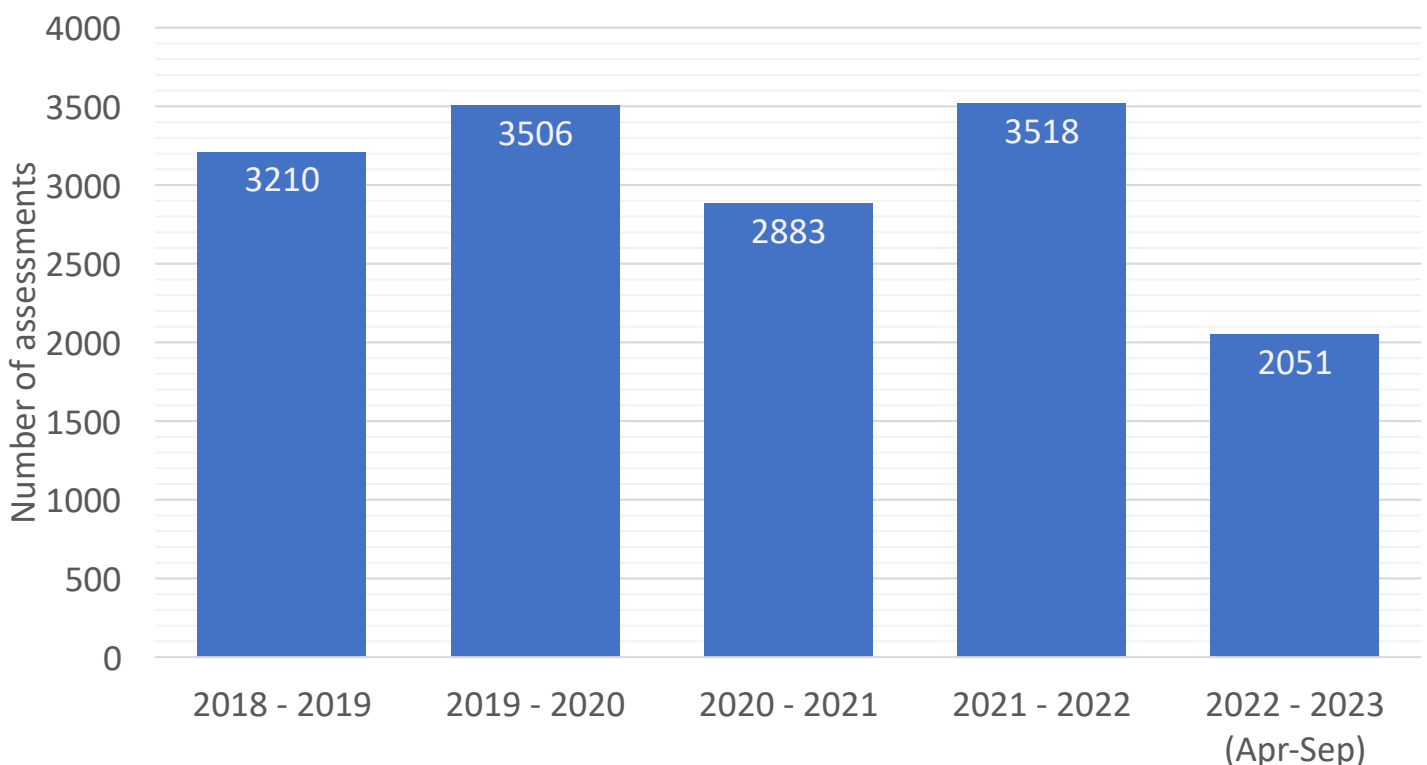
This section of the appendix outlines the trends and observations made of the initial assessment or request for service.

Every household that presents to our Housing Options and Advice service has an assessment to determine their circumstances and what duty under the Homeless Reduction Act, if any, is owed to them.

This assessment will determine whether the customer is owed a duty, their household profile, what their home loss reason was, and what support needs the household has.

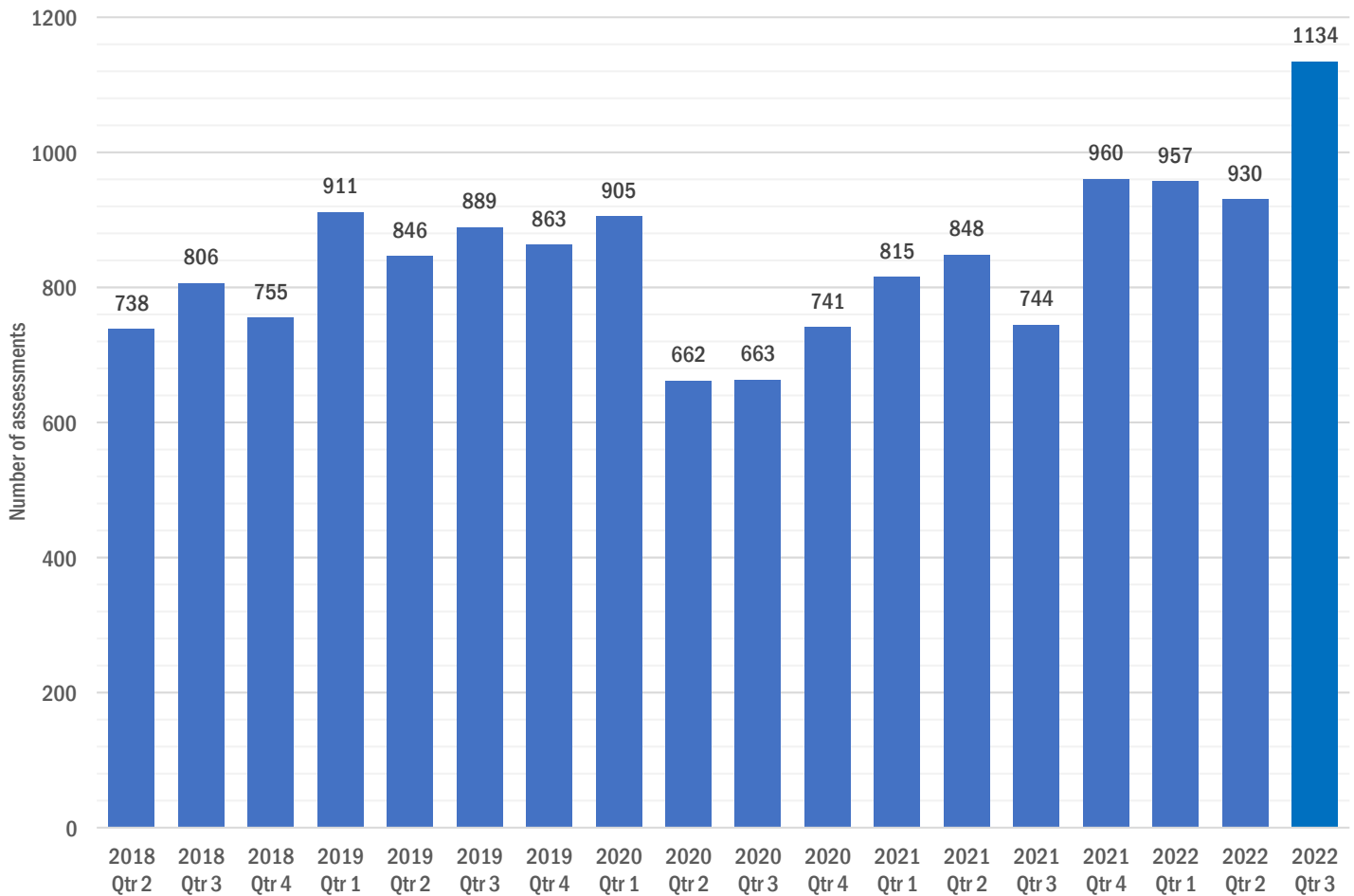
2.1: Homeless assessments by financial year.

Since April 2018, Sheffield Council has conducted 15,516 homeless assessments. The financial year of 2021 – 2022 saw slightly more assessments than 2019 – 2020, the year just prior to the pandemic. Despite having only two-quarters of data, 2022 – 2023 already has more than half of any other year’s worth of assessments, suggesting homeless figures are yet again on track to exceed the previous record.



2.2: Homeless assessments by quarter.

Since the introduction of the Homeless Reduction Act in April 2018, we have had an average of 843 quarterly assessments. The past year we have had quarterly assessments consistently above this average, with 2022 Quarter 3 acceding our highest ever demand in assessments by nearly 200 assessments.



Source: Sheffield City Council Homeless Statistics – 01st April 2018 to 31st September 2022

2.3: Demographics of homeless presentations.

In these tables we are comparing the financial year of 2018/2019 to the financial year of 2021/2022. 2018/2019 represents our performance before the pandemic while 2021/2022 shows us an overview of the current situation.

Age	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
16 to 17	2%	2%	0%
18 to 24	24%	21%	-3%
25 to 34	34%	33%	-1%
35 to 44	22%	25%	+3%
45 to 54	13%	13%	+0%
55 to 64	4%	5%	+1%
65+	1%	1%	+0%

Ethnicity	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
White or White British	67%	60%	-7%
Black or Black British	11%	11%	+0%
Asian or Asian British	8%	11%	+3%
Other Ethnic Groups	4%	6%	+2%
Not Known	5%	7%	+2%
Mixed Ethnic Groups	5%	4%	-1%
Gypsy and Travellers	0%	0%	0%

Household Types	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
Single Households	69%	67%	-1%
Family with Children	26%	28%	+2%
All Other Households	5%	6%	+1%

Sex	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
Male	53%	52%	-1%
Female	47%	48%	+1%

- 2021/2022 saw a greater proportion of its total customers being aged above 35 than in 2018/2019.
- We've seen an increase in the percentage of BAMER households in the latest financial year when compared to 2018/2019. BAMER households represent 32% of all presentations in 2021/2022 compared to 28% in 2018/2019.
- We've seen an increase in the number of households with children in the latest financial year.
- The split between male and female clients has narrowed in the latest year.

2.4: Ethnicity comparison to 2011 Census.

When comparing the ethnicity profile of the latest year's assessments to the profile of Sheffield from the Census, we can see that homelessness is significantly more likely to affect some BAMER communities.

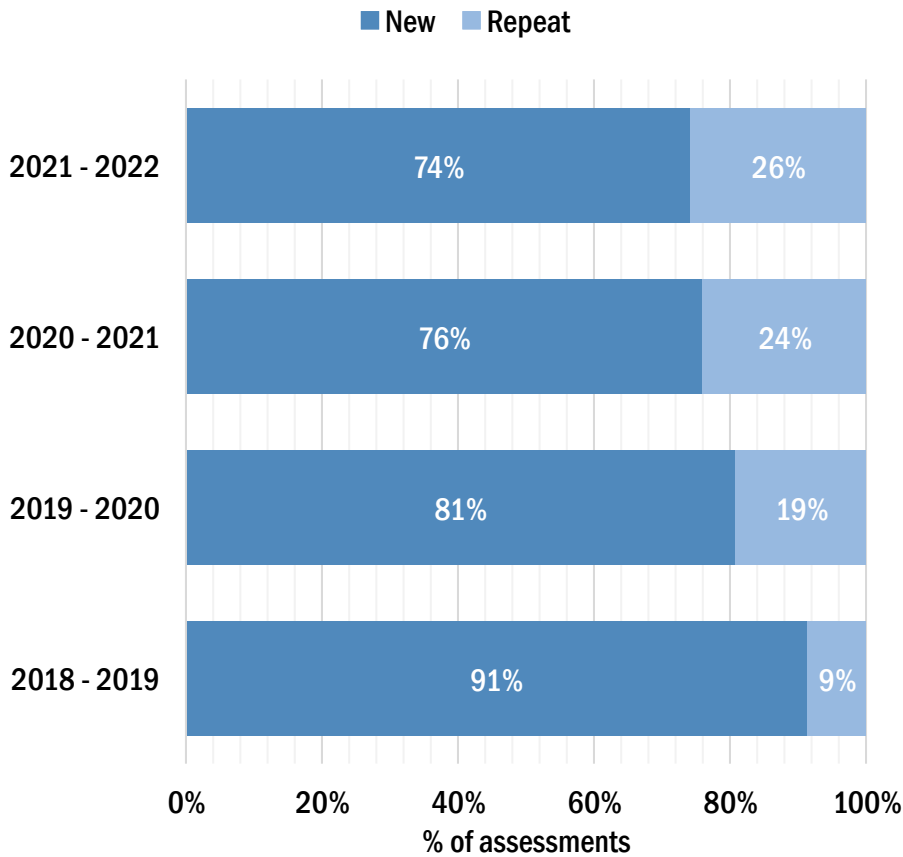
Ethnicity (Excluding Not Known)	Total Sheffield Population (2011 Census)	2021-2022 Assessments	Difference
White	84%	65%	-19%
Asian / Asian British	8%	12%	4%
Black / Black British	4%	12%	8%
Other Ethnicity	2%	6%	4%
Mixed	2%	5%	3%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0%	0%	0%

2.5: Age comparison to 2011 Census.

Presenting homeless is most common with age groups between 18 to 44, though 25 to 34 year olds are the largest age band. They also have the largest over representation when compared to Total Sheffield's profile.

	Total Sheffield Population (2011 Census)	2021-2022 Assessments	Difference
16 to 17	3%	2%	-1%
18 to 24	18%	21%	3%
25 to 34	17%	33%	16%
35 to 44	16%	25%	9%
45 to 54	15%	13%	-2%
55 to 64	12%	5%	-7%
65+	19%	1%	-18%

2.6: Repeat customers as a % of total assessments.



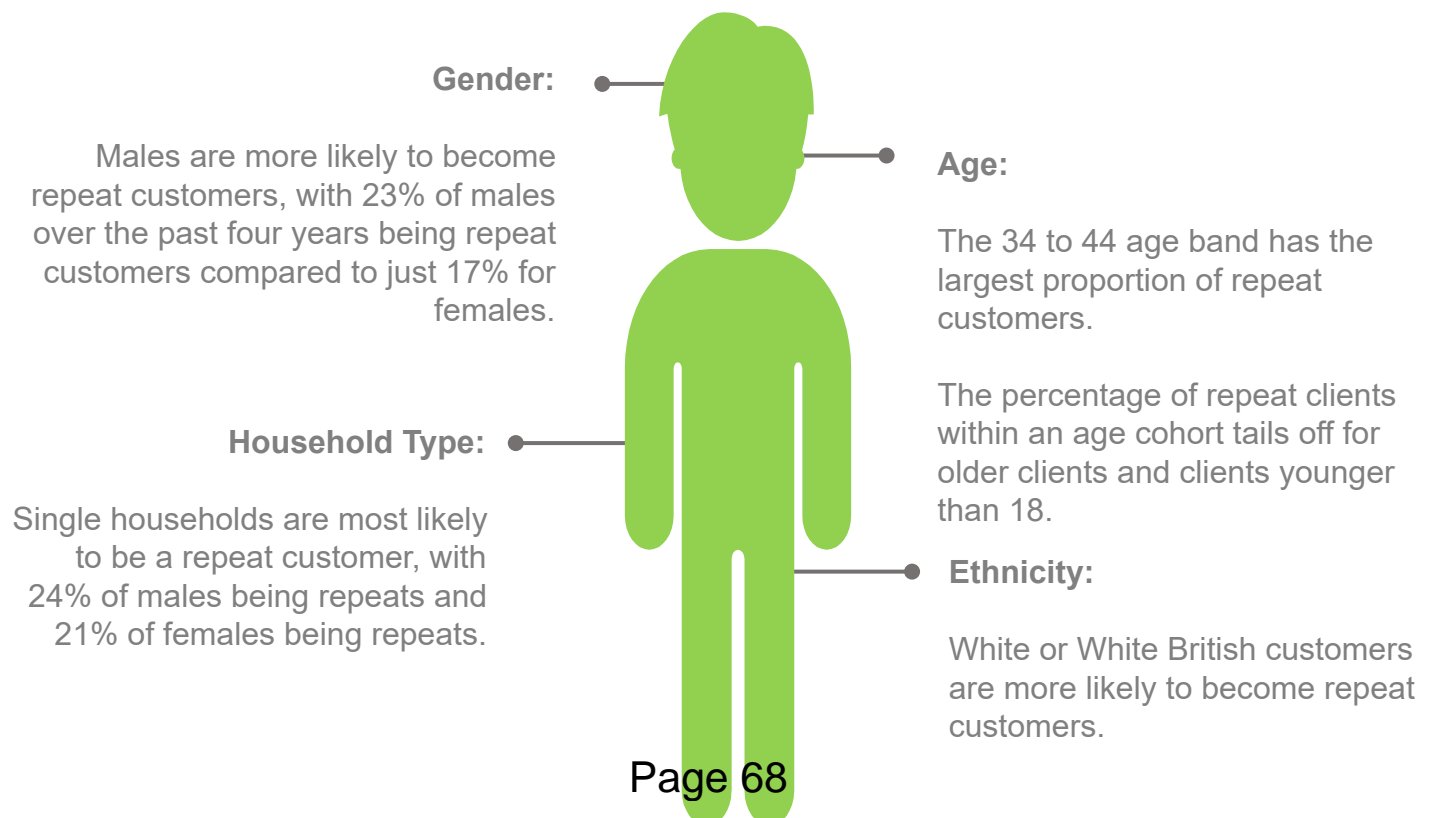
Since the introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act in 2018 we've seen a steady increase in repeat customers year on year.

As of the most recent year, just over a quarter of assessments were with a repeat customer.

Repeat Clients remain at approximately **24%** in the first two full quarters of 2022-2023.

2.7: Repeat customers.

Some demographical cohorts are more likely to become repeat customers.



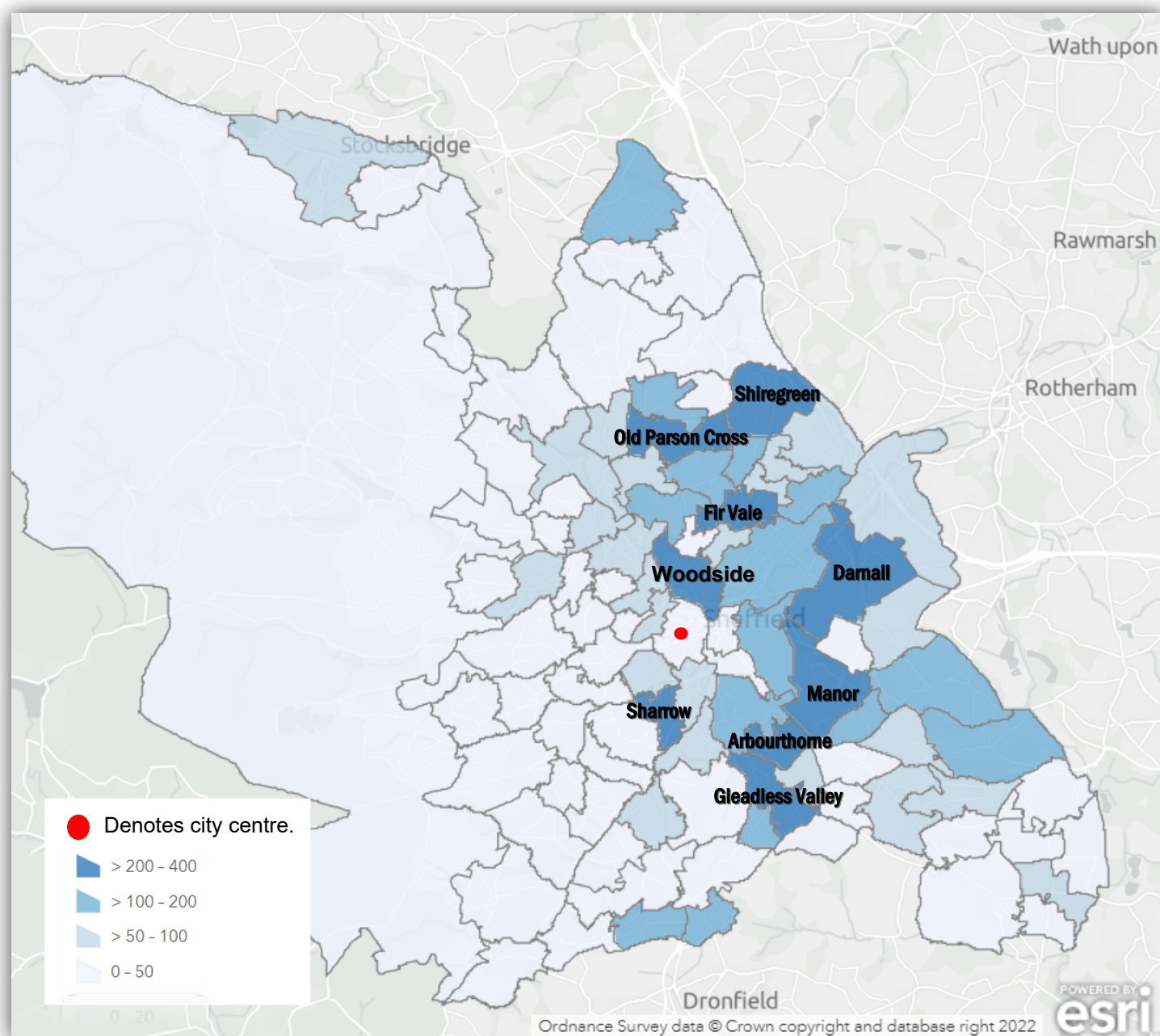
2.8: Map of last settled neighbourhood for all presentations.

This map shows where people lived prior to presenting as homeless or where they lived at the point of becoming at risk of homelessness. This map contains assessments across the periods of April 2018 and March 2022.

The darker blue represents neighbourhoods with greater quantities of matched last settled addresses.

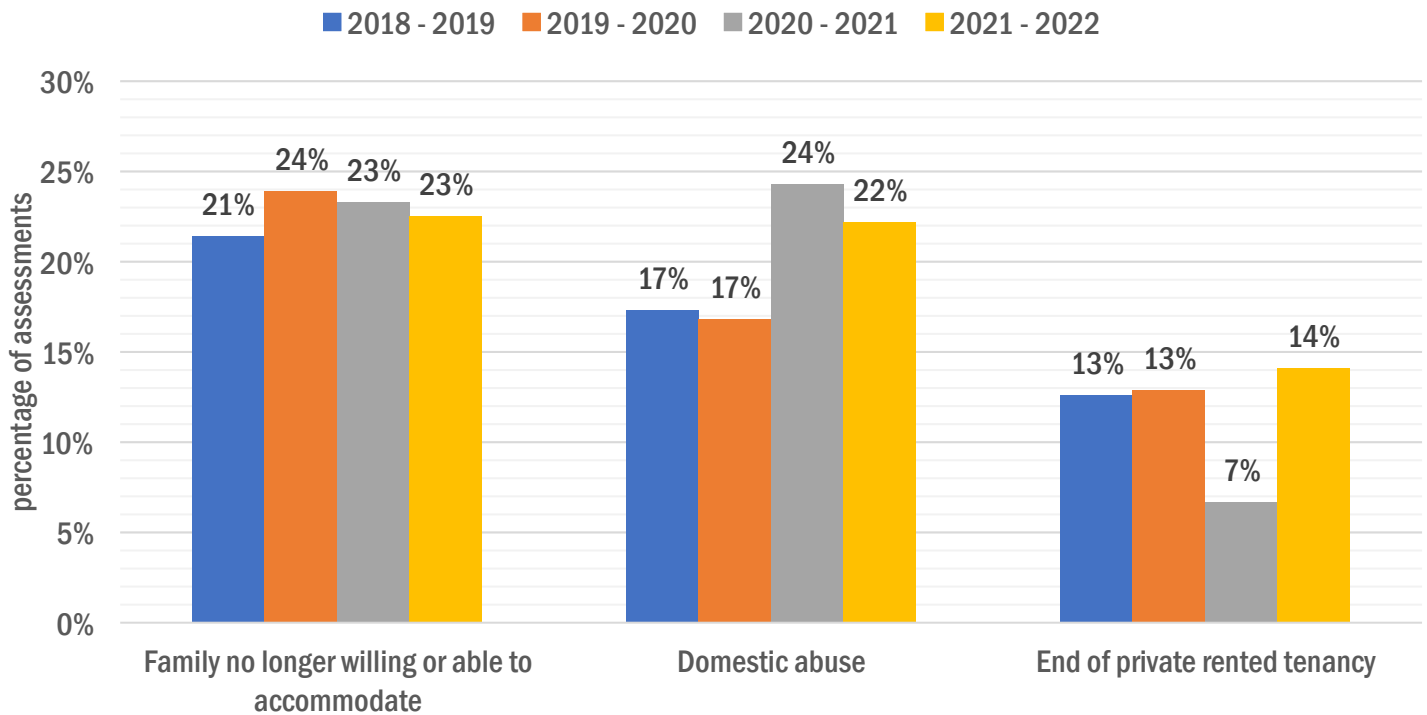
Nine areas of interest include Shiregreen, Manor, Old Parson Cross, Fir Vale, Woodside, Darnall, Arbourthorne, Sharrow and Gleadless Valley.

By understanding which neighbourhoods in Sheffield are affected by homelessness allows us to target prevention schemes in relevant areas, schools or communities.



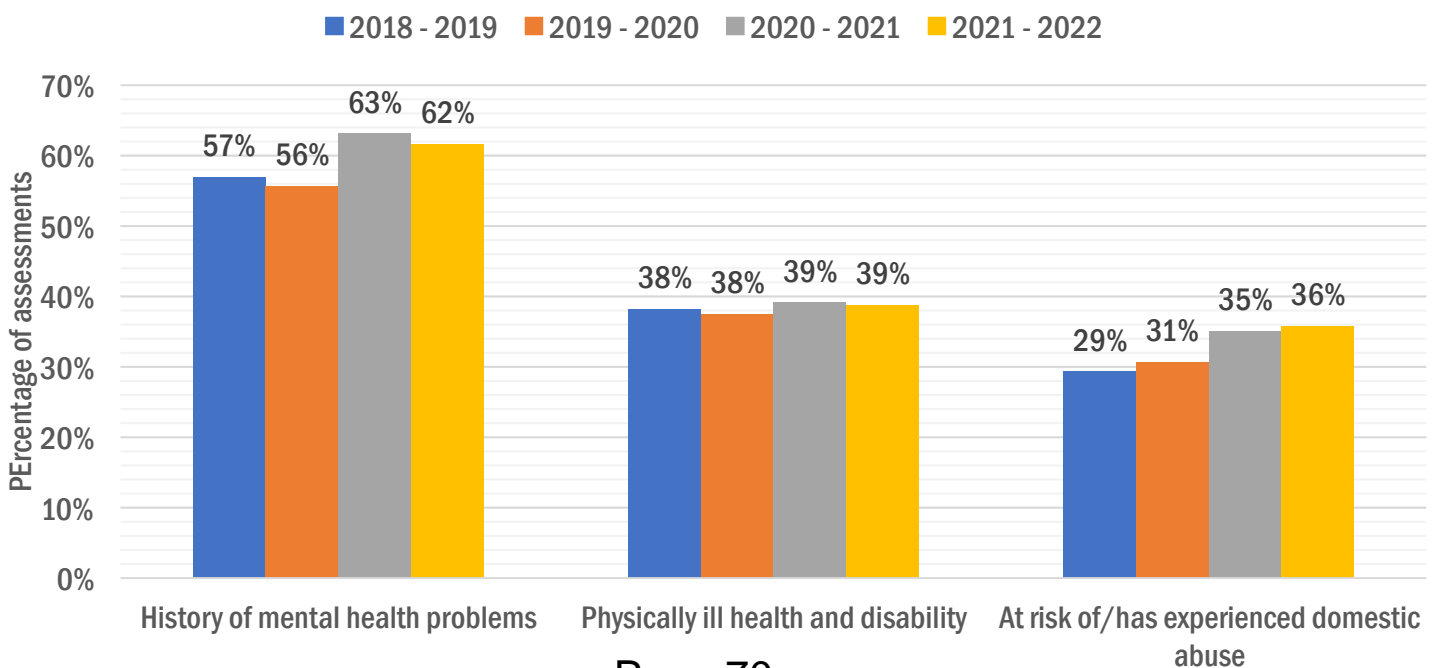
2.9: Top three reasons for settled home loss.

Domestic abuse as a reason for homelessness has increased significantly since the COVID-19 pandemic. It remains a key issue for homelessness, with slight drops since its peak in the first year of the pandemic (2020-2021). In 2022/23 loss of PRS is increasing significantly.



2.10: Top three support needs.

In the latest two years, we've seen the number of support needs increase. Key amongst these is an increase in the number of clients with a history of mental health problems. Further to this, over a third of all clients have been at risk of/has experienced domestic abuse.



2.11: All support needs.

We're able to observe what percentage of support needs our cohort has. Other key support areas include clients with offending history, a history of repeat homelessness and/or rough-sleeping, learning disabilities and drug dependency needs.

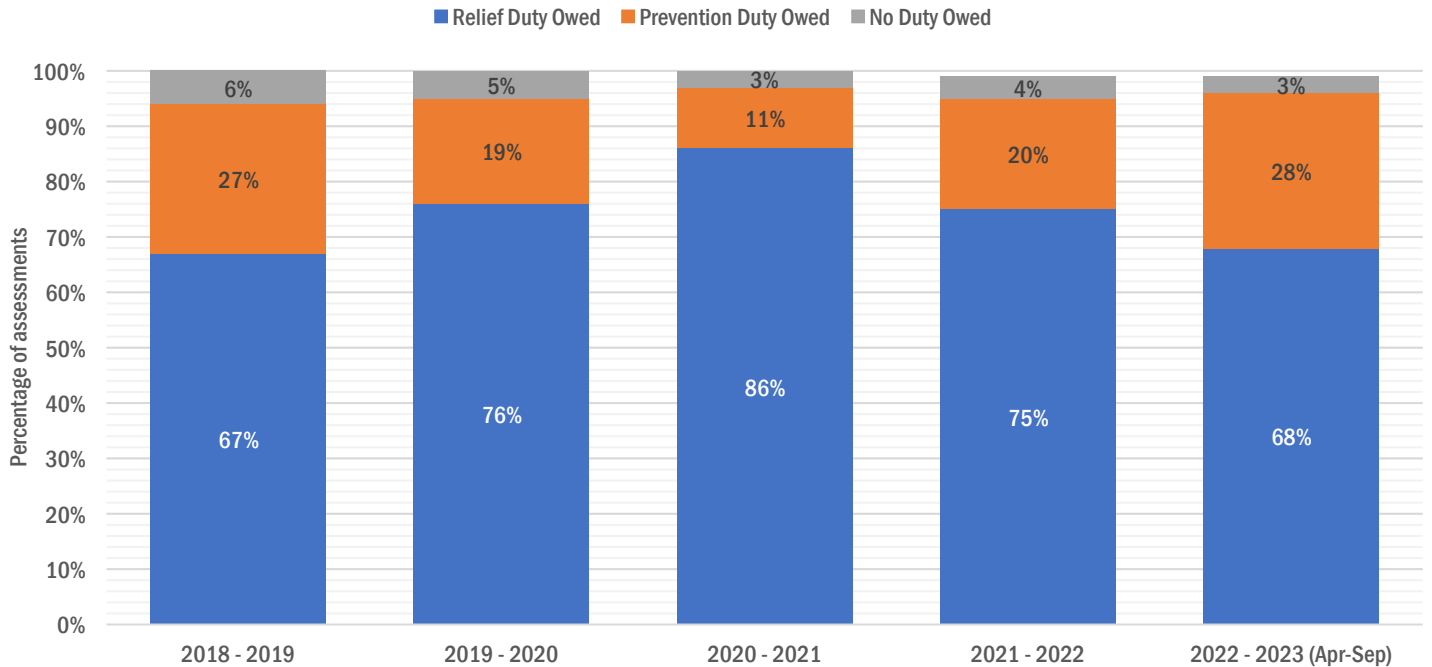
Support Need	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020	2020 - 2021	2021 - 2022	Grand Total
History of mental health problems	57%	56%	63%	62%	59%
Physically ill health and disability	38%	38%	39%	39%	38%
At risk of/has experienced domestic abuse	29%	31%	35%	36%	33%
Offending history	30%	31%	34%	28%	31%
History of repeat homelessness	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Learning disability	19%	20%	21%	22%	20%
Drug dependency needs	20%	21%	21%	15%	19%
History of rough sleeping	17%	19%	19%	17%	18%
Access to education, employment or training	15%	15%	15%	16%	15%
At risk of/has experienced sexual abuse/exploitation	12%	14%	13%	13%	13%
Alcohol dependency needs	12%	13%	13%	10%	12%
Not stated	13%	14%	9%	9%	11%
At risk of/has experienced abuse (non-domestic abuse)	10%	9%	12%	12%	11%
Former asylum seeker	8%	11%	7%	8%	8%
Young person aged 18-25 years requiring support to manage independently	10%	7%	7%	6%	7%
Care leaver aged 21+ years	6%	7%	4%	4%	5%
Difficulties budgeting *	0%	0%	0%	11%	3%
Young parent requiring support to manage independently	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Young person aged 16-17 years	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Served in HM Forces	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Care leaver aged 18-20 years	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Old age	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
No support needs	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Victim of modern slavery *	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%

* new support needs only added in 2021/2022.

2.12: Circumstances on initial presentation over time.

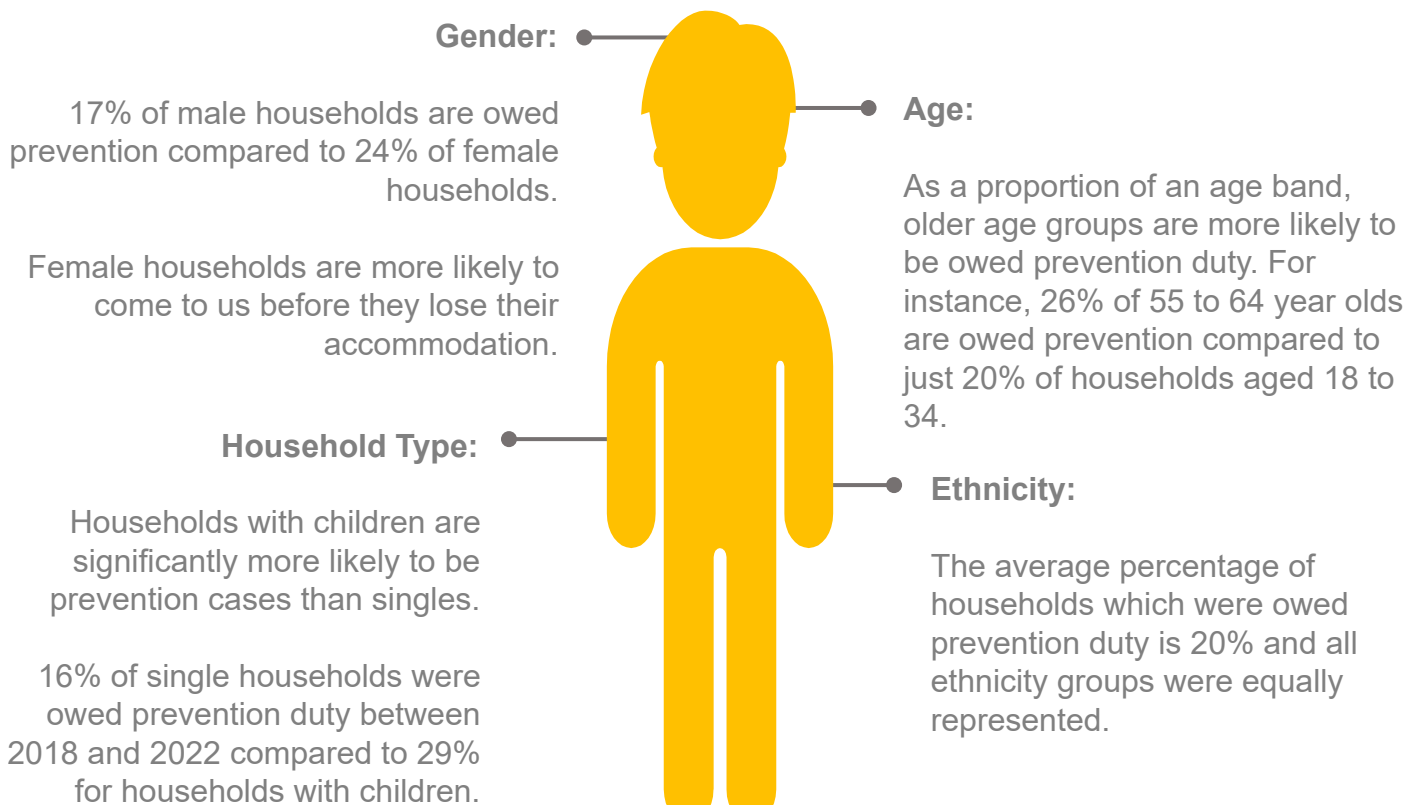
The majority of assessments in Sheffield have resulted in relief duty being owed, reaching a peak of 86% of cases being owed relief in the height of the pandemic.

In the first two quarters of 2022 – 2023 we have observed an increase in prevention duties.



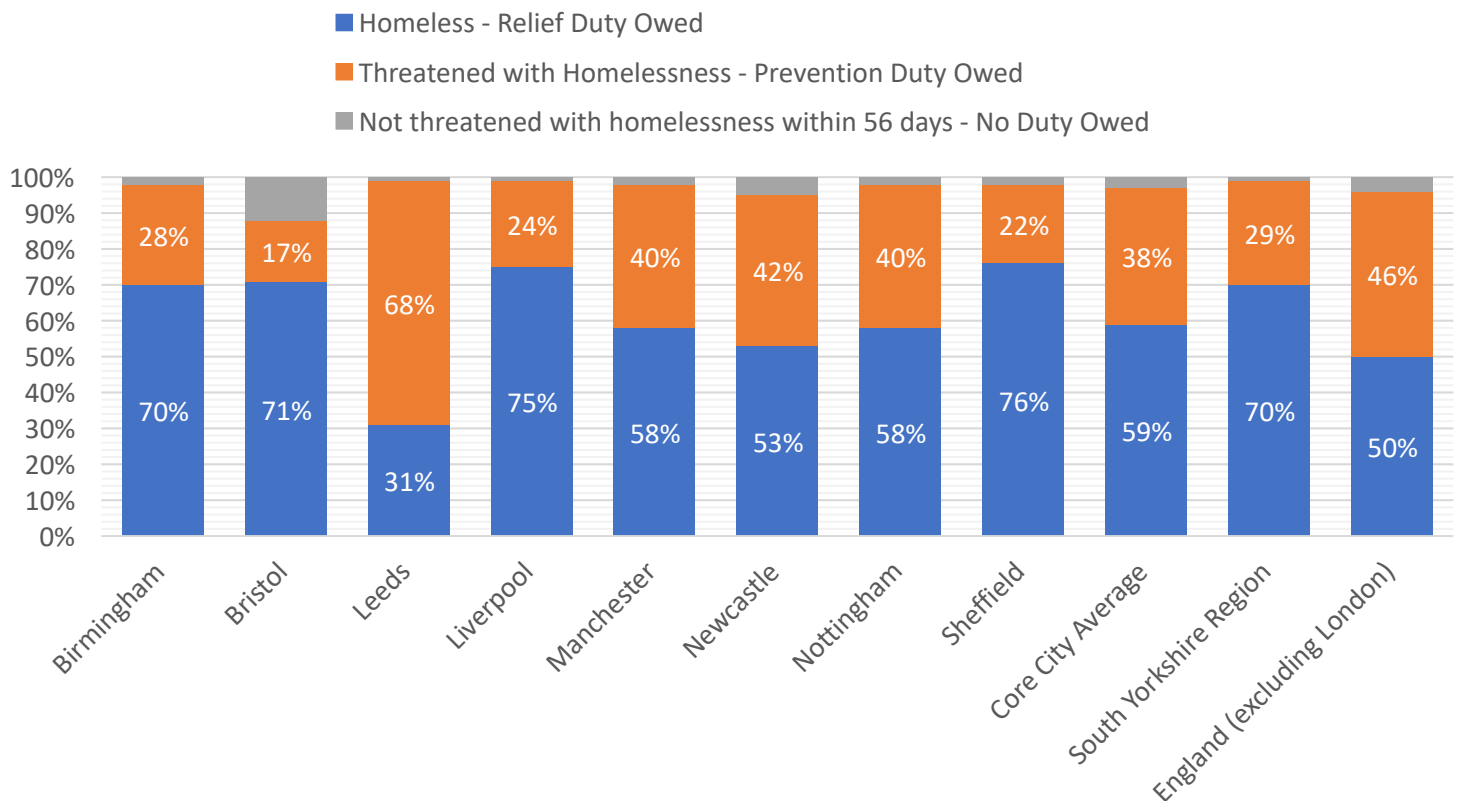
2.13: Demographics of prevention duty customers.

There are observable differences between households owed a prevention or relief duty on assessment.



2.14: Circumstances on presentation by the Core Cities.

Of the core cities, Sheffield has the greatest proportion of customers being owed relief during their initial presentation (76%).



2.15 : Differences between Sheffield & the Core Cities.

There are some notable differences between Sheffield and other core cities.

Household Type:



Sheffield is an outlier for Single Adults entering both prevention or relief. 65% of households owed **prevention** are single adults (compared to 53% at total core cities and 50% nationally). 80% of households owed **relief** are single adults (compared to 68% are total core city and 70% nationally).

Age:



Sheffield has slightly more 16 to 24 years olds being owed a duty as a proportion of all age groups than other core cities. The most common age band, like all other core cities, is customers aged between 25 and 34.

Ethnicity:



28% of households owed a duty in Sheffield are from BAMER groups. This is compared to 27% at total core cities and 23% nationally.

Economic Activity:



79% of Sheffield's customers are not in paid work, compared to the average of 76% for the core city and 74% at the national level.

SECTION THREE:

Outcomes of Prevention Duty.

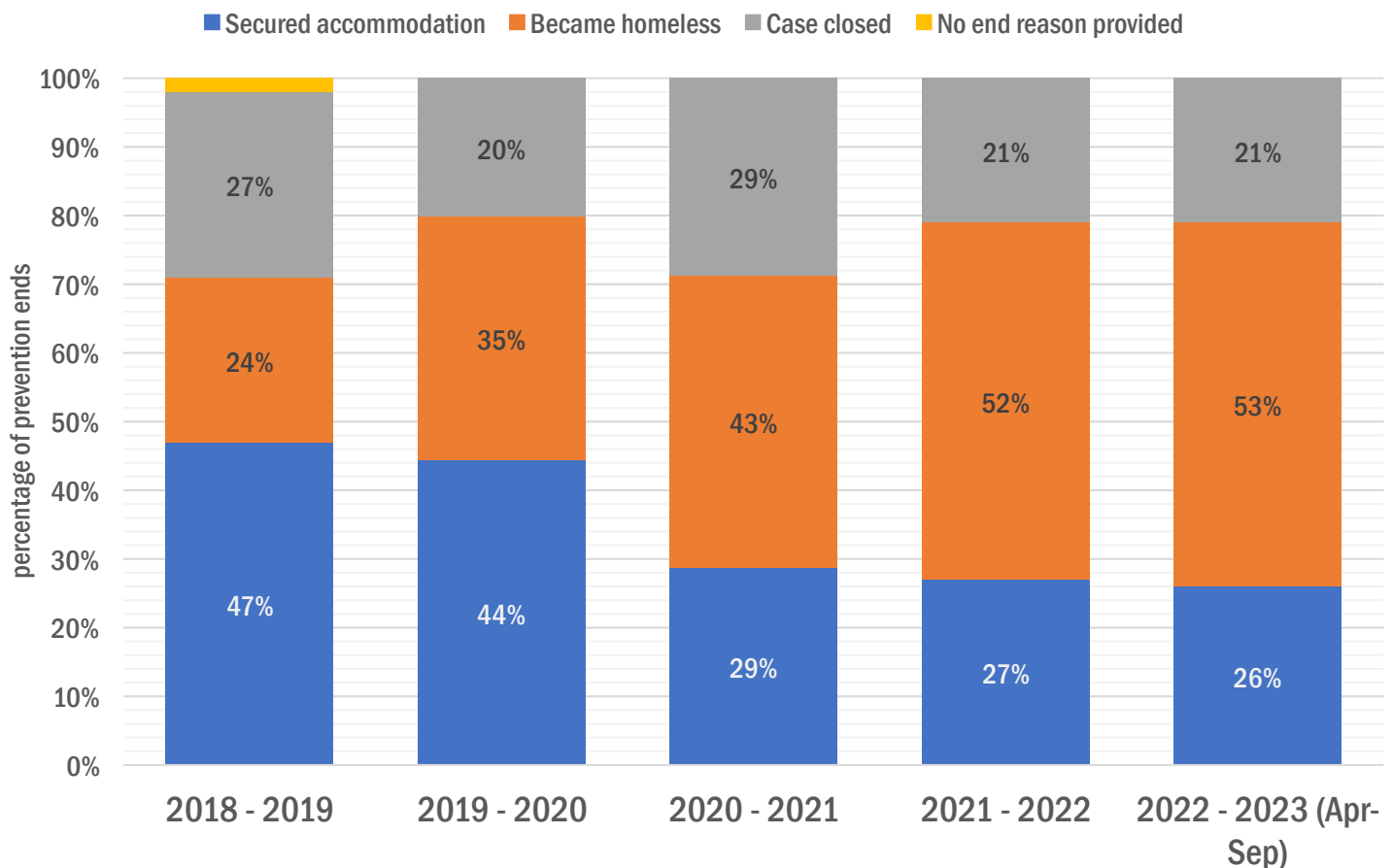
This section of the appendix outlines the trends and observations made at the end of the prevention duty.

Prevention duties can end for a variety of reasons. We've grouped these reasons into four key categories including:

- Secured accommodation – be it new accommodation or existing accommodation
- Became homeless – the household was unable to secure accommodation
- Case closed – this could be for a variety of reasons such as losing contact
- No end reason provided

3.1: Outcomes for Prevention Duty.

Since the pandemic, fewer people have been able to stay in their existing accommodation leading to homelessness.



3.2: % of prevention cases which secured accommodation.

All tables are looking at the percentage of customers in prevention duty who secured accommodation by the end of the duty. We are comparing 2018 – 2019 which represents a average year before the pandemic, to 2021 – 2022, which shows the outcomes post-pandemic.

Age	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
16 to 17	89%	89%	+0%
18 to 24	60%	34%	-26%
25 to 34	43%	21%	-22%
35 to 44	31%	24%	-7%
45 to 54	40%	21%	-19%
55 to 64	26%	37%	+11%
65+	40%	44%	+4%

Ethnicity	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
White or White British	49%	28%	-21%
Black or Black British	38%	23%	-15%
Asian or Asian British	46%	35%	-11%
Other Ethnic Groups	41%	20%	-21%
Not Known	36%	29%	-7%
Mixed Ethnic Groups	48%	6%	Low Sample Size
Gypsy and Travellers	75%	0%	Low Sample Size

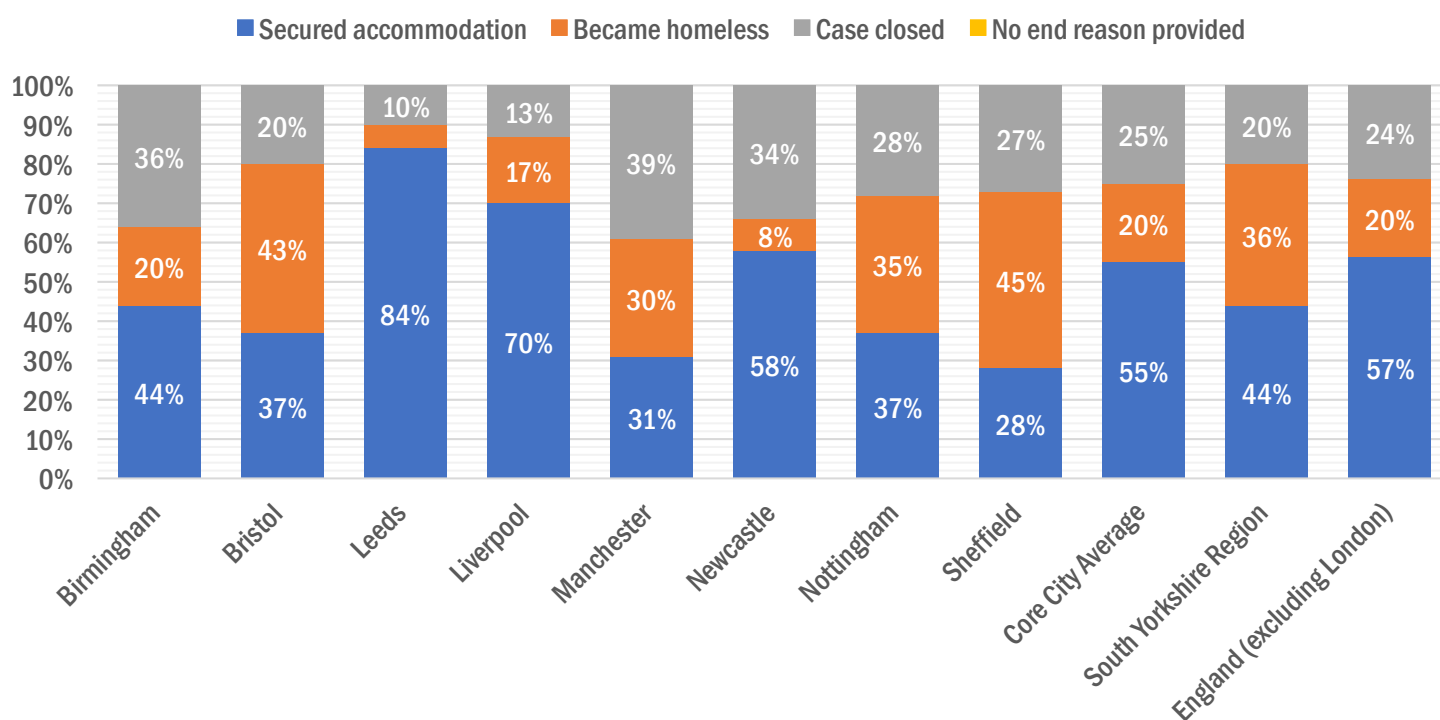
Household Types	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
Single Households	50%	34%	-16%
Family with Children	42%	19%	-23%
All other families	47%	22%	-25%

Gender	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
Male	45%	29%	-16%
Female	48%	25%	-23%

- In the latest year younger households are less likely to secure accommodation than households aged over 55.
- There has been a fall across all ethnicity groups in an ability to secure accommodation at the end of a prevention duty.
- It is harder to secure accommodation for families, and as such we've seen a larger drop-off in the percentage of families securing accommodation than single households.
- Females are now less likely to secure accommodation compared to 2018/2019 when males were less likely.

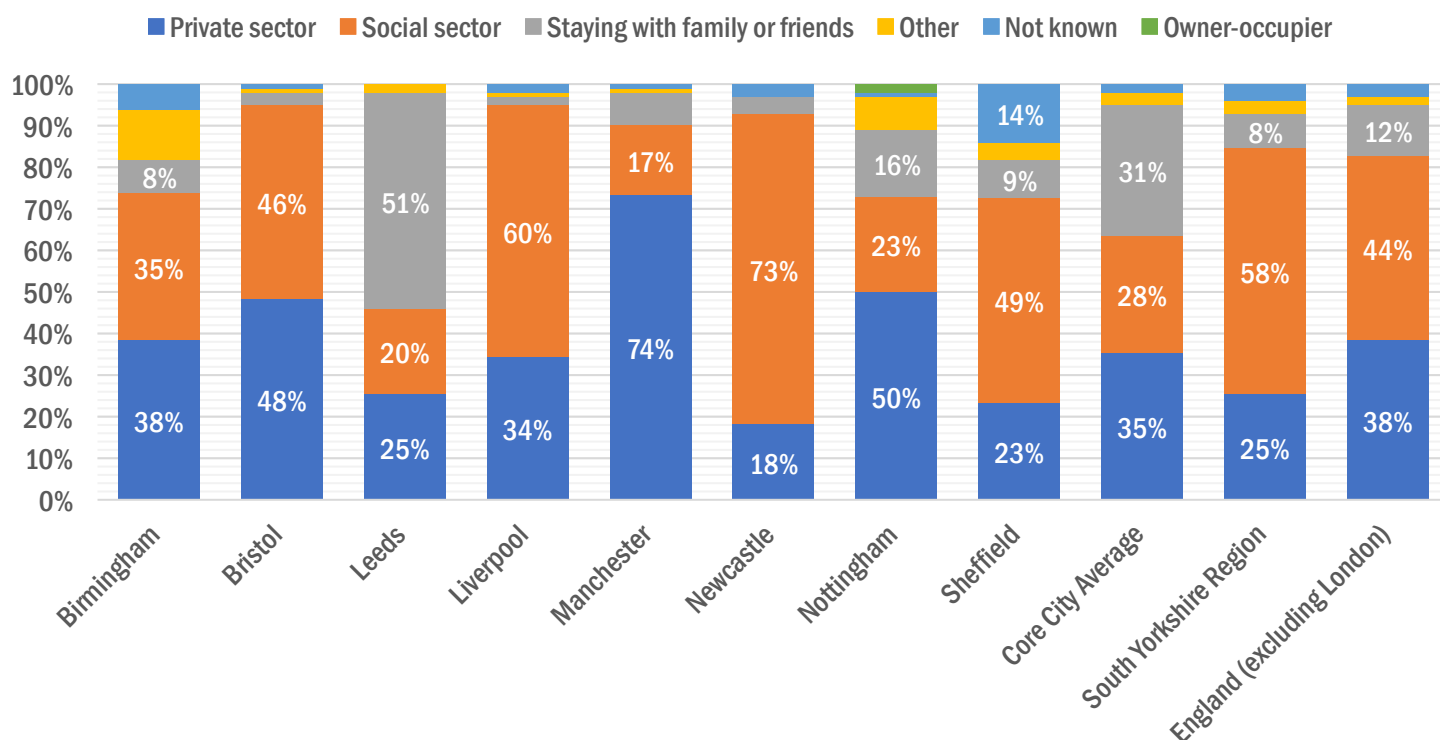
3.3: Outcomes for Prevention Duty by Core Cities – 2021/2022.

Of the core cities, Sheffield sees the highest percentage of prevention duties end in the household becoming homeless.



3.4: Secured accommodation by Core Cities – 2021/2022

Sheffield has the third largest percentages of prevention clients securing social sector tenure at the end of prevention.



SECTION FOUR:

Outcomes of Relief Duty.

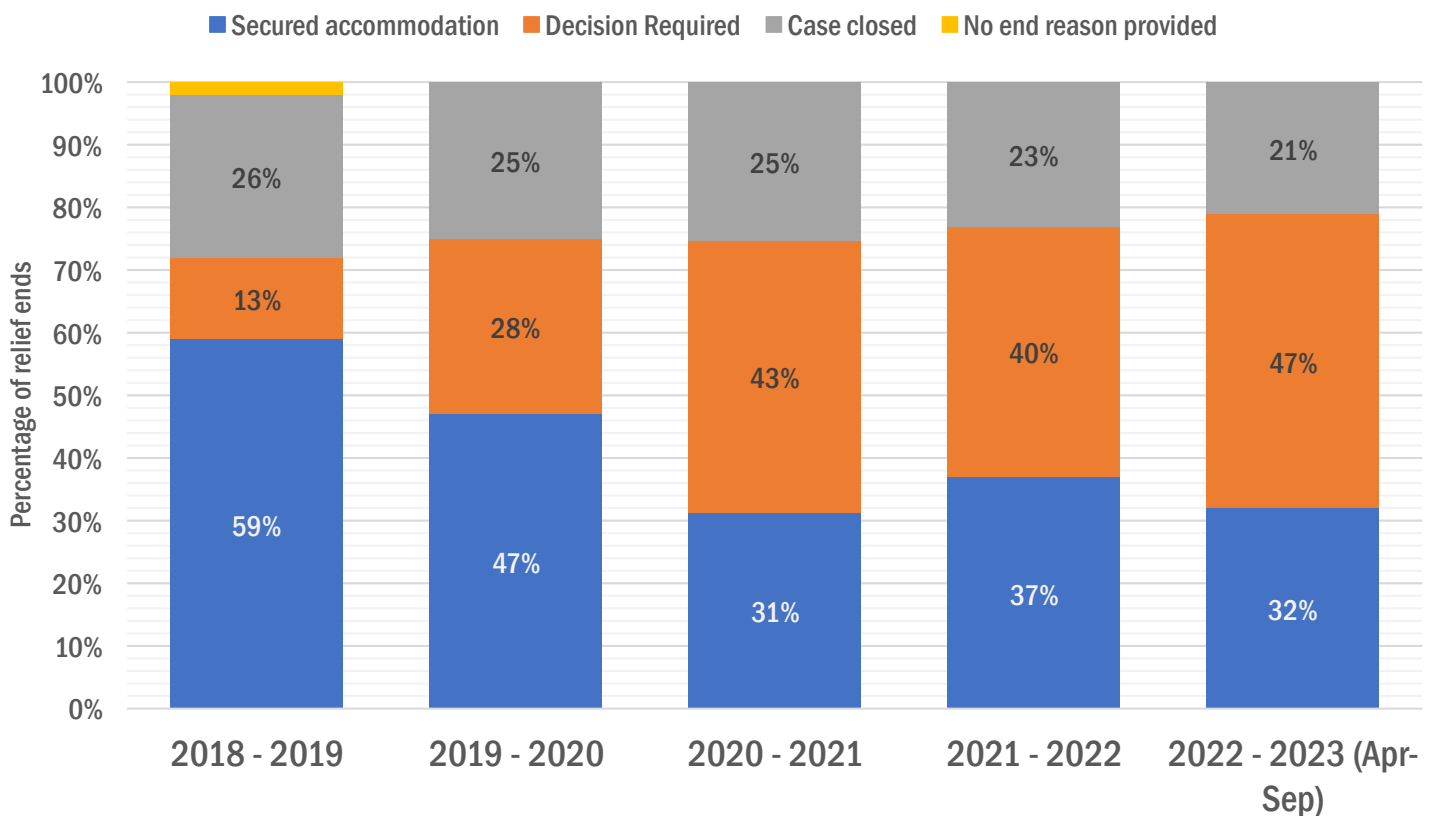
This section of the appendix outlines the trends and observations made at the end of the relief duty.

Relief duties can end for a variety of reasons. We've grouped these reasons into four key categories including:

- Secured accommodation – be it new accommodation or existing accommodation
- Decision Required – when a customer is still homeless at the end of 56 days and we require making a full statutory homeless decision.
- Case closed – this could be for a variety of reasons such as losing contact
- No end reason provided

4.1: Outcomes for Relief Duty.

There has been a drop-off in the number of customers securing accommodation at the end of the relief duty and a greater proportion of cases ending in a statutory homeless decision.



4.2: % of relief cases which secured accommodation.

The tables below show the percentage of customers in relief duty secured accommodation by the end of the duty. By looking at the four year average alongside the post-pandemic averages we're able to see how the pathway has changed.

Age	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
16 to 17	91%	84%	-7%
18 to 24	70%	44%	-26%
25 to 34	55%	31%	-24%
35 to 44	49%	33%	-16%
45 to 54	58%	37%	-21%
55 to 64	53%	47%	-6%
65+	82%	47%	-35%

Ethnicity	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
White or White British	60%	38%	-22%
Black or Black British	62%	39%	-23%
Asian or Asian British	56%	34%	-22%
Other Ethnic Groups	46%	37%	-9%
Not Known	52%	31%	-21%
Mixed Ethnic Groups	60%	38%	-22%
Gypsy and Travellers	17%	20%	+3%

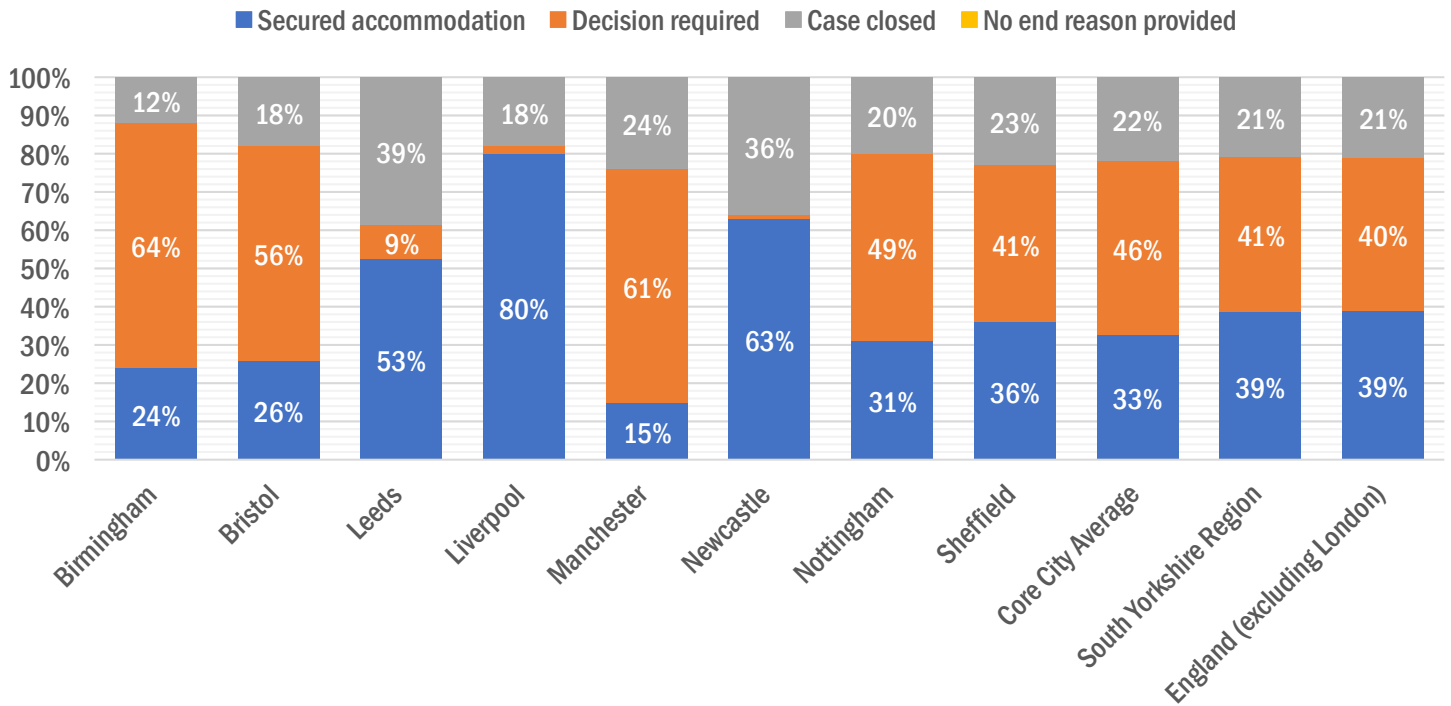
Household Types	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
Single Households	59%	42%	-17%
Family with Children	59%	26%	-33%
All other Households	40%	31%	-9%

Gender	2018 - 2019	2021 - 2022	Difference
Male	59%	41%	-18%
Female	58%	32%	-26%

- Every age group is seeing less customers securing accommodation at the end of the relief duty when compared to 2018/2019.
- This drop is affecting customers from all ethnicities.
- While both family and single households have seen a drop in securing accommodation, households with children have seen the largest drop. In 2018/2019 family and single households were equally likely to secure accommodation.
- Females are less likely to secure accommodation than males. Female households are also more likely to have dependent children than households with a male lead customer.

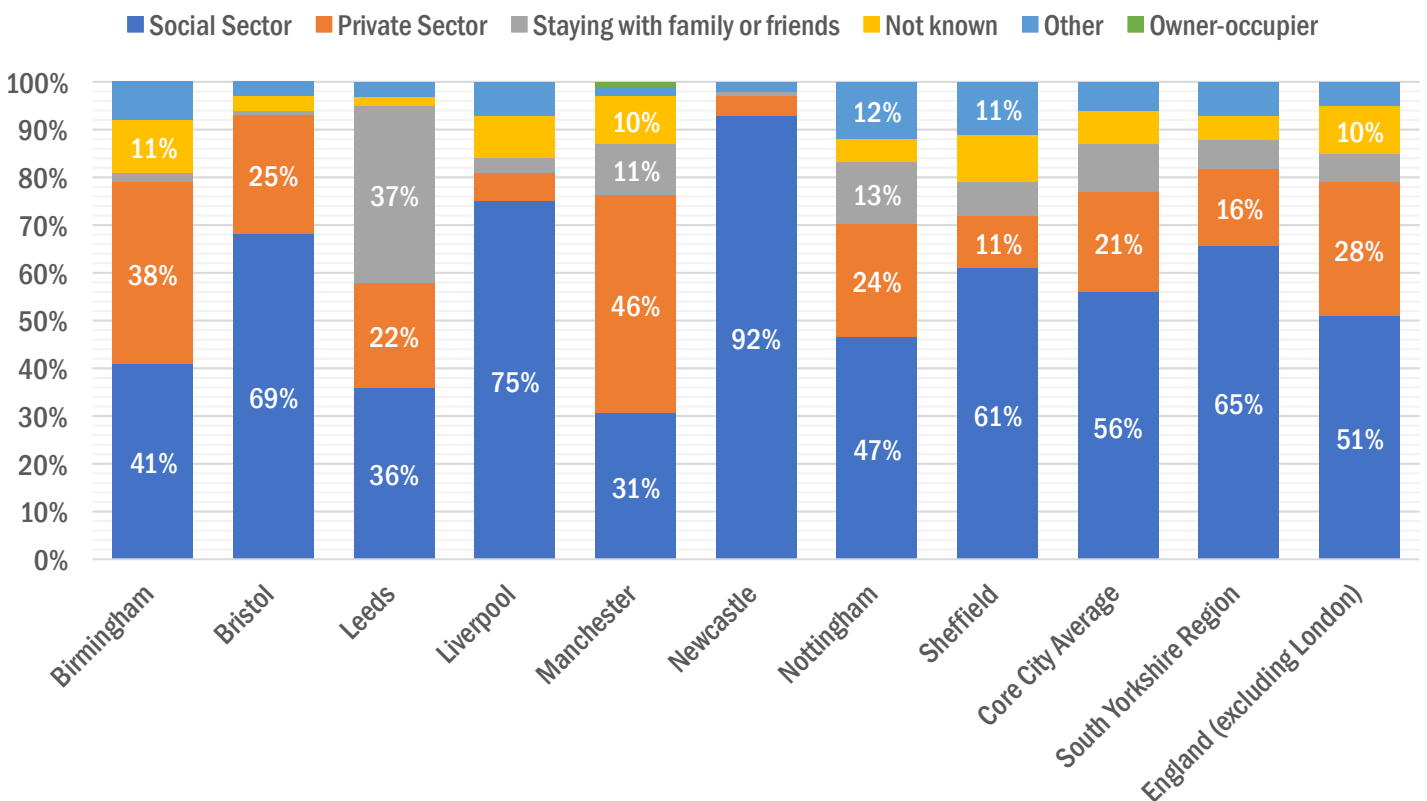
4.3: Outcomes for Relief Duty by Core Cities – 2021/2022.

Sheffield has more relief duty customers securing accommodation than the core city average but below South Yorkshire and national averages.



4.4: Secured accommodation by Core Cities – 2021/2022

Of those who secured accommodation at the end of their relief duty in Sheffield, 61% were housed in the social sector. This is higher than the core city average.



SECTION FIVE:

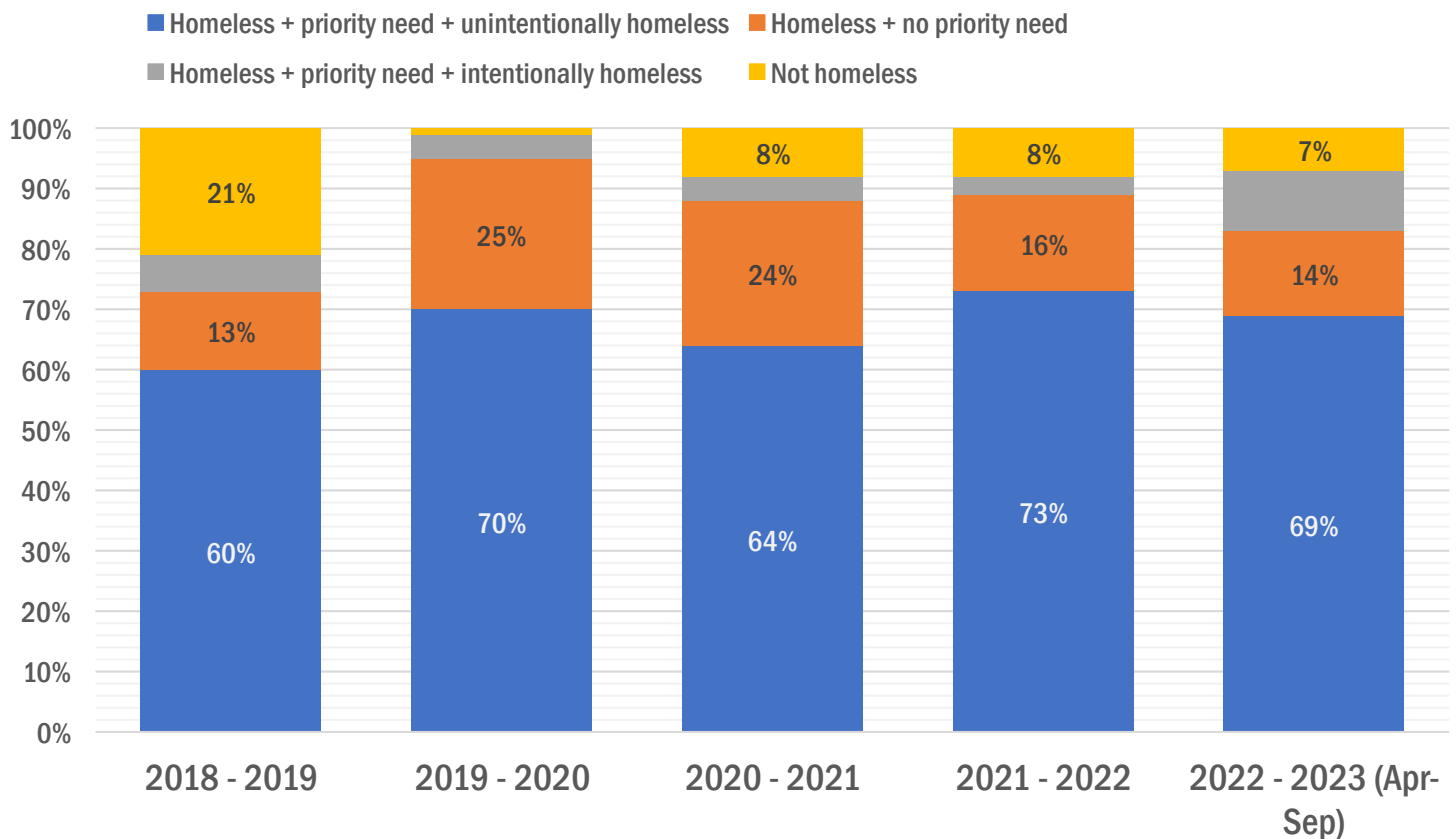
Decisions.

If at the end of the 56 day relief duty we've failed to secure accommodation for a household we are required to make a decision as to what statutory duty, if any, we owe.

This section of the appendix shows the decisions made by Sheffield.

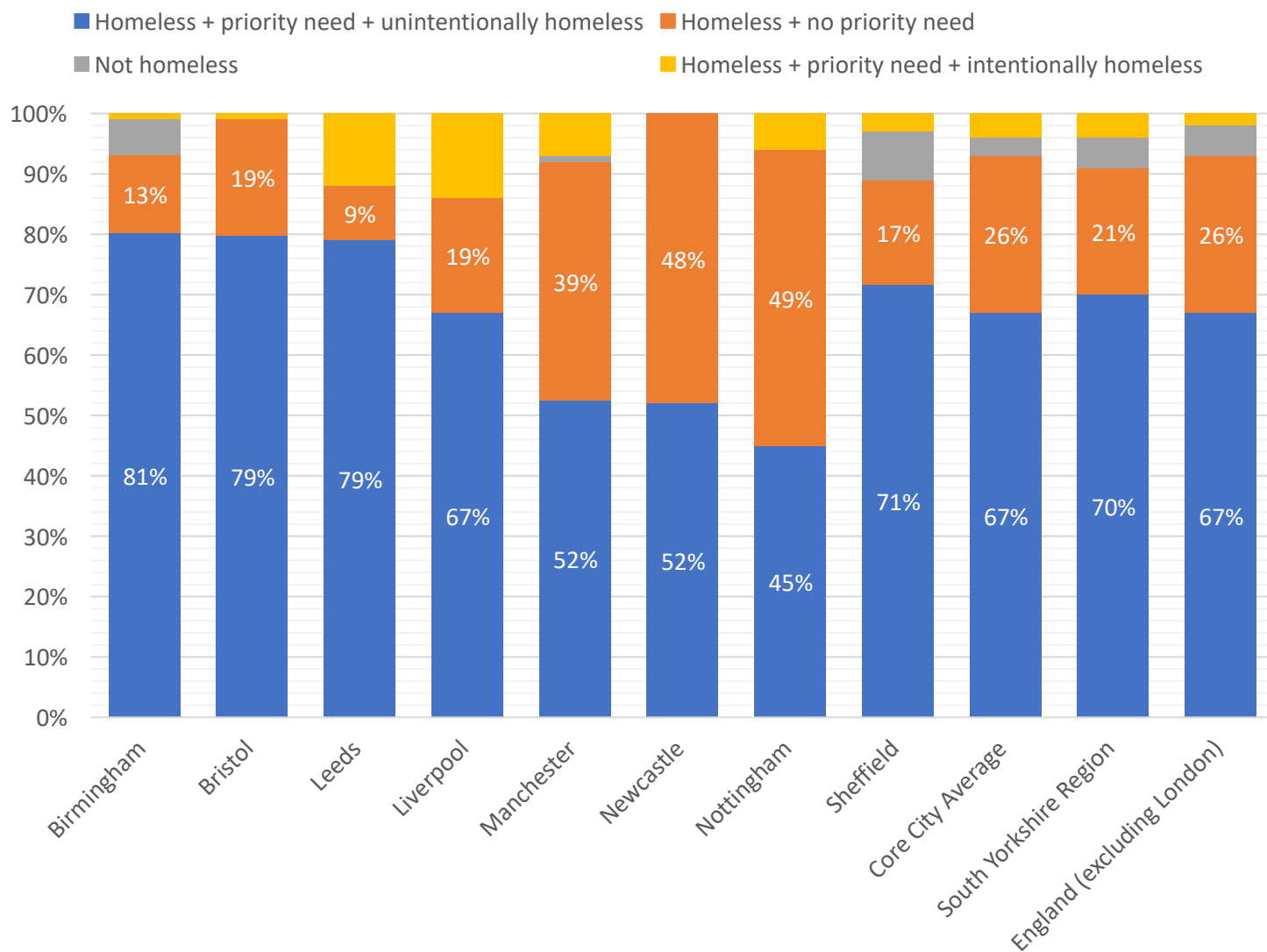
5.1: Decisions.

Of the relief cases which require a decision, a greater proportion are being owed a main housing duty because they are eligible, homeless and in priority need.



5.2: Outcomes for Decisions by Core Cities – 2021/2022.

Sheffield has awarded the fourth highest proportion of full duties, and is narrowly above the core city and national average.



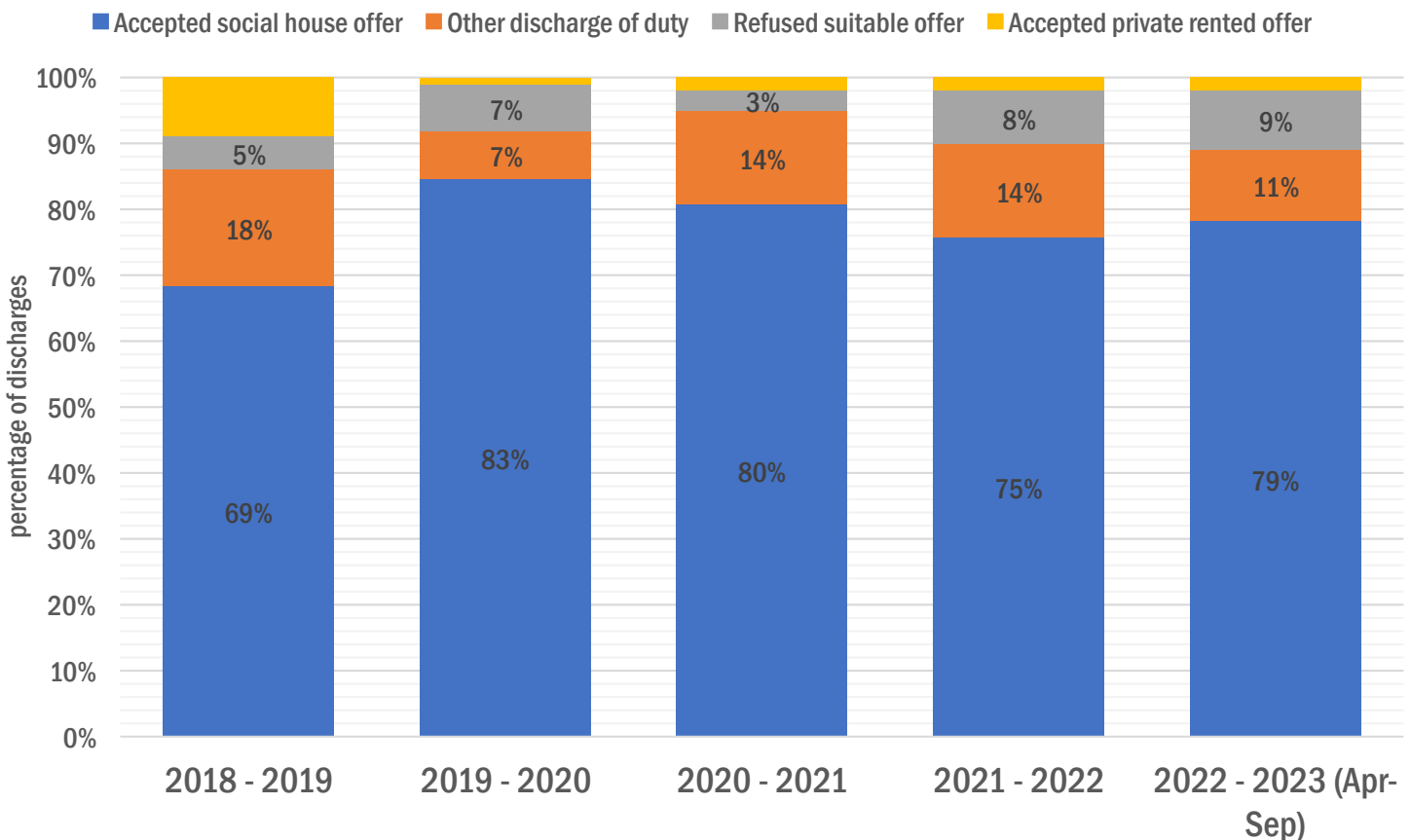
SECTION SIX:

Discharge of Duty.

Discharge of duty is the point when a household secures settled accommodation, or when they cease to be eligible for assistance for other reasons.

6.1: Discharge of Duty.

Most main housing duties are discharged with a social sector tenancy secured.



SECTION SEVEN:

Temporary Accommodation.

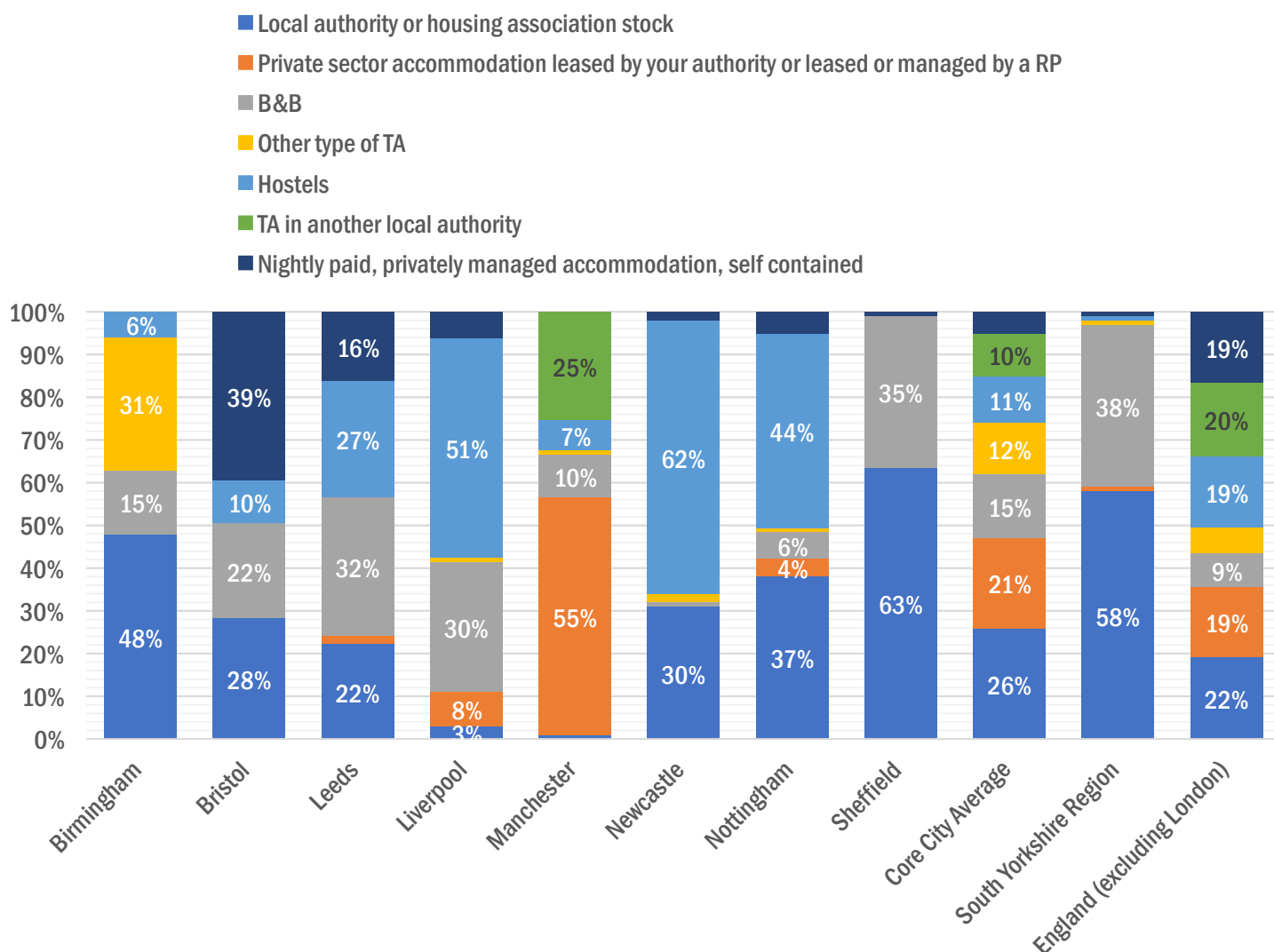
This section looks into:

Temporary accommodation occupancy – how many people are in TA on a given day.

Type of accommodation – what types of TA are being used by Sheffield and other benchmark comparisons.

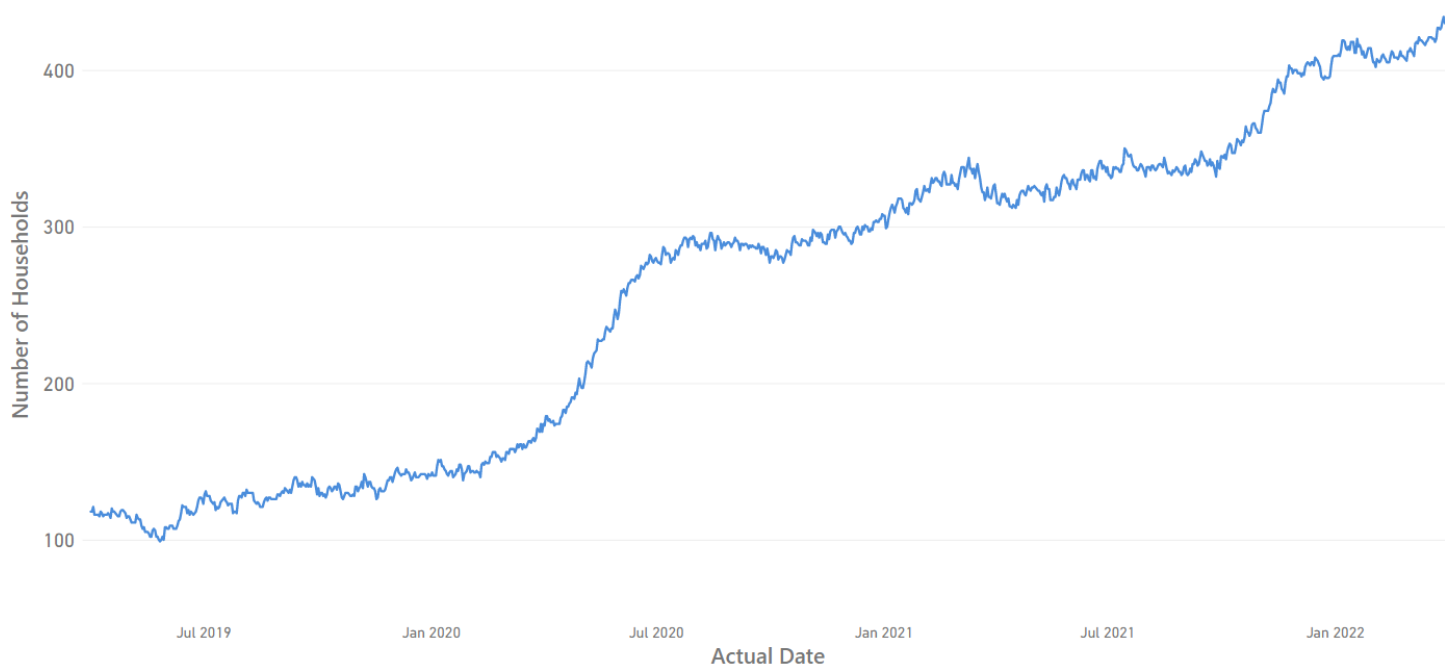
7.1: Type of temporary accommodation provided.

Sheffield nearly exclusively uses its existing social stock to house customers in temporary accommodation. This is unlike most other core cities, which often use the private sector and hostels to help meet demand.



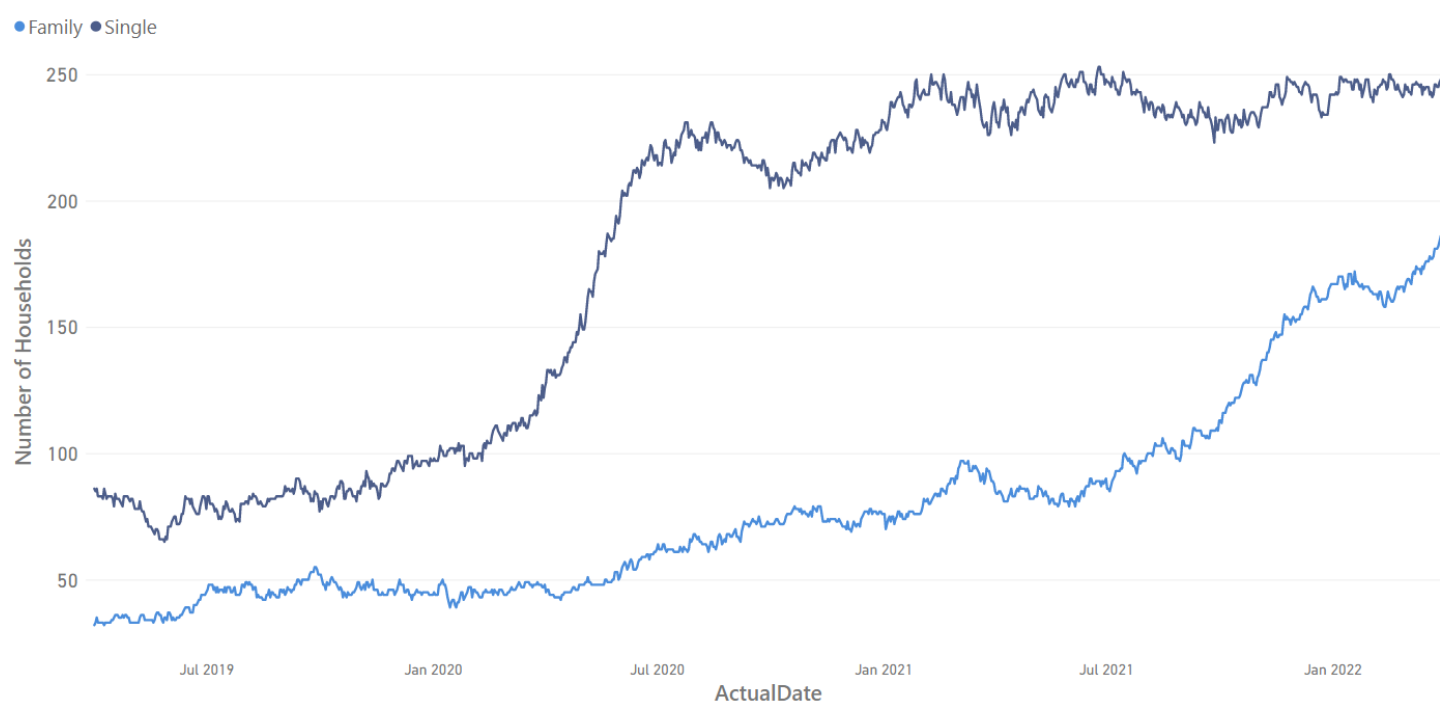
7.2: Occupancy of TA in Sheffield

The number of households in TA began to increase in early 2020 due to initiatives such as Everyone In. Since then we've seen even more households enter TA with record highs seen at the end of 2021/2022.



7.3: Occupancy of TA in Sheffield by Household Type

Single household occupancy saw a sharp increase at the beginning of the pandemic. Families has steadily increased since the same period, however in mid-2021 began to increase more rapidly, pushing total occupancy to record levels.



SECTION EIGHT:

Rough Sleeping.

Each year local authorities conduct an investigation into the number of rough sleepers within their boundaries. Their count is verified by Homeless Link.

The 2020 head-count coincided with a national lockdown throughout November and the tier restrictions in October. This is likely to have impacted people's risk of rough sleeping and should be noted when comparing this year's snapshot figures.

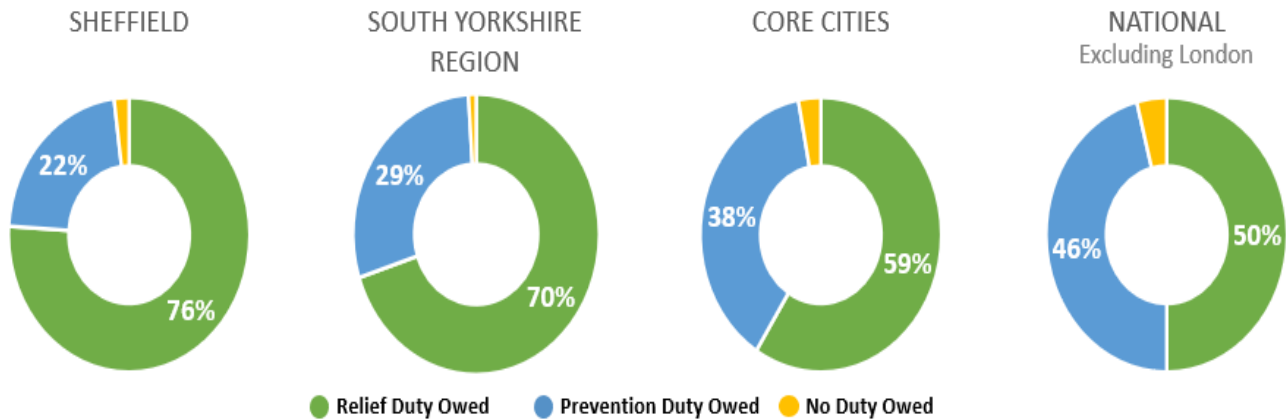
8.1: Yearly headcount for rough sleeping.

Sheffield has seen a decline in rough sleepers as per the yearly headcount each core city is required to conduct.

Core Cities	2020	2021	Difference	% Change
Birmingham	17	31	14	82%
Bristol	50	68	18	36%
Leeds	35	25	-10	-29%
Liverpool	10	20	10	100%
Manchester	68	43	-25	-37%
Newcastle	13	9	-4	-31%
Nottingham	31	23	-8	-26%
Sheffield	24	18	-6	-25%

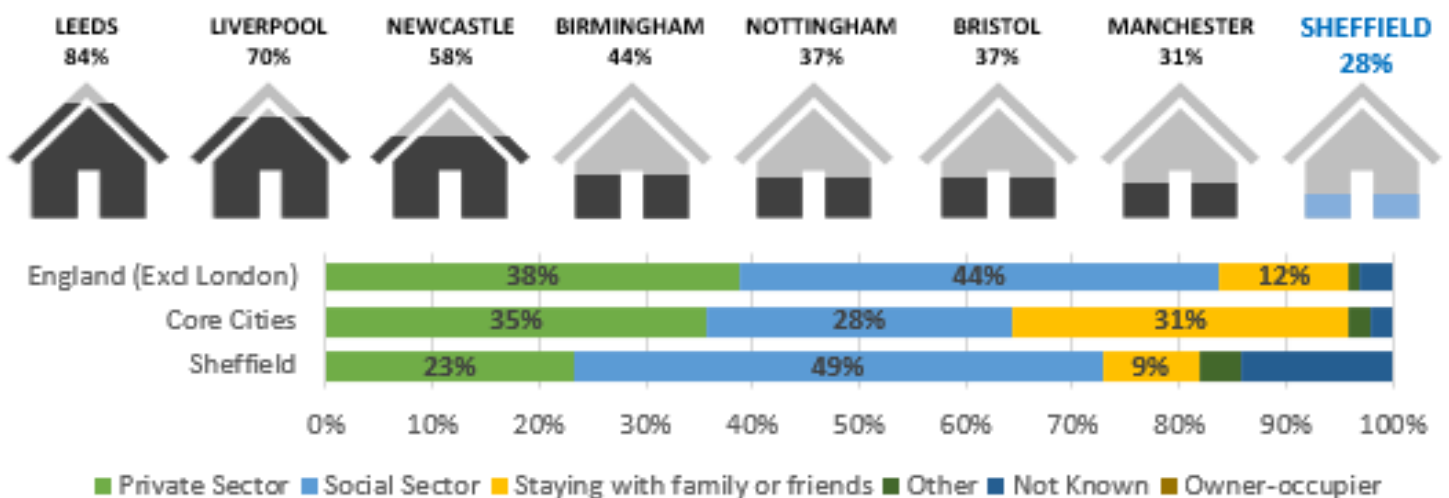
Benchmarking with other Areas

Circumstances upon initial assessment.



Sheffield has less cases opened at the prevention stage when compared to the core city average as well as the national average.

Prevention ends where accommodation was secured for 6+ months.



Sheffield has the least proportion of households securing accommodation amongst the core cities. Of the households which do secure accommodation, nearly half of the secured accommodation is in the social sector. This is above core city and national averages.

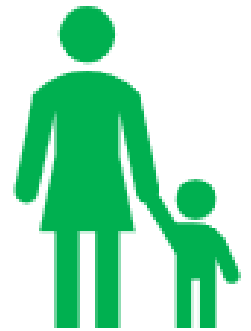
Benchmarking

Household Profile of Prevention and Relief customers.



80% of customers presenting at the relief stage are single adults, compared to 70% at national level. Sheffield is an outlier for having more single households presenting as homeless.

While single households are still the largest household type in prevention customers, we do see a greater proportion of families reaching us during the preventative stages of homelessness.



Percentage increase of main duties accepted between 2018/2019 to 2021/2022.



Sheffield
+270%

Core Cities
+102%

Nationally
+50%

Sheffield has seen one of the largest increases in main duty acceptances in Sheffield since 2018 – 2019.

SECTION NINE: SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL COMMISSIONED SERVICES

Provider	Service Name	Service Description	Capacity
Adullam Homes Housing Association Ltd	Foundations	Floating support service for clients who need support with their mental health and learning disabilities whilst living in their own accommodation	146
Cherrytree Support Services Ltd	Cherrytree	Accommodation based service for young people aged 16-25 needing support	28
Metropolitan Thames Valley Housing	Sevenairs	Accommodation based service for people with high mental health needs, providing specialist support and accommodation	20
Framework Housing Association	Street Outreach Sheffield	Outreach service supporting rough sleepers	325
Framework Housing Association	Reconnections	Outreach service reconnecting rough sleepers to move from Sheffield to a place where they have a connection.	n/a
Guinness Partnership Ltd	Sheffield Foyer	Accommodation based service for people fleeing young violence, providing support for whom a refuge would not be preferable/ appropriate	64
Humankind	The Greens	Accommodation based service supporting people recovering from drug and alcohol misuse issues. Abstinence.	21
IDAS	Safe Zones	Accommodation based service for people fleeing domestic violence, providing support for whom a refuge would not be preferable/ appropriate	25
Paradigm Psychology Ltd	Psychology Service	Works with a range of HIS commissioned services and staff to create psychologically informed environments	n/a
Places for People - Individual Support	Windmill Lane	Accommodation based services supporting families and children	19
Roundabout Ltd	Mediation Service	Mediation for families and young people with the aim to prevent homelessness by allowing the young person to remain in the home or to return home.	30
Roundabout Ltd	St Barnabas Road	Accommodation based service for young people needing support	26
Roundabout Ltd	Roundabout Supporting Tenants	Floating support service for young people needing support with managing tenancies and living independently	88
Roundabout Ltd	Dispersed - Young People Block	Dispersed accommodation for young people with support	60
Roundabout Ltd	Dispersed - Young People Spot	Dispersed accommodation for young people with support	40

Provider	Service Name	Service Description	Capacity
Salvation Army women's	Salvation Army Lincoln Court	Hostel for women experiencing homelessness	11
Salvation Army men's	The Salvation Army Charter Row Centre	Accommodation based service for men experiencing homelessness	57
Sheffield Women's Aid	Sheffield Women's Aid	Accommodation based services supporting women and their children fleeing domestic abuse	36
Yorkshire YWCA	Peile House	Accommodation based service supporting young women and their children where applicable	14
Shelter Ltd	HPR Floating	Floating support service which assists people at risk of homelessness to either avoid homelessness or help them resettle in new tenancies	250
Shelter Ltd	Children & Families, Stable Homes and Resilient Families Specialist Service (DN232212)	To support the most vulnerable households requiring help transitioning from accommodation to a permanent home, and ensuring homelessness doesn't reoccur.	
Shelter Ltd	DA Navigator/ Safe Accommodation Service	To provide specialist housing advice for clients in service before they are due to leave, and provide resettlement support to ensure a safe move on	N/A
Shelter Ltd	Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Recovery	Floating support service for clients living in their own home/ other supported accommodation who need support and help with managing and tackling drug and alcohol misuse issues	105
Shelter Ltd	HALT (additional funding linked to DAPR)	To improve support and outcomes for adults who are rough sleeping and /or who are at risk or / who are rough sleeping and who have drug and alcohol dependence needs	10
Shelter Ltd	OHID money (additional funding linked to DAPR)	To improve support and outcomes for adults who are rough sleeping and /or who are at risk or / who are rough sleeping and who have drug and alcohol dependence needs	
South Yorkshire Housing Association	Beaufort Project	Accommodation based service for people with high mental health needs, providing specialist support and accommodation	18
South Yorkshire Housing Association	Cuthbert Bank	Accommodation based service for families (with children) offering support for both adults and children in service, keeping them safe and helping them to move on safely and be independent in a new tenancy	38

Provider	Service Name	Service Description	Capacity
South Yorkshire Housing Association	Living Well in the Community	Accommodation service for individuals and families experiencing poor mental health that will help them develop the skills to live independently in the community	25
South Yorkshire Housing Association	Live Well at Home	Floating support service for older people living in their own home needing support to remain independent and safe in their own home (prevent emergency hospital admissions etc)	299
St Annes Shelter & Housing Action	St Annes Bevin Court Hostel and Flats	Accommodation based service for men experiencing homelessness	66
Target	The Sheffield Project	Accommodation based services supporting people with a history of offending, or who have just left prison	116
Target	Thrive	Accommodation based service for those with complex needs and a health support focus. Long term provision	25
Target	Thrive (Interim)	Accommodation based service for those with complex needs and a health support focus. Interim support whilst new service is being developed.	18
Young Women's Housing Project	Young Women's Housing Project	Accommodation based service supporting young women and their children where applicable	13
Young Women's Housing Project	Young Women's Housing Project (additional funding)		7