Ending Homelessness Outcomes Framework: Baseline Report

July 2024

Overview

This document is the first 'baseline' report published against the new Ending Homelessness Outcomes Framework. This report is intended to be read in conjunction with the Ending Homelessness Action Plan, last updated August 2023.

Action Required

This document is for information only.

Further information and related documents

Large print, Braille and alternative language versions of this document are available on request.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1.   The purpose of the Ending Homelessness Outcomes Framework (EHOF) is to provide a clear strategic direction for preventing and ending homelessness in Wales by identifying the desired long-term outcomes and illustrate progress towards achieving these outcomes over time.

1.2.   Specifically, the EHOF has been designed to demonstrate the impact of, and progress against, the high-level actions set out in Welsh Government's Ending Homelessness Action Plan, last updated in August 2023. The EHOF will therefore be used to measure progress over time. Wales is the first UK nation to develop an Outcomes Framework for ending homelessness.

1.3.   The EHOF was developed by a Task & Finish group and consulted upon in mid-2023. A final version of the framework was published January 2024.

EHOF structure:

1.4.   The Outcomes Framework is structured as follows:

- **Strategic Outcomes** – To set out the broad overarching outcomes to align with key themes of the Ending Homelessness Action Plan - to make homelessness rare, brief and unrepeated **Diagram 1** below sets out the six Strategic Outcome areas.
- **Detailed Outcomes** – Each Strategic Outcome is underpinned by a range of detailed outcomes to define the desired specific outcomes for the people of Wales.
- **Data indicators** – Each detailed outcome has at least one proposed 'data indicator' identified as a measure of progress over time in achieving an outcome.

Underpinning detailed outcomes and data indicators

1.5.   Information on each of the proposed Detailed Outcomes that underpin each Strategic Outcome; alongside supporting 'data indicators' to measure progress against each detailed outcome can be found here. All data used within this report is subject to revisions or updates, data included here is correct as at time of writing this report.

Diagram 1: Strategic outcomes

Rare: People are prevented from experiencing homelessness in the first place as early as possible

Person-centred approach: Public services ensure equitable access which meets the needs of their local population and is tailored to individual need

Brief: People get a quick and effective response if they experience homelessness

Fundamentally reform Homelessness services to focus on prevention and rapid rehousing

Public Service response: Public services work effectively in a trauma-informed way to end homelessness

Unrepeated: People do not experience multiple episodes of homelessness

Workforce: A resilient and valued homelessness and housing support workforce recognised for their expertise

Chapter 2: Executive Summary

2.1.   This is the first 'baseline' report published against the new Ending Homelessness Outcomes Framework. This report is intended to be read **in conjunction** with the [Ending Homelessness Action Plan](#), last updated August 2023.

2.2.   This 'baseline' report is not intended to measure progress over time against all Strategic Outcomes within the Framework. However future annual updates to this report will include a comparative assessment of progress made over the period against individual 'detailed outcomes' for each Strategic Outcome. In addition, at this stage several data indicators identified within the EHOF are not currently collected due to data limitations. Work is ongoing with Welsh Government's Knowledge and Analytical Services to attempt to address these data gaps.

2.3.   It is also important to recognise this 'baseline' report is being published at a time of considerable change; with the reform of our approach to homelessness underway, and wider economic and geo-political events impacting on demand for housing and homelessness services. As such, as outlined above, this baseline report should not be considered in isolation but should be read in conjunction with the [Ending Homelessness Action Plan](#) and the [White Paper](#) Consultation on Ending Homelessness, both of which outline the wider context for this data.

2.4.   It is intended that future annual updates to the Framework will be published in conjunction with updates to the Ending Homelessness Action Plan, in order to contextualise the data and provide a holistic picture of progress towards ending homelessness in Wales.

Chapter 3: Strategic Outcome 1 - Rare
People are prevented from experiencing homelessness in the first place as early as possible.

Overview

3.1   This strategic outcome aims to reflect our commitment to prevent homelessness in the first place and ensure the correct focus in the appropriate preventative areas. In the short-term, we expect that less people experience homelessness and more people are successfully prevented from experiencing homelessness. In the long-term, we would expect to see less presentations to homelessness services.

Key
No data available to measure
Proxy measure/data to be reinstated
Majority of data available to measure

Table 1: Strategic Outcome 1: Detailed Outcome summary

Detailed Outcome	Indicators and measures	What good looks like
1: Fewer households experience homelessness in the first place	+ Three out of five indicators available to measure. — One indicator available to measure is a proxy measure.	**Short-term**: Data available for all indicators. **Long-term**: Positive progress against all indicators.
2: Groups at greatest risk are identified and measures put in place so that fewer people in those groups	+ Indicator is available to measure. — proxy measure.	**Short-term:** Move away from proxy measure to incorporate more at risk groups. **Long-term:** Positive progress against the indicator.

3: Children and young people at risk of homelessness are identified at an early stage and prevented from experiencing homelessness	+ Two out of three indicators available to measure.	**Short-term:** Data available for all indicators. **Long-term:** Positive progress against all indicators
4: No one is street homeless	+ One out of two indicators available to measure.	**Short-term:** Data available for all indicators. **Long-term:** Positive progress against all indicators
5: Support is available to ensure family and relationship breakdown does not result in homelessness	— No data available to measure the indicator. + Data available from Summer 2024.	**Short-term:** Data available to measure indicator. **Long-term:** Positive progress against indicator.
6: Sufficient supply and access to good quality, affordable, safe homes to meet housing need	+ Four out of five indicators available to measure.	**Short-term:** Data available to measure all indicators. **Long-term:** Positive progress against all indicators.

Detailed Outcomes 7 to 9 have been included in Annex 2, due to these detailed outcomes cross referencing directly with the Wellbeing of Wales National Indicators.

Detailed Outcome 1: Fewer households experience homelessness in the first place

Table 2: Detailed Outcome 1, Rare: Indicator summary

Detailed Outcome 1 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
1a: Number of households presenting as homeless	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns – proxy measure	Number of presentations to homelessness services decreasing.
1b: Percentage of households prevented from becoming homeless after accessing support from local authorities.	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns	Higher percentage of households successfully prevented from homelessness.
1c: Number (and percentage) of households at risk of homelessness within 56 days to whom a prevention duty was owed (section 66), which ended under section 67 (2) as they became homeless, Wales	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns	Lower percentage of households unsuccessfully prevented from homelessness.
1d: Number of households experiencing hidden homelessness absolute and per 10,000 households	N/A	No available data sources	The number of households experiencing hidden homelessness decreasing.

1e: Number (and percentage) of households citing the following reasons as main reason for loss of last settled home (Section 73):
  ➢ Parent no longer willing or able to accommodate.
  ➢ Other relatives or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate.
  ➢ Breakdown of relationship with partner:
    Non-violent
    Violent
  ➢ Violence and harassment:
    Racially motivated
    Due to religion/belief
	N/A	Statutory Homelessness data returns – currently paused, due to be resumed for 2023-24 publication	The number of households citing the specified reasons for main reason for loss of last settled home to decrease.

Link to Housing Support Grant Primary Outcome 1: People have been able to engage with housing related support services (advice, information and assistance) and are better informed about the options available to them and/or know where to go for assistance	N/A	Cross reference to Housing Support Grant Outcomes Framework - data to be available for 2025 EHOF report subject to consistency and quality of data.	The number of people able to engage with housing related support services and are better informed about options available to them increasing.
Link to Housing Support Grant Primary Outcome 4: People using HSG services can manage their existing accommodation/home which prevents them from either becoming homeless or from having to access more costly public services (e.g. health, social care services)	N/A	Cross reference to Housing Support Grant Outcomes Framework - data to be available for 2025 EHOF report subject to consistency and quality of data.	The number of people using HSG services that can manage their existing accommodation increasing.

Indicator 1a: Number of households presenting as homeless

**Chart 1:** Approximate number of presentations[1] to homelessness services, per financial year, Wales
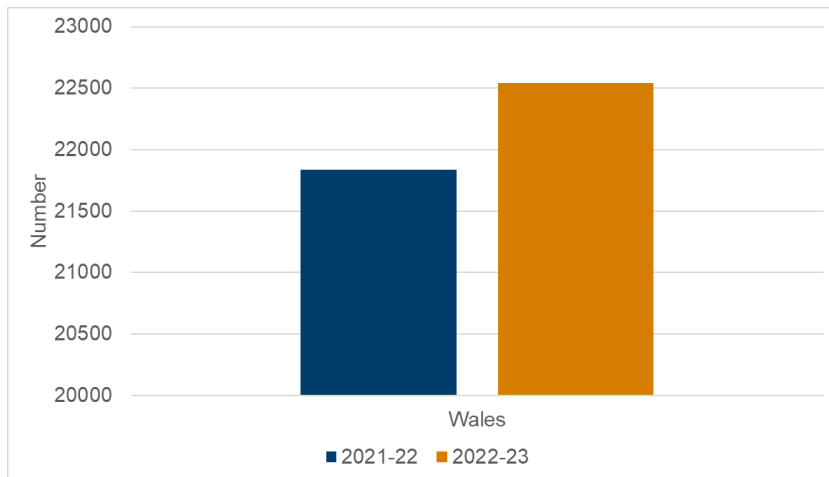
Source: Calculation based on data from the Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

[1]This data has been calculated using breakdowns within the Statutory Homelessness data and is therefore considered an approximate measure. Multiple households can present more than once in the same reporting period, additionally there are timing constrains which affects the accuracy of this measure.

3.2   This indicator is currently proxied by calculating the approximate 'Number of presentations to homelessness services' per financial year. Chart 1 shows that the approximate number of presentations to homelessness services has seen an increase of 705 between 2021-22 and 2022-23, a 3% increase.

Indicator 1b: Percentage of households prevented from becoming homeless after accessing support from local authorities

Chart 2: Percentage of households successfully prevented from experiencing homelessness, per financial year, Wales
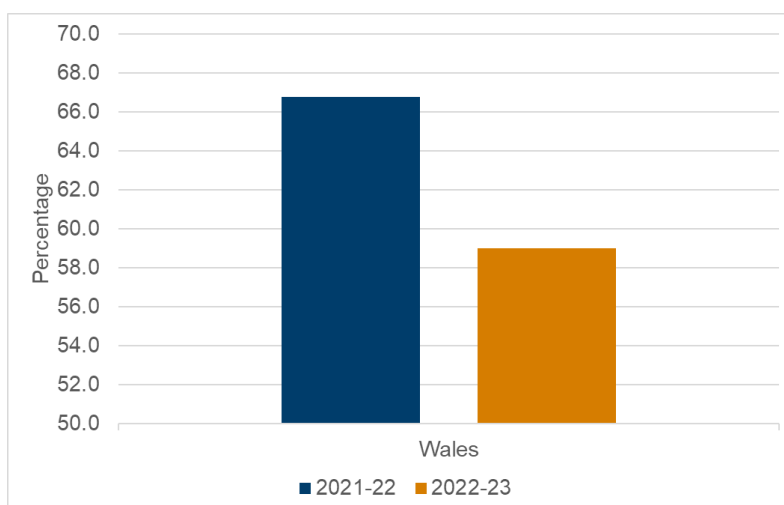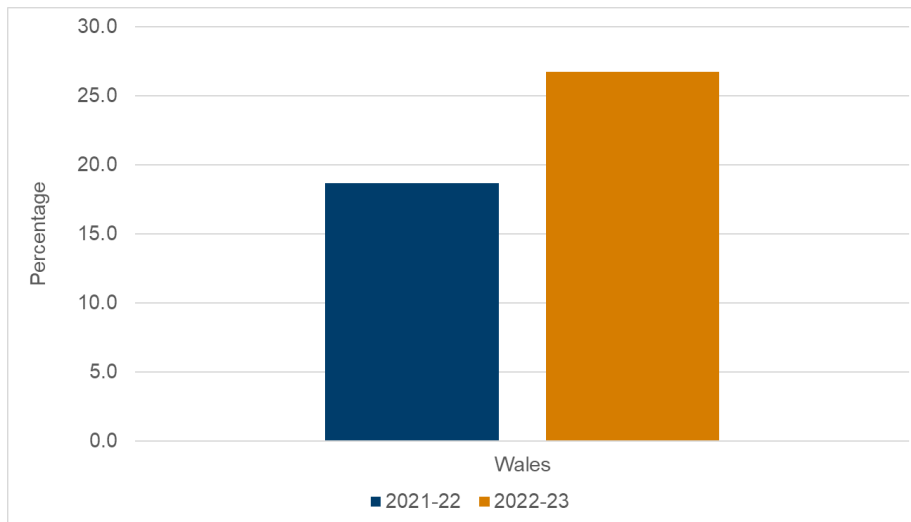

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

3.3   Chart 2 shows that the percentage of households successfully prevented from homelessness has decreased between 2021-22 and 2022-23, from 67% in 2021-22 to 59% in 2022-23.

Indicator 1c: Number (and percentage) of households at risk of homelessness within 56 days to whom a prevention duty was owed (section 66), which ended under section 67 (2) as they became homeless, Wales

Chart 3: Percentage of households unsuccessfully prevented from experiencing homelessness, per financial year, Wales

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

3.4   Chart 3 shows that the percentage of households unsuccessfully prevented from homelessness has decreased between 2021-22 to 2022-23, from 19% to 27% respectively.

Detailed Outcome 2: Groups at greatest risk are identified and measures put in place so that fewer people in those groups

Table 3: Detailed Outcome 2, Rare: Indicator summary

Detailed Outcome 2 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
2a: Number of people with one or more at risk characteristics for which assistance has been provided (broken down by successful and unsuccessful prevention and relief)	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns – proxy measure	For each at risk group: • Number of households successfully prevented and successfully relieved from homelessness increasing. • Number of households unsuccessfully prevented and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness decreasing.

Indicator 2a: Number of people with one or more at risk characteristics for which assistance has been provided (broken down by successful and unsuccessful prevention and relief)
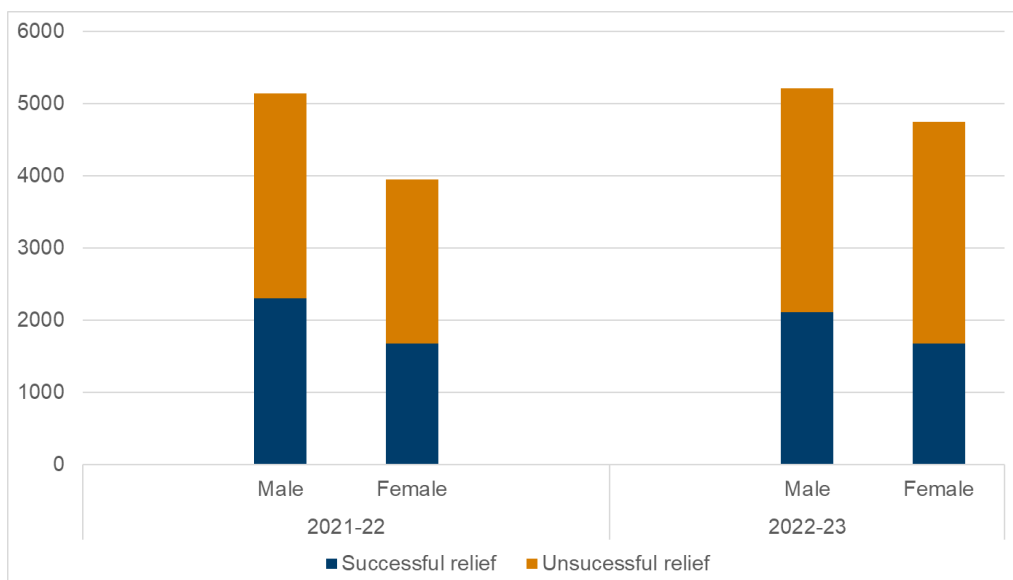
Gender of lead applicant

Chart 4i: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully prevented from experiencing homelessness (Section 66) by gender of lead applicant per financial year, Wales
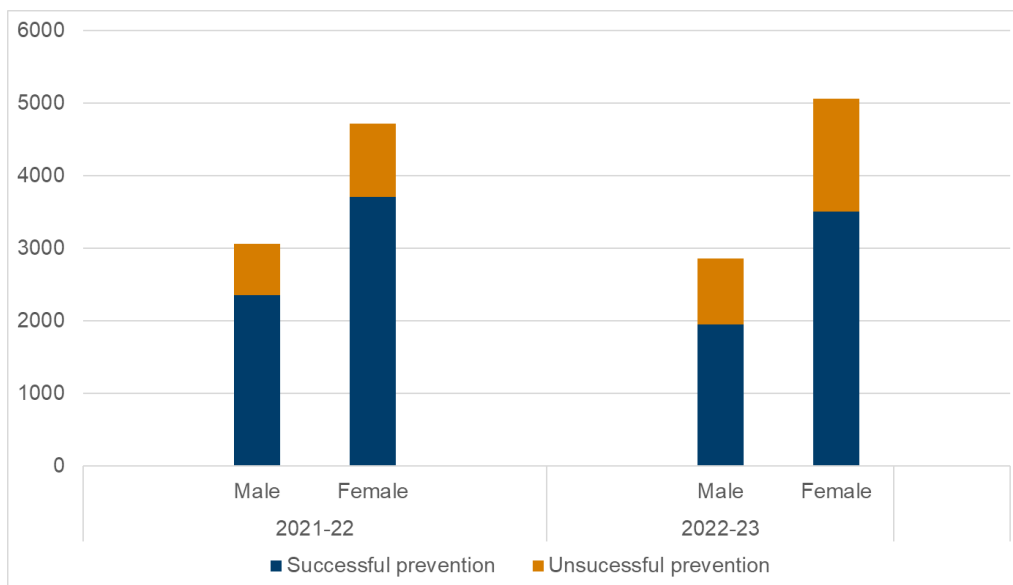
Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

Chart 4ii: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness (Section 73) by gender of lead applicant per financial year, Wales
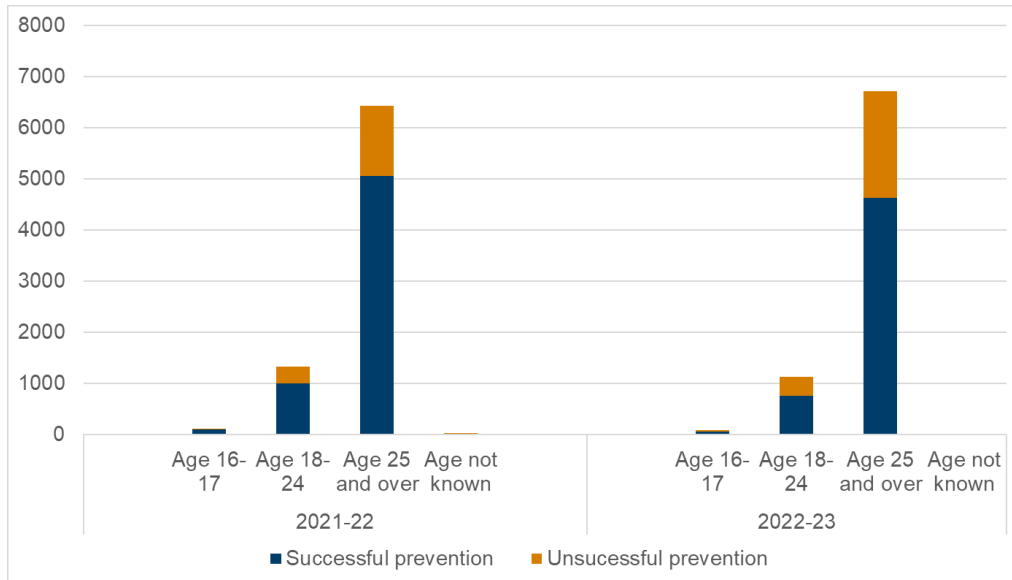

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

3.5 Chart 4i outlines that for male and female lead applicants the number of households that have been successfully prevented from experiencing homelessness has decreased between 2021-22 and 2022-23. Chart 4ii shows

there has also been an increase in the number of households unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness for households with male and female lead applicants alike.
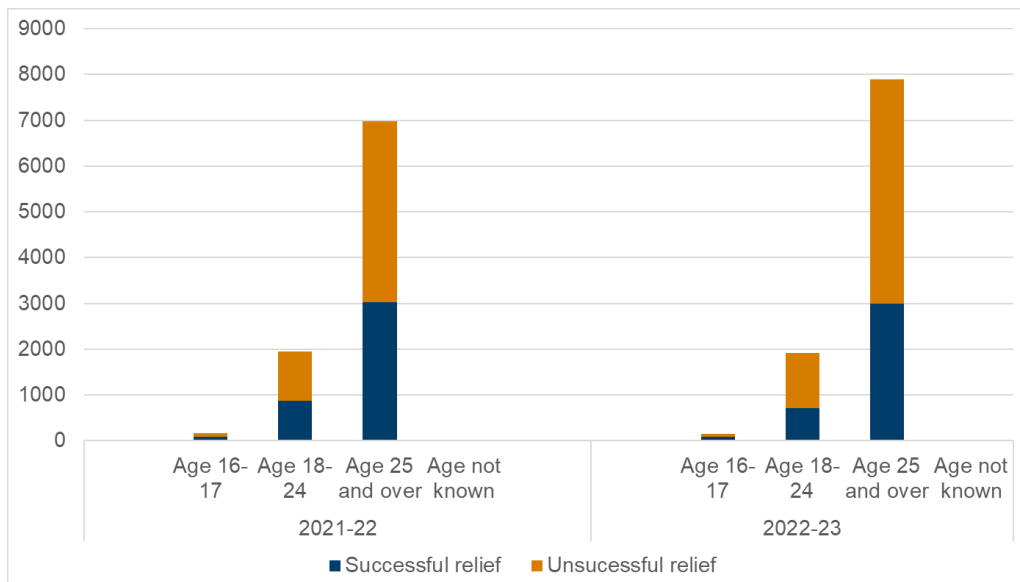
Age group of lead applicant

Chart 4iii: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully prevented from experiencing homelessness (Section 66) by age group of lead applicant per financial year, Wales

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

Chart 4iv: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness (Section 73) by age group of lead applicant per financial year, Wales
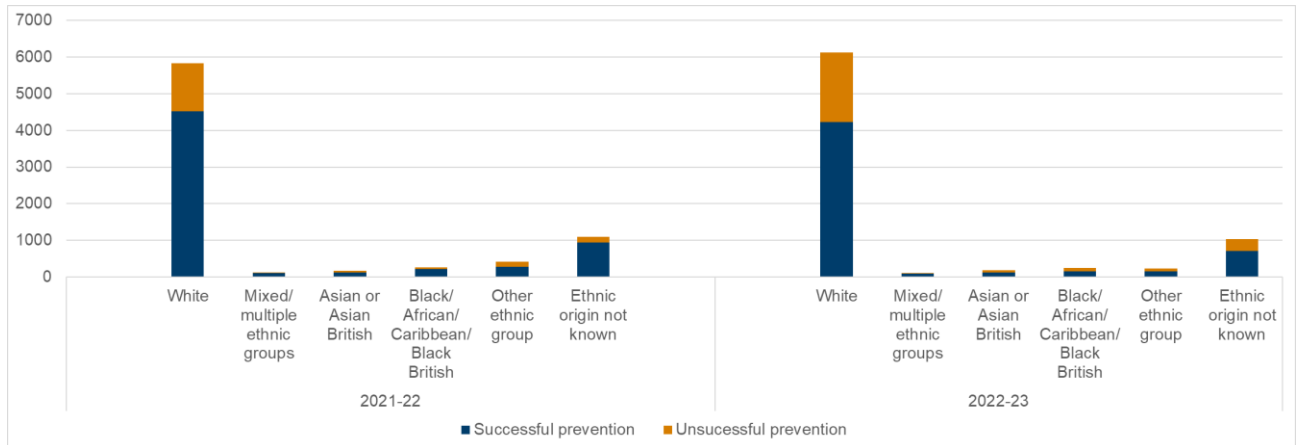

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

3.6   From charts 4iii and 4iv, the age group representing the majority of lead applicants per year is 'Age 25 and over'. Between 2021-22, the number of households successfully prevented from experiencing homelessness has

fallen for all age groups. Similarly, the number of households successfully relieved from homelessness has either fallen or remained the same for all age groups.
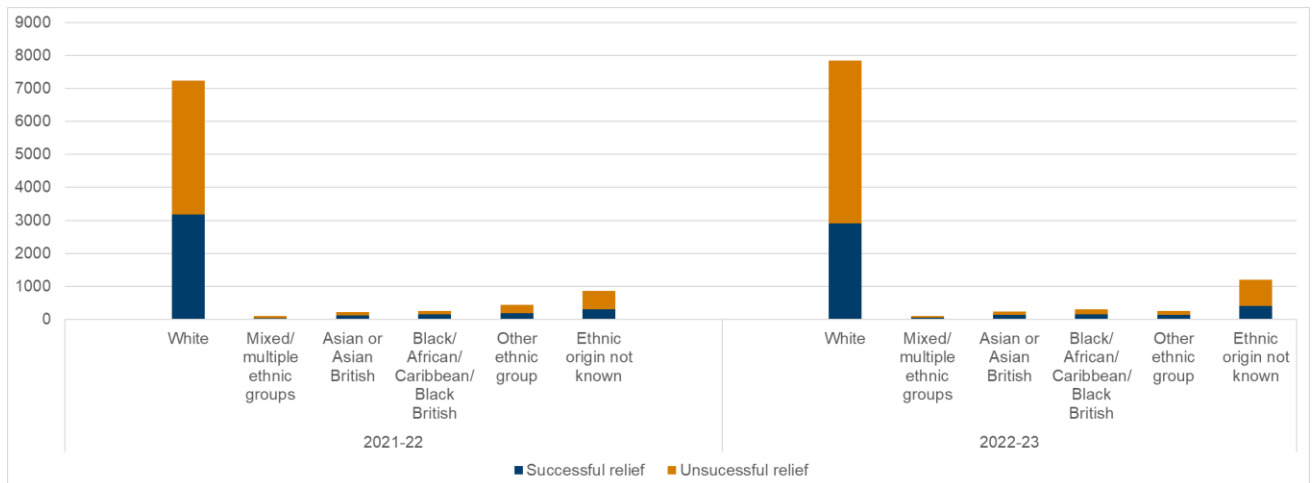
Ethnic Group of lead applicant

Chart 4v: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully prevented from experiencing homelessness (Section 66) by ethnic group of lead applicant per financial year, Wales

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

Chart 4vi: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness by ethnic group (Section 73) of lead applicant per financial year, Wales

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

3.7 Both charts, 4v and 4vi, show that 'white' is the ethnic group reported by the majority of lead applicants, with 'ethnic origin not known' as the next highest. For most groups, between 2021-22 and 2022-23 the number of households successfully prevented from homelessness has decreased. Conversely, the Asian or Asian British group has seen a slight increase in successful prevention. Chart 4vi shows that all groups other than 'white' and 'other ethnic group' have seen slight increases in successful relief of homelessness.

Detailed Outcome 3: Children and young people at risk of homelessness are identified at an early stage and prevented from experiencing homelessness

Table 4: Detailed Outcome 3, Rare: Indicator summary

Detailed Outcome 3 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
3a: Number of households with dependent children that are threatened with homelessness	N/A	Statutory Homelessness data returns – currently paused, due to be resumed for 2023-24 publication	The number of households with dependent children under 16 years that are threatened with homelessness decreasing.
3b: Number of households prevented from becoming homeless, broken down by age of lead applicant (16-17, and 18-24)	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns	For both age groups: • **Short-term** –the number of households successfully prevented from homelessness increasing. • **Long-term** – the number of presentations to homelessness services decreasing, indicating more successful earlier prevention work.
3c: Number of dependent children aged 16 and under living in temporary accommodation by accommodation type	February 2024	Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping data	The number of dependent children aged under 16 in temporary accommodation decreasing, and no children to be placed in unsuitable temporary accommodation.
3d: Number of 16-24 year olds living in temporary accommodation by accommodation type	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns – proxy measure	The number of 16-17 year old single person households, and 18-21 year old care leavers placed in B&Bs decreasing.

Indicator 3b: Number of households prevented from becoming homeless, broken down by age of lead applicant (16-17, and 18-24)

Chart 5: Number of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless, by age group of lead applicant and financial year, Wales
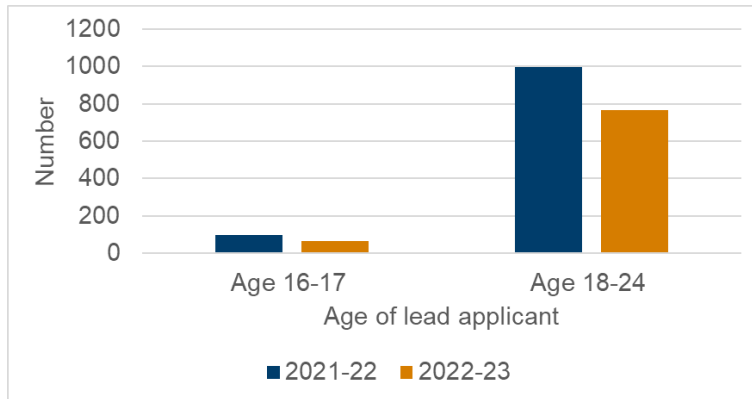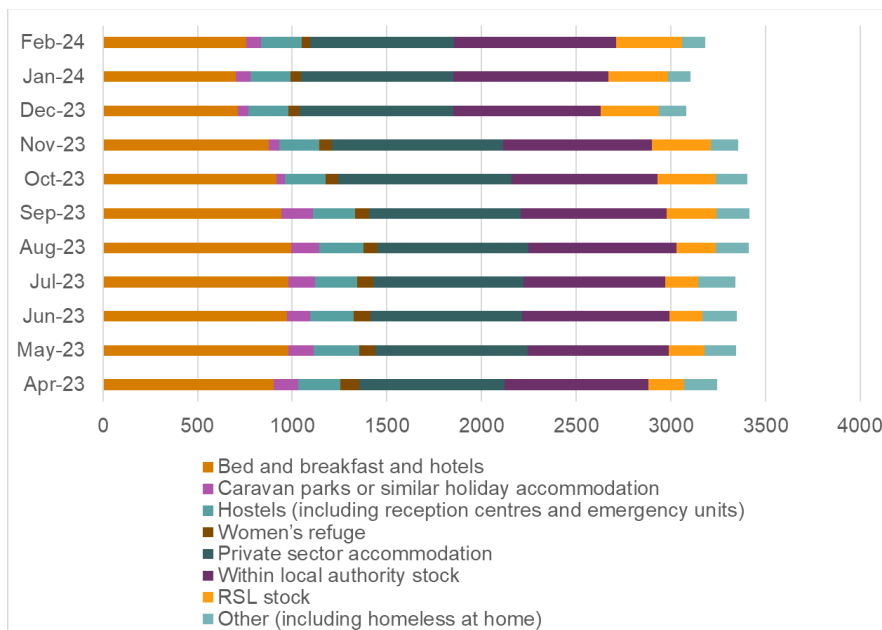

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

3.8   Chart 5 shows that the number of households successfully prevented for experiencing homelessness for the 16-17 year old age group has decreased between 2021-22 and 2022-23 by 33. Similarly for lead applicants aged 18-24, there has been a 231 decrease in the number of successful preventions from experiencing homelessness between 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Indicator 3c: Number of dependent children aged 16 and under living in temporary accommodation by accommodation type

Chart 6: Number of dependent children aged under 16, in temporary accommodation at the end of the period, by accommodation type
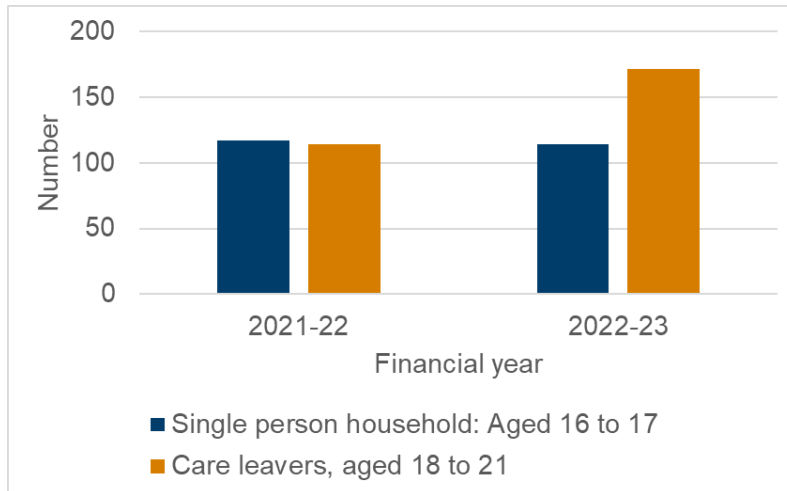

Source: Welsh Government Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping

3.9   Chart 6 shows that dependent children under 16 are most commonly housed within either local authority own stock, private rented sector accommodation or within Bed and Breakfasts and Hotels.

Indicator 3d: Number of 16-24 year olds living in temporary accommodation by accommodation type

Chart 7: Total placements in Bed and Breakfasts, per financial year

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

3.10   To approximate the indicator in advance of a full data measure being available, Placements in Bed and Breakfasts for single person households aged 16-17 and for care leavers aged 18-21, is used. Chart 7 shows that in 2022-23, 16- to 17-year-olds were placed in temporary B&B accommodation on 114 occasions, this is a decrease of three compared to 2021-22. Care leavers aged 18 to 21 years old were placed in temporary B&B accommodation under the current Homelessness legislation on 171 occasions, this is an increase of 57 compared 2021-22.

Detailed Outcome 4: No one is street homeless

Table 5: Detailed Outcome 4, Rare: Indicator summary

Detailed Outcome 4 – Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
4a: The number of people street homeless in a month, per local authority (absolute and per 100,000 population)	February 2024	Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping data	The number of people sleeping rough decreasing.
4b: The number of NEW people street homeless by local authority	N/A	Scope to be captured within Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping data	The number of new people sleeping rough decreasing.

Indicator 4a: The number of people street homeless in a month, per local authority (absolute and per 100,000 population)

Chart 8: The number of people sleeping rough at the end of the month, Wales
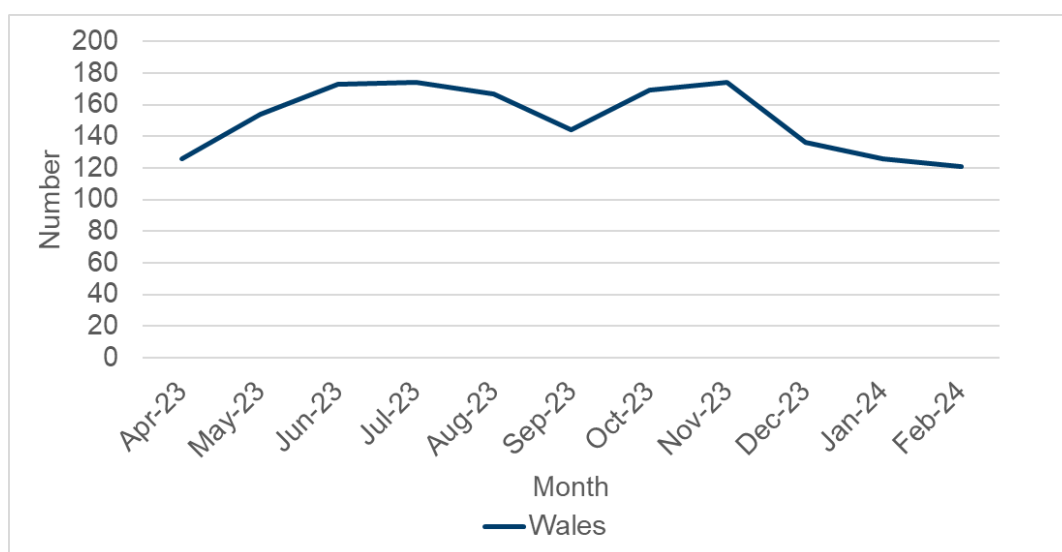
Source: Welsh Government Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping

3.11   Chart 8 shows that the numbers of people sleeping rough in Wales remains high, there is no clear evidence of a continuous decline in numbers.

Table 6: 12-month average[2] number of people sleeping rough, per Local Authority, per 100,000 population

Local Authority	Average[2] number of people sleeping rough	2022 Mid-year population estimates	Average[2] number of people sleeping rough, per 100,000 population
Isle of Anglesey	2	69,049	3
Gwynedd	10	117,591	9
Conwy	1	114,290	0
Denbighshire	4	96,558	4
Flintshire	2	155,319	1
Wrexham	3	135,394	2
Powys	1	133,891	1
Ceredigion	10	71,610	13
Pembrokeshire	15	124,367	12
Carmarthenshire	4	189,117	2
Swansea	9	241,282	4
Neath Port Talbot	0	142,158	0
Bridgend	7	146,136	5
The Vale of Glamorgan	0	133,492	0
Rhondda,Cynon,Taff	0	239,018	0
Merthyr Tydfil	2	58,883	3
Caerphilly	5	176,130	3
Blaenau Gwent	0	67,014	0
Torfaen	6	92,860	6

Monmouthshire	8	93,886	8
Newport	29	161,506	18
Cardiff	31	372,089	8
Wales	150	3,131,640	5

Source: Welsh Government Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping, and Mid-year population estimates

[2]Average is based on a 12-month average, from March 2023 to February 2024.

3.12. Table 6 highlights the average number of people sleeping rough (for the specified period) per 100,000 population by Local Authority.

Detailed Outcome 5: Support is available to ensure family and relationship breakdown does not result in homelessness

Table 7: Detailed Outcome 5, Rare: Indicator summary

| Detailed Outcome 5 - Indicator	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
5a: Number (and percentage) of households citing the following reasons for being threatened with homelessness (Section 66) and/or for loss of last settled home (Section 73): ➢ Parent or other relatives or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate ➢ Breakdown of relationship with partner, violent or non-violent ➢ Parent no longer willing or able to accommodate ➢ Other relatives or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate	N/A	Statutory Homelessness data returns – currently paused, due to be resumed for 2023-24 publication	The number of households citing the listed reasons as the main reason for being threatened with homelessness decreasing.

Detailed Outcome 6: Sufficient supply and access to good quality, affordable, safe homes to meet housing need

Table 8: Detailed Outcome 6, Rare: Indicator summary

Detailed Outcome 6 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
6a: Percentage of households spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs	September 2023	Wellbeing of Wales report 2023	The percentage of households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs decreasing.
6b: Housing Supply	March 2022 2022-23 2019-base	Dwelling stock estimates New house building 2019-base estimates of additional housing need	Housing supply increasing over time.
6c: Number of households on the Common Housing register	N/A	No available data sources	Number of households on the Common Housing register decreasing, indicating sufficient supply of social housing stock.
6d: Percentage of homeless households who are allocated social and PRS tenancies	N/A	Statutory Homelessness data returns – currently paused, due to be resumed for 2023-24 publication	The percentage of homelessness households who are allocated social and PRS tenancies increasing.
6e: Percentage of all homes that meet the quality standards for social housing and Private Rented Sector	2022-23 2022	Welsh Housing Quality Standard Office for National Statistics – Percentage of dwellings covered by an EPC (proxy measure)	The quality of properties in the social housing and private rented sector improving. **For the PRS sector proxy measure**: the number of properties with EPC rating A-C to increase over time which would equate to quality improving.

Indicator 6a: Percentage of households spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs

Chart 9: Percentage of households spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs, over 3-year rolling financial periods[3]
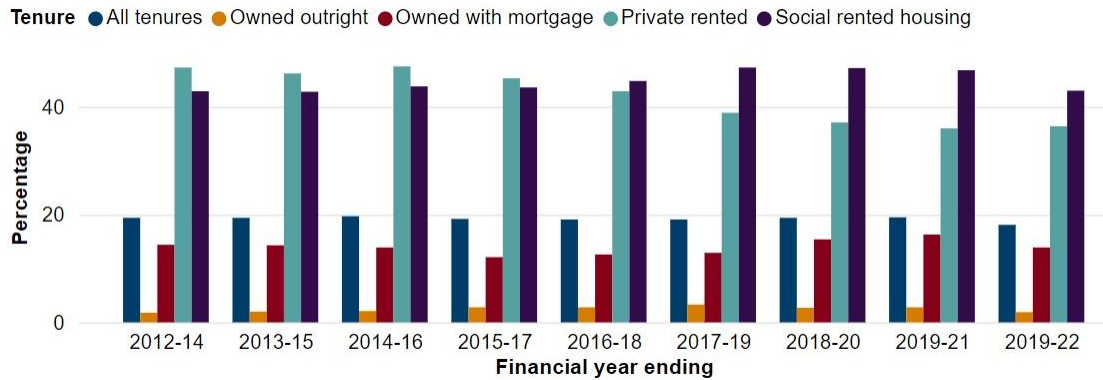

Source: Family resource survey, and Welsh Government Wellbeing of Wales report

[3]Data points spanning the Financial Year Ending (FYE) 2021 period do not include the FYE 2021 survey data in calculations, as it is judged to be of low quality. This means that for these periods, the estimates are based on 2 year rolling averages that omit the FYE 2021 survey data.

3.13. The latest update to the Wellbeing of Wales report was published in 2023, at time of writing this report, therefore the chart reflects the latest data as at that time. Chart 9 shows that for the latest period where sufficient data is available (FYE 2020 and FYE 2022), 18% of households spend 30% or more of income on housing costs. This percentage has been fairly consistent since FYE 2012 to FYE 2015 but varies by housing tenure.

Indicator 6b: Housing Supply

Chart 10i: Dwelling stock estimates by year and tenure, Wales
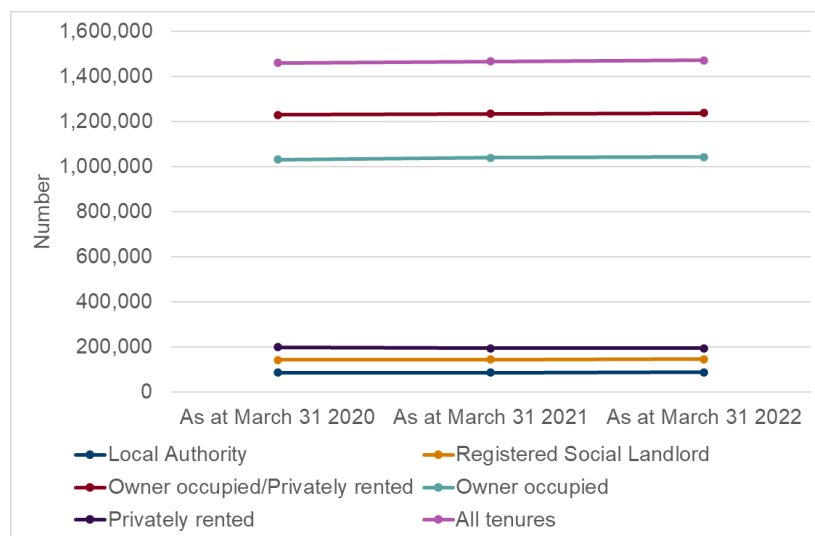
Source: Welsh Government Dwelling stock estimates

3.14. Chart 10i shows that the dwelling stock estimates as at 31st March for each year. In recent years have remained relatively consistent, for Local Authorities and Registered Social Landlords there has been an increase of 200 and 1,400 respectively between the 31st March 2021, and the 31st March 2022.

Chart 10ii: New dwellings completed by number of bedrooms and financial year, Wales
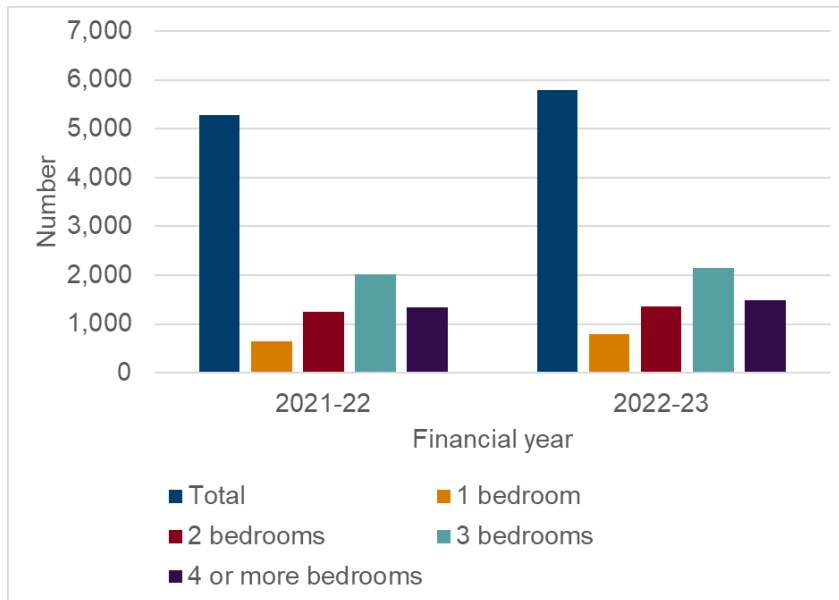
Source: Welsh Government New house building

3.15. Chart 10ii shows that the majority of new dwellings competed (houses and flats combined) have three bedrooms. The least number of new dwellings completed were one bedroom dwellings. Between 2021-22 and 2022-23 we see an overall increase of 512 in the number of new dwellings completed, with one bedroom dwellings seeing an increase of 131, two bedroom dwellings an increase of 113, three bedroom dwellings an increase of 122 and four or more bedroom dwellings an increase of 146.

Chart 10iii: Average annual estimates of additional housing need, Wales[4]
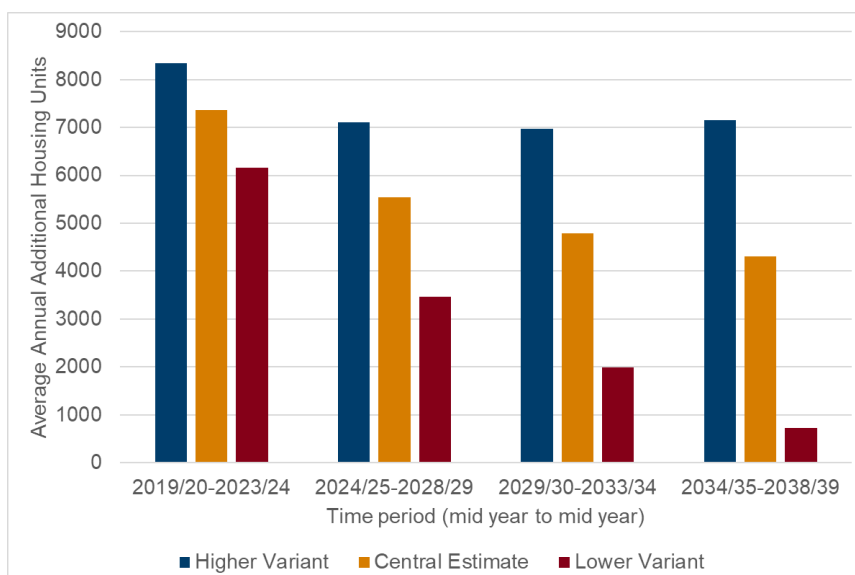
Source: Welsh Government [2019-base estimates of additional housing need](#)

[4]Higher variant is based on high fertility, life expectancy and migration assumptions, central estimate is based on principal household projections (based on recent trends), and lower variant is based on low fertility, life expectancy and migration assumptions.

3.16. These estimates are not official statistics, cannot forecast exactly what is going to happen in the future, should not be used as housing targets, and do not attempt to estimate the number of households in unsuitable accommodation.

3.17. During the first 5 years (2019/20-2023/24), it is estimated that, on average, between 6,200 and 8,300 additional housing units will be required annually, with a central estimate of 7,400. These figures include an annual average of 1,100 additional housing units to clear those in existing unmet need over the first 5 years. The estimates of additional housing need largely decrease over the remaining 15 years (2024/25 to 2038/39) and by the mid to late 2030s (2034/35-2038/39), the central estimate is for an annual average of 4,300 additional housing units. This is based on newly arising need only and reflects a slowdown in the projected household growth from the 2018-based household projections. Household projections are largely driven by population projections.

Indicator 6e: Percentage of all homes that meet the quality standards for social housing and Private Rented Sector

Chart 11i: Distribution of social housing stock by WHQS compliance, 31 March 2014 to 31 March 2023, Wales[5]
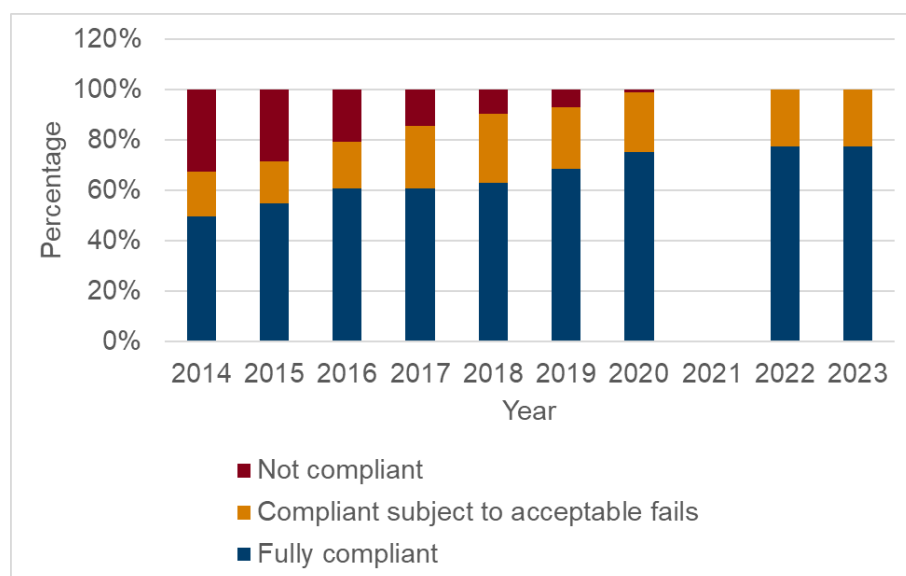

Source: [Welsh Housing Quality Standard](#)

[5]Data for 2020 was collected at 31 December. There was no data collection in 2021.

3.18. By March 2022, all social housing stock was found to comply with the Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS), including acceptable fails. Three quarters (78%) of social housing stock achieved full compliance.

Chart 11ii: Privately rented homes in Wales with an EPC by energy efficiency rating and year, 2013 to 2022[6]
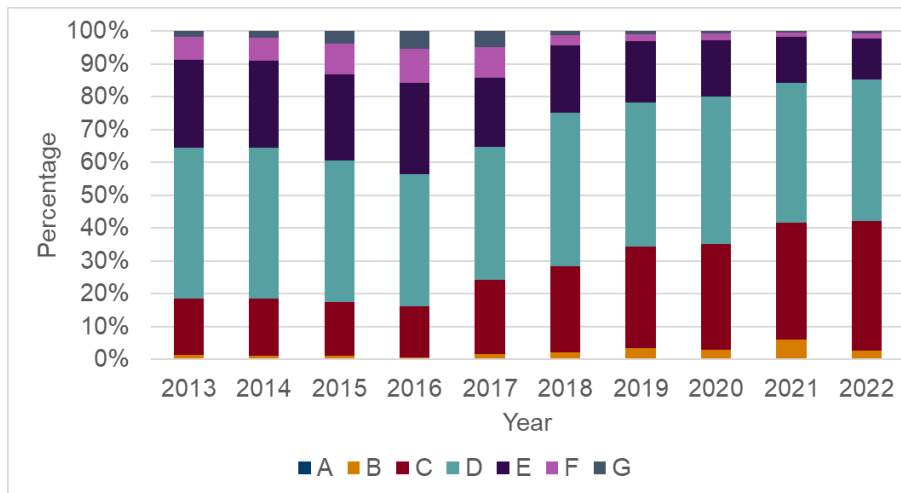
Source: Office for National Statistics - Percentage of dwellings covered by an Energy Performance Certificate in England and Wales, using Census 2021 data

[6]Not all homes are covered by an EPC. ONS analysis of EPC and Census data indicates that at 21 March 2021, 64% of privately rented homes in Wales were covered by a valid EPC (lodged between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2021).

3.19. Chart 11ii shows that of the PRS homes in Wales which underwent an EPC assessment in 2022, 42% received an Energy Efficiency Rating (EER) of A, B or C. This percentage remains the same (to one decimal place) when comparing to PRS homes assessed in 2021. The majority of PRS homes in Wales which underwent in EPC assessment in 2022 or 2021 had an EER of D (43%).

Chapter 4: Strategic Outcome 2 - Brief
People get a quick and effective response if they experience homelessness

Overview

4.1.   This strategic outcome aims to reflect our commitment to transition towards a 'rapid rehousing' approach to provide people experiencing homelessness with secure, settled, and self-contained housing as quickly as possible and are able to access the right level of support to achieve this. In the short-term, we expect that that people experiencing homelessness do not experience it long-term. In the long-term, we expect to see less people experiencing homelessness altogether.

Table 9: Strategic Outcome 1: Detailed Outcome Summary

| Detailed Outcome	Indicators and measures	What good looks like
1: People experiencing homelessness can access a settled home as quickly possible	+ Two out of five indicators available to measure.	**Short-term**: Data available for all indicators. **Long-term**: Positive progress against all indicators.
2: Nobody experiences homelessness long-term	+ One out of two indicators available to measure. — Proxy measure.	**Short-term**: Data available for all indicators and move away from proxy measure. **Long-term**: Positive progress against all indicators.
3: People can access suitable, co-ordinated multi-agency support, tailored to their needs, where needed	+ One indicator available to measure. + Two indicators captured within HSG outcomes framework. — HSG indicators not yet available to measure.	**Short-term:** Data available for all indicators **Long-term**: Positive progress against all indicators.

Detailed Outcome 1: People experiencing homelessness can access a settled home as quickly possible

Table 10: Detailed outcome 1, Brief: Indicator summary

| Detailed Outcome 1 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
1a: Length of time between initial placement in temporary accommodation and transition into settled accommodation (by duration category)	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns	The length of time spent in all types of temporary accommodation decreasing.
1b: Number of people placed into suitable long term accommodation during period	February 2024	Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping data	The number of people placed into suitable long-term accommodation increasing.
1c: The length of time between people being assessed as homeless and moving into settled accommodation	N/A	No available data sources	The length of time between people being assessed as homeless and moving into settled accommodation decreasing.
1d: The length of time between people being identified as street homeless and moving into settled accommodation	N/A	No available data sources	The length of time between people being identified as street homeless and moving into settled accommodation decreasing.

Indicator 1a: Length of time between initial placement in temporary accommodation and transition into settled accommodation (by duration category)

Chart 12i: Number of households temporarily accommodated by duration and type of accommodation in 2021-22, Wales
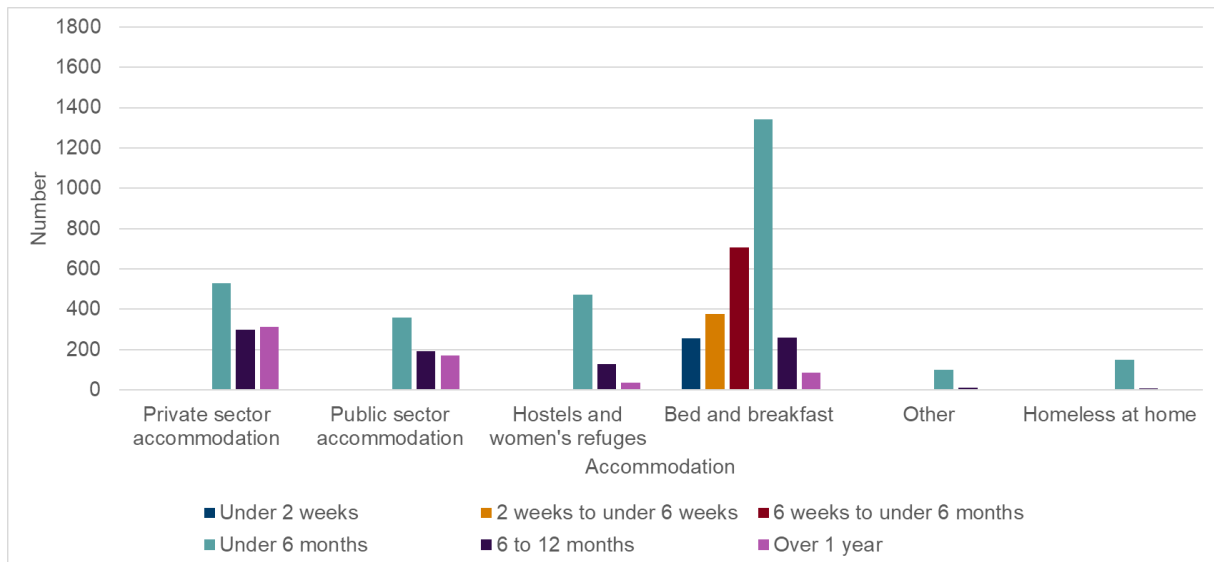
Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

Chart 12ii: Number of households temporarily accommodated by duration and type of accommodation in 2022-23, Wales
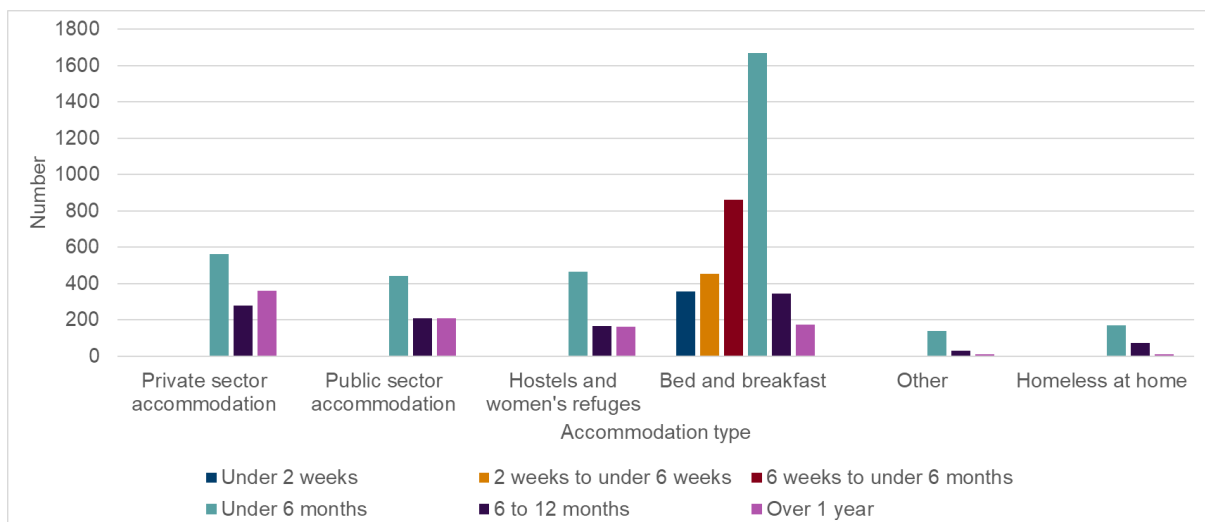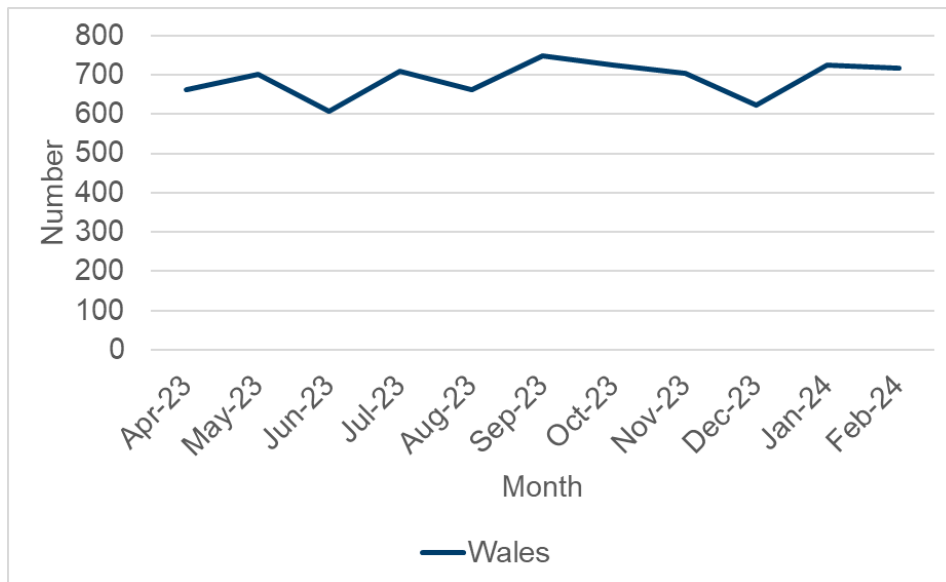

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

4.2.   From charts 12i and 12ii respectively we can see that for the duration 6 to 12 months for 'private sector accommodation' and for the duration under 6 months for 'hostels and women's refuge' there has been a decrease in the number of households between 2021-22 and 2022-23 of 21 and 9 respectively. For all other accommodation types and durations there has been an increase in the number of households temporarily accommodated between 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Indicator 1b: Number of people placed into suitable long-term accommodation during period

Chart 13: Number of individuals placed into suitable long-term accommodation each month, Wales

Source: Welsh Government Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping

4.3.   From the chart we see that in recent months the number of people placed into suitable long-term accommodation each month has ranged between just over 600 to just under 750 people per month.

Detailed outcome 2: Nobody experiences homelessness long-term

Table 11: Detailed outcome 2, Brief: Indicator summary

Detailed Outcome 2 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
2a: The number of households experiencing long-term homelessness (absolute and rate per 10,000 households)	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns – proxy measure	The number of households experiencing long-term homelessness decreasing.
2b: The number of people experiencing long-term street homelessness (absolute and rate per 100,000 population)	N/A	Scope to be captured within the Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping data	The number of people experiencing long-term street homelessness decreasing.

Indicator 2a: The number of households experiencing long-term homelessness (absolute and rate per 10,000 households)

Chart 14: Number of households in temporary accommodation for over 6 months, per financial year and type of accommodation, Wales
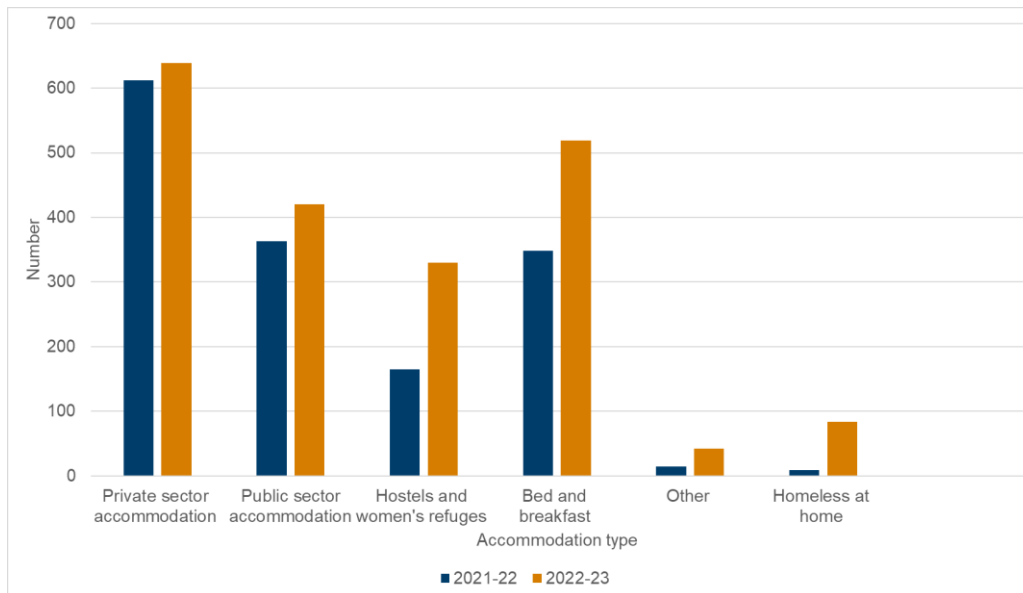
Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

4.4.   Chart 14 shows that there has been an increase in the number of households temporarily accommodated for over 6 months for all accommodation types, between 2021-22 and 2022-23. The accommodation type which as seen the highest increase is 'Bed and Breakfast' accommodation, followed by 'Hostels and Women's refuges' with increases of 171 and 165 respectively.

Detailed outcome 3: People can access suitable, co-ordinated multi-agency support, tailored to their needs, where needed

Table 12: Detailed Outcome 3, Brief: Indicator summary

| Detailed Outcome 3 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
3a: Number of households experiencing homelessness or at risk of experiencing homelessness.	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns	The number of households at risk of and experiencing homelessness decreasing.
3b: HSG Primary Outcome 2 - People have been able to access emergency / temporary accommodation or short-term supported accommodation.	N/A	Housing Support Grant Outcomes Framework – data to be available for 2025 EHOF report subject to consistency and quality of data.	**Short-term:** The number of people being able to access emergency/temporary accommodation and short-term supported accommodation increasing **Long-term:** The number of people being able to access emergency/temporary accommodation and short-term supported accommodation decreasing due to less demand for temporary accommodation.
3c: HSG Primary Outcome 3 - People can access and sustain a suitable settled home.	N/A	Housing Support Grant Outcomes Framework - data to be available for 2025 EHOF report subject to consistency and quality of data.	The number of people accessing and sustaining a suitable settled home increasing.

Indicator 3a: Number of households experiencing homelessness or at risk of experiencing homelessness.

Chart 15i: Number of households threatened with homelessness, per financial year, Wales
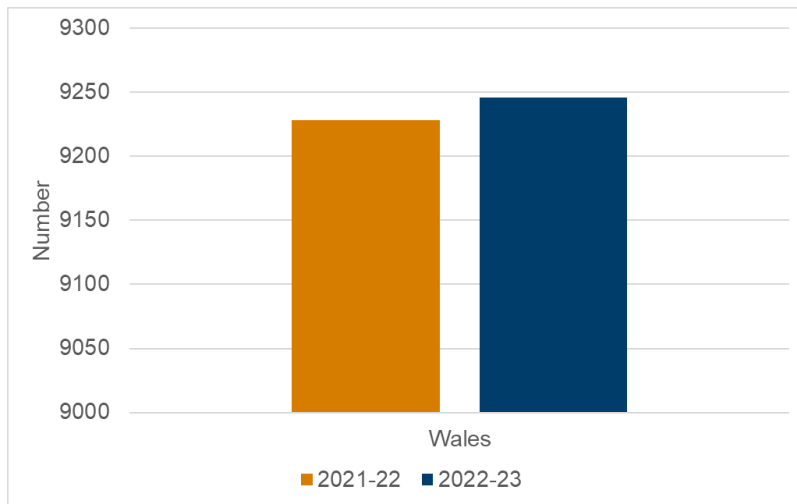
Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

Chart 15ii: Number of homeless households owed a duty to secure accommodation, per financial year, Wales
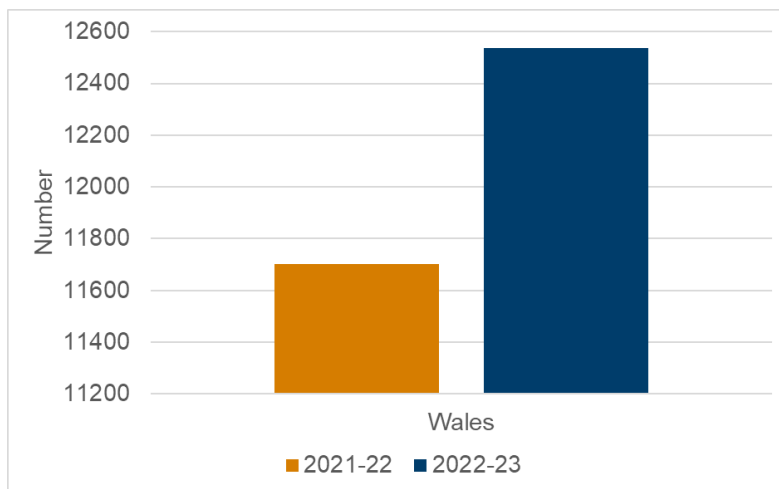
Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

4.5.   Charts 15i shows that between 2021-22 and 2022-23 the number of households threatened with homelessness has increased slightly but the figures for 2022-23 are similar to those seen in the previous year. Chart 15ii also shows there has been an increase (of 834 households) between 2021-22 and 2022-23 for the number of homeless households owed a duty to secure accommodation.

Chapter 5: Strategic Outcome 3 - Unrepeated
People do not experience multiple episodes of homelessness

Overview

5.1.   This strategic outcome aims to reflect our commitment to ensuring we have a system which places the right people in the right homes in the right communities with the right support, to enable people to succeed and thrive. We expect, in the short-term, instances of continuous repeat homelessness lessen (i.e. revolving door type scenarios). In the long-term, we expect to see less people experiencing any reoccurrence of homelessness.

Table 13: Strategic Outcome 3: Detailed Outcomes summary

| Detailed Outcome	Indicators and measures	What good looks like
1: People do not experience multiple episodes of homelessness	+ One out of two indicators available to measure. — Proxy measure.	**Short-term**: Move away from proxy measure, and data available for all indicators. **Long-term**: Positive progress against all indicators
2: People receive support appropriate to their needs to sustain their tenancies	+ Three out of four indicators available to measure. — One measurable indicator is a proxy measure.	**Short-term**: Move away from proxy measure, and data available for all indicators. **Long-term**: Positive progress against all indicators
3: People can access the right home in the right place	+ Two out of four indicators available to measure. — One measurable indicator is a proxy measure.	**Short-term**: Move away from proxy measure, and data available for all indicators. **Long-term**: Positive progress against all indicators

Detailed Outcome 1: People do not experience multiple episodes of homelessness

Table 14: Detailed Outcome 1, Unrepeated: indicator summary

Detailed Outcome 1 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
1a: The number of households who received a relief duty (Section 73 or Section 75) who later (within **12** months) submitted a further homeless application (absolute, per 10,000 households, and as a proportion of all applications)	February 2024	Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping – Proxy measure	The number of households who have received a relief duty and then submitting a further homeless application
1b: Number of people experiencing long term street homelessness	N/A	Scope to be captured within the Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping data	The number of people experiencing long-term street homelessness decreasing.

Indicator 1a: The number of households who received a relief duty (Section 73 or Section 75) who later (within 12 months) submitted a further homeless application (absolute, per 10,000 households, and as a proportion of all applications)

Chart 16: Number of occurrences of people placed into temporary accommodation during the month, who have previously been placed into temporary accommodation within the last 12 months
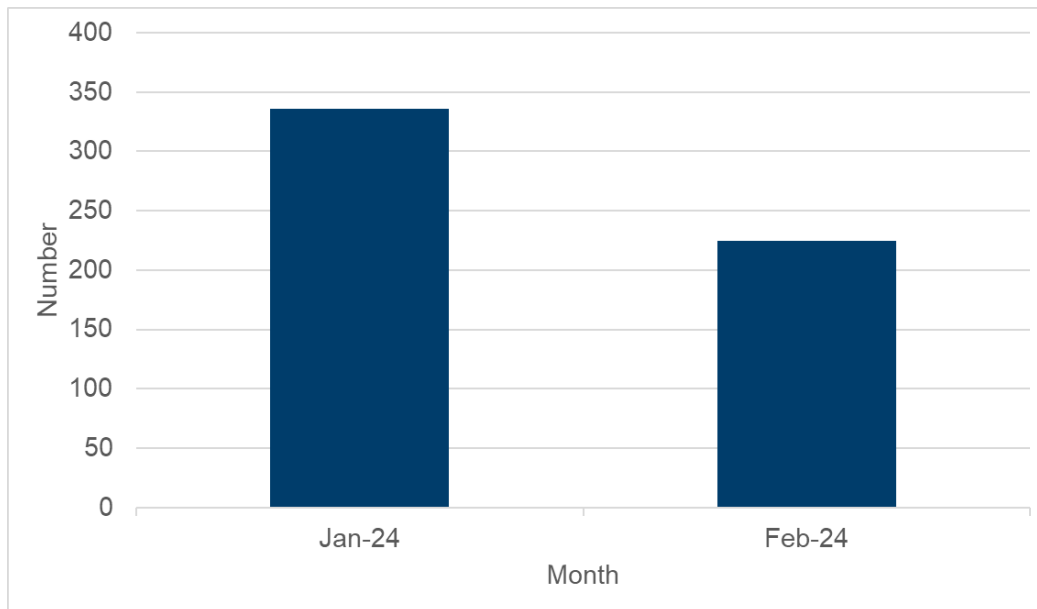
Source: Welsh Government Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping

5.2. This breakdown of data was published from January 2024 for the first time, data prior to this date is not publicly available. For February 2024, 225 placements into temporary accommodation were of individuals who had previously been placed into temporary accommodation within the last 12 months.

Detailed Outcome 2: People receive support appropriate to their needs to sustain their tenancies

**Table 15:** Detailed Outcome 2, Unrepeated: indicator summary

Detailed Outcome 2 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
Link to Housing Support Grant: People using HSG services are not homeless	N/A	Cross reference to Housing Support Grant Outcomes Framework - data to be available for 2025 EHOF report subject to consistency and quality of data.	The number of people using HSG services who are not homeless increasing.
2a: Number of people experiencing repeat homelessness	February 2024	Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping – Proxy measure	Number of people experiencing repeat instances of homelessness decreasing.
2b: Number of people experiencing repeat street homelessness	N/A	Scope to be captured within the Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping data	Number of people experiencing repeat instances of street homelessness decreasing.
2c: Tenancy sustainment rate across all Housing First projects in Wales	September 2022	Cymorth Cymru Housing First tracker	Tenancy sustainment rate across all Housing First projects increasing.
2d: Number of people whose Housing First tenancy ended, by reason ➢ Prison ➢ Death ➢ Moved to health/social care placement ➢ Chose to leave/abandonment ➢ Planned move to non-Housing first tenancy ➢ Eviction ➢ Other/Unknown	September 2022	Cymorth Cymru Housing First tracker	The number of people whose Housing First tenancy ended due to planned move to non-housing first tenancy increasing.

Indicator 2a: Number of people experiencing repeat homelessness

5.3. The data source for measuring against this indicator is the same as for indicator 1a under Strategic Outcome 5, therefore insight into trends in data can be cross referenced to chart 16 rather than duplicated here.

Indicator 2c: Tenancy sustainment rate across all Housing First projects in Wales

Chart 17: Tenancy sustainment rate across all Housing First projects in Wales since February 2018
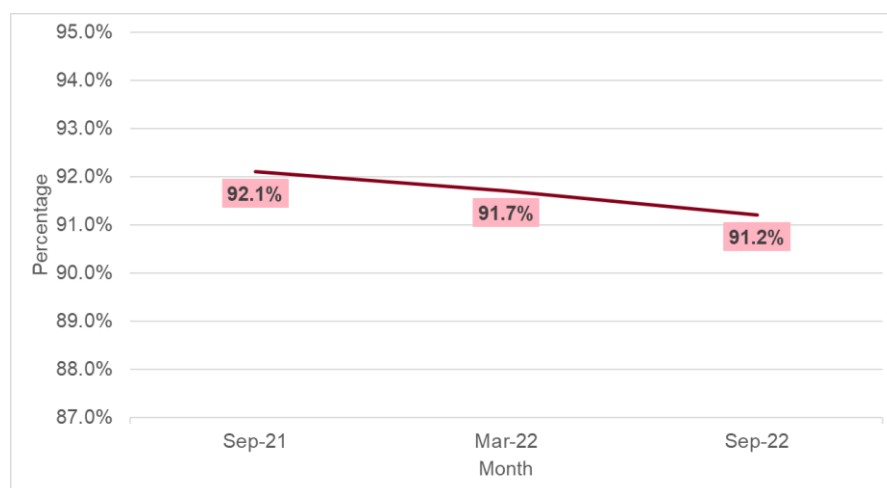
Source: Cymorth Cymru Housing First Wales Tracker February 2018 - September 2022

5.4. From chart 17, tenancy sustainment rate across all Housing First projects in Wales remains high. Latest figures show that 91% of Housing First tenancies were being sustained as of 30th September 2022. The tenancy sustainment rate is the percentage of tenancies being sustained out of the total number of tenancies started, excluding the number of tenancies that ended due to the person dying.

Indicator 2d: Number of people whose Housing First tenancy ended, by reason

Table 16: Reason for Housing First tenancy ending, since February 2018

Reason for HF tenancy ending	Up to September 2022
Death	14
Prison	10
Move to health/social care placement or institution	7
Client chose to leave tenancy/abandonment	4
Planned move to non-HF tenancy	2
Eviction	2
Other/unknown	3
Total	**42**

5.5.   From the table, 42 Housing First tenancies ended between 1st February 2018 and 30th September 2022. Of those people whose tenancy ended, 14 (accounting for 33%) of which died, and 10 (accounting for 24%) had their tenancies ended as a result of being sent/recalled to prison.

Detailed Outcome 3: People can access the right home in the right place

**Table 17:** Detailed Outcome 3, Unrepeated: indicator summary

Detailed Outcome 3 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
Link to Housing Support Grant: People using HSG services are not homeless	N/A	Cross reference to Housing Support Grant Outcomes Framework - data to be available for 2025 EHOF report subject to consistency and quality of data.	The number of people using HSG services who are not homeless increasing.
3a: Number and percentage of people who are sustaining tenancies 12 months after receiving support (Low/Medium needs)	N/A	No available data sources	Number and percentage of people who are sustaining tenancies 12 months after receiving support increasing.
3b: Number and percentage of people who are sustaining tenancies 12 months after receiving intensive housing led support such as Housing First (High Needs)	September 2022	Cymorth Cymru Housing First tracker – proxy measure	Number and percentage of people who are sustaining tenancies 12 months after receiving intensive housing led support increasing.
3c: Number and percentage of people who have stayed in supported accommodation who are sustaining tenancies 12 months after commencement of tenancy (Intensive needs)	N/A	No available data sources	Number and percentage of people who have stayed in supported accommodation who are sustaining tenancies 12 months after commencement of tenancy increasing.
3d: Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live	September 2023	Wellbeing of Wales report 2023	Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live increasing.

Indicator 3b: Number and percentage of people who are sustaining tenancies 12 months after receiving intensive housing led support such as Housing First (High Needs)

5.6. The data source for this indicator is the same as for indicator 2c under Strategic Outcome 5, therefore insight into trends in data can be cross referenced to chart 17 rather than duplicated here.

Indicator 3d: Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live

Chart 18: Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live, per financial year, Wales
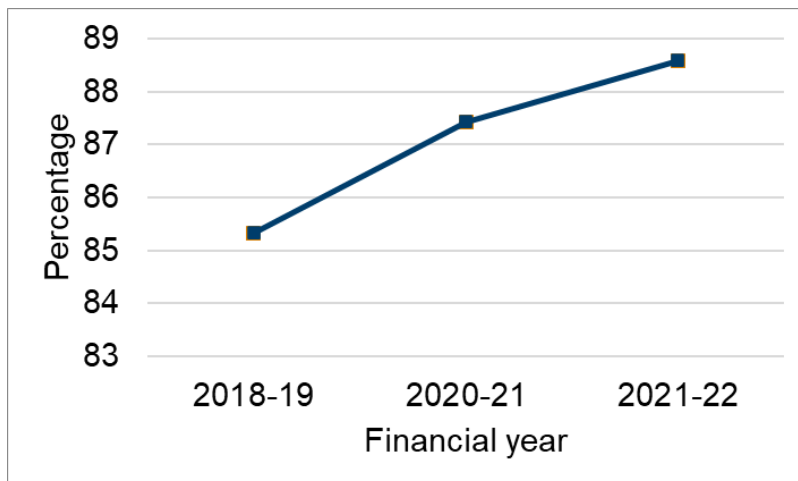
Source: Welsh Government National Survey for Wales and Welsh Government Wellbeing of Wales report

5.7. From chart 18, the percentage of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live has increased between 2021-22 and 2018-19, from 85% in 2018-19 to 89% in 2021-22. No significant difference can be identified from 2020-21 compared with 2021-22.

Chapter 6: Strategic Outcome 4 - Workforce

A resilient and valued homelessness and housing support workforce recognised for their expertise

Overview

6.1.   This strategic outcome reflects our commitment to develop a resilient and valued homelessness and housing support workforce recognised for their expertise. Data for this strategic outcome is captured via an annual survey.

6.2.   Full survey findings have been published alongside this report. We have presented the summary findings here; the full report also includes qualitative findings and key themes from each survey question as well as key quantitative differences between groups of respondents (section 4).

6.3.   This survey is a baseline survey therefore it is not possible to compare to previous data. Future surveys will enable comparability over time.

6.4.   The survey was aimed at all individuals whose role delivers services or activities that either prevents people from experiencing homelessness or stabilises their housing situation; or supports people who experience homelessness to access accommodation, including finding and maintaining settled accommodation. This included all staff and managers within local authorities, housing associations or third sector organisations who deliver support services and activities for individuals experiencing, or at risk or experiencing, homelessness.

Table 18: Strategic Outcome 4: Detailed Outcomes summary

Detailed Outcome	Indicators and measures	What good looks like
1: Homelessness and housing support staff feel valued, supported and recognised for their skills and experience	**+** Data for all three detailed outcomes is captured via an annual survey commissioned by Welsh Government.	The number of homelessness and housing support staff feeling valued, supported, and recognised for their skills and experience increasing.
2: Homelessness and housing support staff have the support, time and are skilled and confident, in delivering person-centred trauma-informed support	**+** Survey questions were designed by the Welsh Government's Housing Research Team in consultation with the EHOF policy team and external stakeholders within Cymorth Cymru and Community Housing Cymru.	Number of homelessness and housing support staff feeling they have the support, time and are skilled and confident in delivering person-centred trauma-informed support increasing
3: Homelessness and housing support staff recruitment and retention meets the housing-related needs of people in Wales		Number of homelessness and housing support staff recruited and retention rate increasing.

Detailed Outcome 1: Homelessness and housing support staff feel valued, supported and recognised for their skills and experience

Summary results

Table 19: Summary results: Skills and experience

I am valued for my skills and experience by…	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
My manager (n=298)	2.3%	1.7%	8.1%	38.9%	49.0%
My organisation (n=299)	2.3%	7.7%	18.1%	41.8%	30.1%
Professionals from other public services (n=297)	1.3%	5.4%	21.5%	51.9%	19.9%

Table 20: Summary results: Support

I am supported in my role by…	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
My manager (n= 299)	2.7%	2.0%	7.7%	34.1%	53.5%
My organisation (n=298)	2.4%	4.4%	17.1%	45.3%	30.9%
Professionals from other public services (n=295)	1.4%	4.8%	27.8%	53.2%	12.9%

6.5. Questions relating to how respondents felt they were valued for their skills and experiences and supported in their role were all most frequently responded to positively. Four out of six statements within these two questions were most frequently answered 'Agree', with the statements concerning how participant's felt they were treated by their managers being most commonly responded to with 'Strongly Agree.

Table 21: Summary results: Recognition and reward for performance

I am appropriately recognised and rewarded for my performance…	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Within my organisation (n= 298)	7.7%	13.1%	26.2%	38.9%	14.1%
Compared to similar roles in the sector (n=294)	6.5%	17.3%	37.8%	29.3%	9.2%
Compared to similar roles in other sectors (n=294)	9.2%	20.7%	38.8%	24.5%	6.8%

Table 22: Summary results: Recognition and reward for level of responsibility

I am appropriately recognised and rewarded for my level of responsibility…	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Within my organisation (n= 294)	8.2%	18.0%	33.7%	28.9%	11.2%
Compared to similar roles in the sector (n= 289)	6.9%	15.9%	46.7%	23.5%	6.9%
Compared to similar roles in other sectors (n= 286)	9.1%	20.3%	46.2%	18.2%	6.3%

6.6.   For the six statements regarding if participants felt they were being 'appropriately recognised and rewarded' for their level of responsibility or for their performance, five were most frequently answered 'Neither Agree nor Disagree'. The statement relating to the individual's feeling rewarded for performance by their organisation was most frequently answered 'Agree'.

6.7.   Participants most frequently responded with 'Agree' to all statements concerning if they felt that their job had a positive impact on their sense of well-being.

6.8.   Respondents most commonly agreed both that vicarious trauma can occur as a result of their job and that they felt supported to deal with the impacts of vicarious trauma.

6.9.   However, there was variance in the survey responses when considering the types of employer organisation (Third sector, Local Authority and Housing

Association) and by roles (front line workers and managerial staff). Section 4 of the Workforce Survey Findings provides more detail.

Detailed Outcome 2: Homelessness and housing support staff have the support, time and are skilled and confident, in delivering person-centred trauma-informed support

Table 24: Summary results: Reflective practice

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Encouraged to engage in reflective practice (n=297)	4.4%	14.1%	18.2%	43.1%	20.2%
Have time to engage in reflective practice (n=296)	7.1%	24.3%	19.3%	38.2%	11.1%

6.10. The largest percentage of respondents 'Agreed' with the view that they are encouraged to take part in regular reflective practice and that they have enough time to undertake this reflective practice within their role.

Table 25: Summary results: Person-centred trauma informed support (PCTIS)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Understand the principles of PCTIS (n=296)	2.7%	9.1%	11.8%	53.0%	23.3%
Use a PCTIS approach in work (n=296)	2.4%	9.5%	23.0%	45.3%	19.9%
PCTIS is championed by managers (n=295)	4.4%	15.6%	26.1%	33.9%	20.0%
Can access PCTIS training (n=297)	3.7%	13.1%	23.9%	40.4%	18.9%
Encouraged to undertake PCTIS training (n=295)	3.7%	13.6%	28.5%	34.9%	19.3%
Able to confidently apply PCTIS principles (n=297)	3.4%	13.1%	25.6%	40.7%	17.2%

6.11. All statements regarding Person-Centred Trauma Informed Support were most frequently responded to with 'Agree' by respondents.

6.12. However, there was variance in the survey responses when considering the types of employer organisation, type of role and use of PCTIS. Section 4 of the Workforce Survey Findings provides more detail.

Detailed Outcome 3: Homelessness and housing support staff recruitment and retention meets the housing-related needs of people in Wales

Table 27: Summary results: Working conditions

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I am proud to tell others I work in the homelessness and housing support sector *(n=296)*	*0.7%*	*5.1%*	*13.2%*	*46.3%*	*33.1%*
My organisation respects the individual differences of workers *(n=296)*	*2.7%*	*5.1%*	*13.2%*	*45.3%*	*34.1%*
I am treated fairly at work *(n=295)*	*1.7%*	*6.1%*	*9.1%*	*51.2%*	*31.9%*

Table 28: Summary results: Professional development

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
There are sufficient opportunities for me to develop my career *(n=296)*	*5.7%*	*14.9%*	*18.6%*	*41.9%*	*18.9%*
The process for career development is fair *(n=295)*	*6.4%*	*10.9%*	*25.4%*	*41.0%*	*16.3%*
I am able to take the right learning and development opportunities when I need to *(n=296)*	*2.7%*	*8.1%*	*16.6%*	*53.4%*	*19.3%*
I am coached regularly to support my learning *(n=295)*	*4.4%*	*15.6%*	*23.4%*	*38.6%*	*18.0%*
Learning and development activities I have completed in the last year have improved my performance *(n=293)*	*4.4%*	*7.9%*	*19.5%*	*47.4%*	*20.8%*
Learning and development activities I have completed while working for my organisation help me to develop my career *(n=296)*	*4.1%*	*6.8%*	*23.0%*	*42.6%*	*23.7%*

6.13. All statements regarding working conditions and professional development were most commonly answered with the option 'Agree' by participants.

6.14. However, there was variance in the survey responses for when considering the types of employer organisation and learning and development. Section 4 of the Workforce Survey Findings provides more detail.

Chapter 7: Strategic Outcome 5 - Public Service Response

Public services work effectively in a trauma-informed way to end homelessness

Overview

7.1. This strategic outcome is currently a placeholder due to the ongoing homelessness legislative review. The outcome aims to reflect the Welsh Government ambition to make homelessness prevention the shared responsibility of wider public service partners

Table 30: Strategic Outcome 5: Detailed Outcomes summary

Detailed Outcome	Indicators and measures	What good looks like
1: People experiencing or at risk of homelessness have access to the support they need and are treated with dignity and respect by other public services	— Area not currently possible to measure. + Indicators will be explored as part of the Welsh Government's Housing and Regeneration Research Programme.	**Short term:** Indicators and data measures identified for this detailed outcome. **Long-term:** Positive progress against this detailed outcome.
2: People are not discharged from other public services into homelessness	+ Indicator available to measure. + Data available from Summer 2024. — Proxy measure given data source not able to fully measure the indicator.	**Short-term:** Move away from proxy measure by being able to fully measure the indicator. **Long-term:** Positive progress against indicator.
3: Other public services recognise their role in identifying those at risk of homelessness, have preventative measures in place and appropriate referral pathways	— Area not currently possible to measure. + Indicators will be explored as part of the Welsh Government's Housing and Regeneration Research Programme.	**Short term:** Indicators and data measures identified for this detailed outcome. **Long-term:** Positive progress against this detailed outcome.

Detailed Outcome 2: People are not discharged from other public services into homelessness

Table 31: Detailed outcome 2, Public Services: Indicator summary

Detailed Outcome 2 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
2a: People are not discharged from public services into homelessness, this includes but is not limited to: ➢ people leaving prison or youth detention accommodation, ➢ young people leaving care, ➢ people leaving the regular armed forces of the Crown, ➢ people leaving hospital after medical treatment for mental disorder as an inpatient, and ➢ people receiving mental health services in the community	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns – currently paused, due to be resumed for 2023-24 publication	Number of people discharged from other public services into homelessness decreasing.

Chapter 8: Strategic Outcome 6 - Person Centred
Public services ensure equitable access which meets the needs of their local population and is tailored to individual need

Overview

8.1.   This strategic outcome aims to reflect our commitment to ensuring equitable access to support and public services valuing people's lived experience.

Table 32: Strategic Outcome 6: Detailed outcomes summary

| Detailed Outcome	Indicators and measures	What good looks like
1: People receive support that meets their individual needs and are treated with dignity and respect	— Area not currently possible to measure. + Indicators will be explored as part of the Welsh Government's Housing and Regeneration Research Programme.	**Short term:** Indicators and data measures identified for this detailed outcome. **Long-term:** Positive progress against this detailed outcome.
2: People who face particular barriers (resulting from protected characteristic, previous experience, etc) do not disproportionately experience homelessness	+ Two out of four indicators available to measure — Both sources are proxy measures	**Short-term:** Move away from proxy measures, and data available to measure all indicators. **Long-term**: Positive progress against all indicators.
3: People with lived experience influence Welsh Government, Local Government, and service providers' policy and practice	— Area not currently possible to measure. + Indicators will be explored as part of the Welsh Government's Housing and Regeneration Research Programme.	**Short term:** Indicators and data measures identified for this detailed outcome. **Long-term:** Positive progress against this detailed outcome.

Detailed Outcome 2: People who face particular barriers (resulting from protected characteristic, previous experience, etc) do not disproportionately experience homelessness

Table 33: Detailed Outcome 2, Person Centred: Indicator summary

| Detailed Outcome 2 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
2a: Number of people with one or more at risk characteristics for which assistance has been provided (broken down by successful and unsuccessful prevention and relief)	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns – proxy measure	For each at risk group: • Number of households successfully prevented and successfully relieved from homelessness increasing. • Number of households unsuccessfully prevented and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness decreasing.
2b: Length of time in temporary accommodation by diverse group	2022-23	Statutory Homelessness data returns – proxy measure	Length of time spent in temporary accommodation decreasing for each diverse group.
2c: The length of time between people being assessed as homeless and moving into settled accommodation by diverse group	N/A	No available data sources	Length of time between people being assessed as homeless and moving into settled accommodation decreasing for each diverse group.
2d: Number of people from each diverse group experiencing long-term homelessness	N/A	No available data sources	Number of people from each diverse group experiencing long-term homelessness decreasing.

Indicator 2a: Number of people with one or more at risk characteristics for which assistance has been provided (broken down by successful and unsuccessful prevention and relief)

Gender of lead applicant

Chart 19i: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully prevented from experiencing homelessness (Section 66) by gender of lead applicant per financial year, Wales
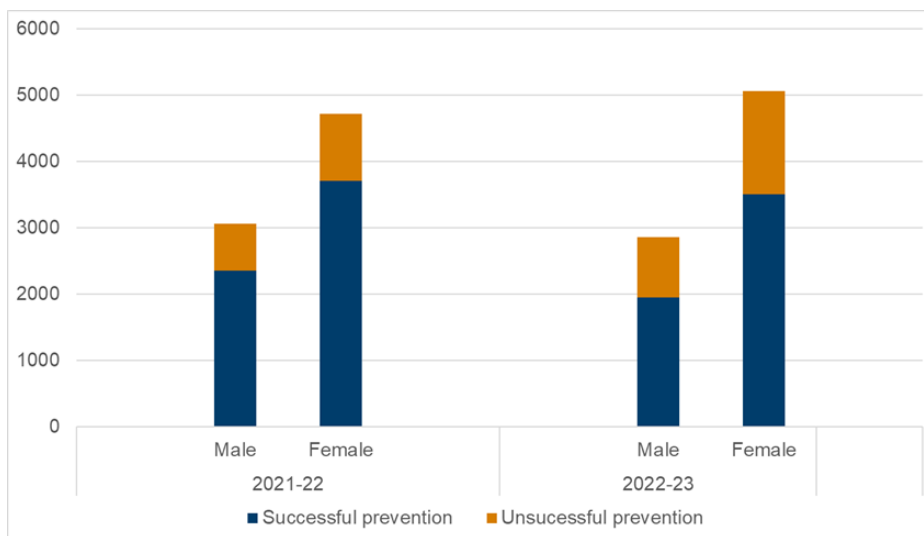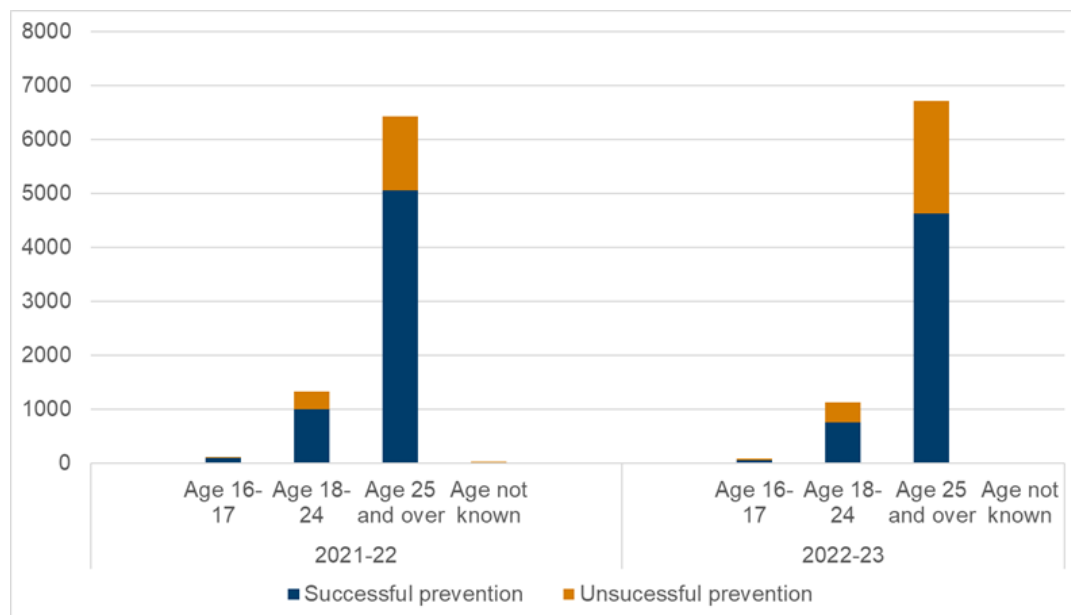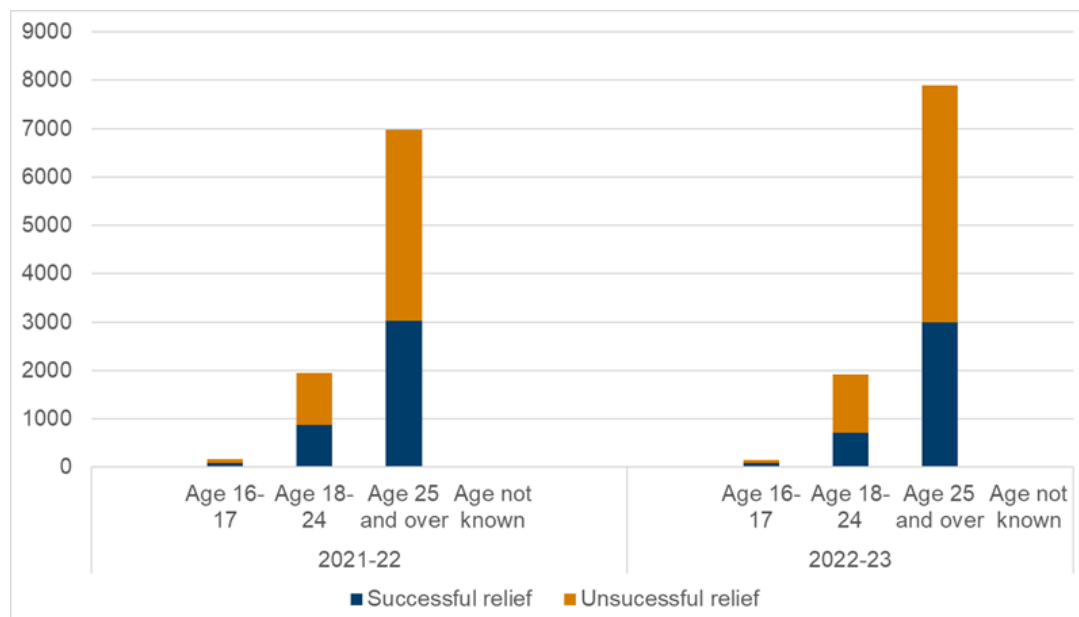

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

Chart 19ii: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness (Section 73) by gender of lead applicant per financial year, Wales
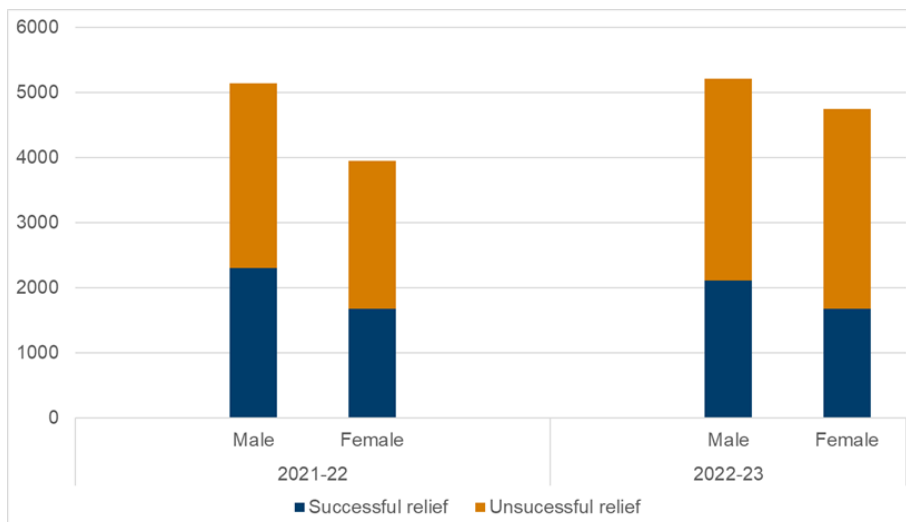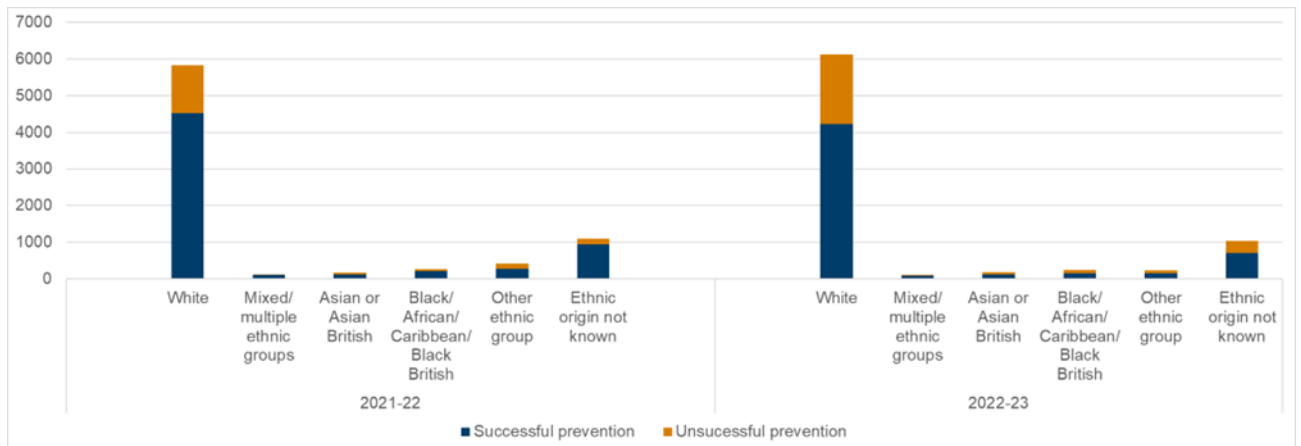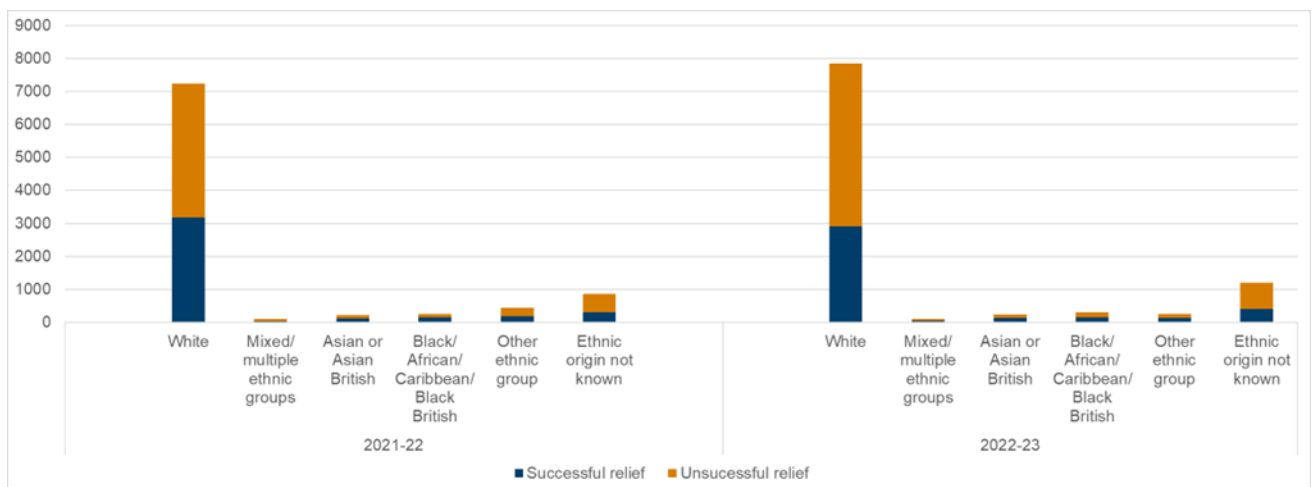

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

8.2.   Chart 19i outlines that for male and female lead applicants the number of households that have been successfully prevented from experiencing homelessness has decreased between 2021-22 and 2022-23. Additionally, from chart 19ii, there has been an increase in the number of households unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness for households with male and female lead applicants alike.

Age group of lead applicant

Chart 19iii: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully prevented from experiencing homelessness by age group of lead applicant per financial year, Wales

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

Chart 19iv: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness (Section 73) by age group of lead applicant per financial year, Wales
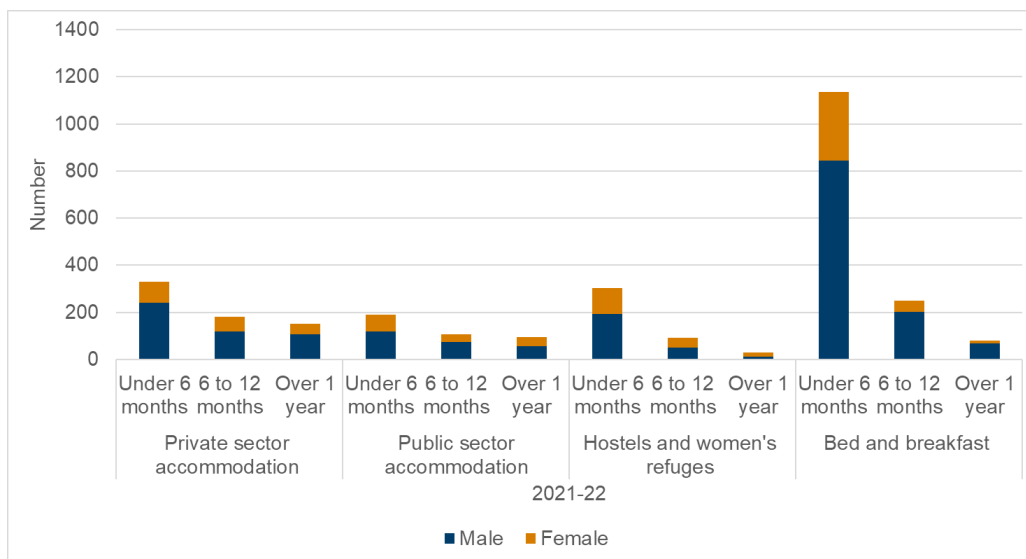

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

8.3.   From charts 19iii and 19iv, the age group representing the majority of lead applicants per year is 'Age 25 and over'. Between 2021-22, the number of households successfully prevented from experiencing homelessness has fallen for all age groups. Similarly, the number of households successfully relieved from homelessness has either fallen or remained the same for all age groups.

Ethnic Group of lead applicant

Chart 19v: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully prevented from experiencing homelessness (Section 66) by ethnic group of lead applicant per financial year, Wales

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

Chart 19vi: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness (Section 73) by ethnic group of lead applicant per financial year, Wales

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

8.4.   Both charts, 19v and 19vi, show that 'white' is the ethnic group reported by the majority of lead applicants, with 'ethnic origin not known' as the next highest. For most groups, between 2021-22 and 2022-23 the number of households successfully prevented from homelessness has decreased. Conversely, the Asian or Asian British group has seen a slight increase in successful prevention. Chart 19vi shows that all groups other than 'white' and 'other ethnic group' have seen slight increases in successful relief of homelessness.

Indicator 2b: Length of time in temporary accommodation by diverse group

Chart 20i: Length of time spent in temporary accommodation by type[7] of accommodation and gender[8] of lead applicant, 2021-22, Wales

Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

Chart 20ii: Length of time spent in temporary accommodation by type[7] of accommodation and gender[8] of lead applicant, 2022-23, Wales
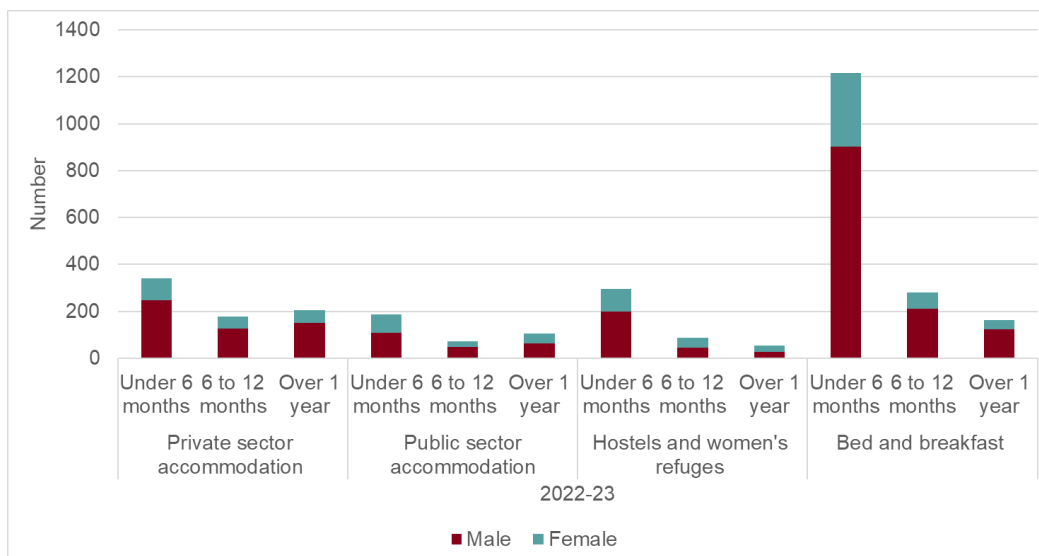
Source: Welsh Government Statutory Homelessness data collection

[7]Accommodation type 'other' and 'homeless at home' not included in charts due to disclosure control resulting in supressed data items.

[8]Gender of lead applicant for single person households

From charts 20i and 20ii respectively we can see there is a higher number of lead applicant males in temporary accommodation than females, this in turn equates to more males in temporary accommodation for longer than females. Looking at bed and breakfasts, between 2021-22 and 2022-23, there has been an increase for each of the three duration categories for both genders of 60, 9 and 54 respectively for males, and 18, 24 and 27 respectively for females.

Annex 1: The Housing Support Grant Outcomes Framework

A1.1   The Welsh Government's Housing Support Grant (HSG) was introduced in April 2019. The overall grant purpose is to prevent homelessness and support people to have the capability, independence, skills, and confidence to access and/or maintain a stable and suitable home.

A1.2   In April 2023, a new HSG Outcomes Framework was implemented. It was co-produced with stakeholders during 2022 to more accurately capture the core purpose of the grant and all support services provided by the HSG.

A1.3   The new HSG Outcomes Framework consists of both **primary outcomes** and **secondary outcomes** to evidence the support services funded via the grant.

A1.4   The **primary outcomes** relate to evidencing the main purpose of the HSG to cover all types of HSG services provided via the grant. These range from few / short-term engagements via drop-in services or outreach services; support to individuals accessing emergency/ temporary accommodation or short-term supported accommodation or a settled home; or floating support services within people's own home.

A1.5   The **secondary outcomes** are a menu of **tailored outcomes** only, dependant on an individual's needs and support plans (where applicable). They are not goals that every individual must achieve, therefore not every outcome will be applicable. It is only where relevant support has been identified that the secondary outcome should be reported. The secondary outcome achieved should be clearly aligned to the support intervention received.

A1.6   The HSG data measures the number of people engaging with housing related support services, people's ability to access emergency / temporary accommodation or short-term supported accommodation and the number of people using HSG services who are not experiencing homelessness.

A1.7   There are several indicators within the EHOF that use or cross-reference to the data collected within the HSG Outcomes Framework and have been included within the main indicator tables within this report. Under Brief two indicators will be measured directly using data from the HSG Outcomes Framework. There are also cross-referencing indicators included under Rare and Unrepeated, which highlight the link between the two frameworks.

Annex 2: Relevant Wellbeing of Wales indicators

Overview

A2.1   Detailed Outcomes 7, 8 and 9 relate to wider structural factors poverty, social economic deprivation and inequalities and are cross referenced to the Welsh Government's published Wellbeing of Wales National Indicators.

Detailed Outcome 7: Everyone in Wales has the necessary resources to satisfy their needs

A2.2   There are three national indicators that can be cross referenced to this detailed outcome. The indicators are included below to highlight the links between the EHOF and the Wellbeing of Wales report.

National indicator 10: Gross Disposable Household Income per head

Chart A2.1: Gross disposable household income (£ per head), by year
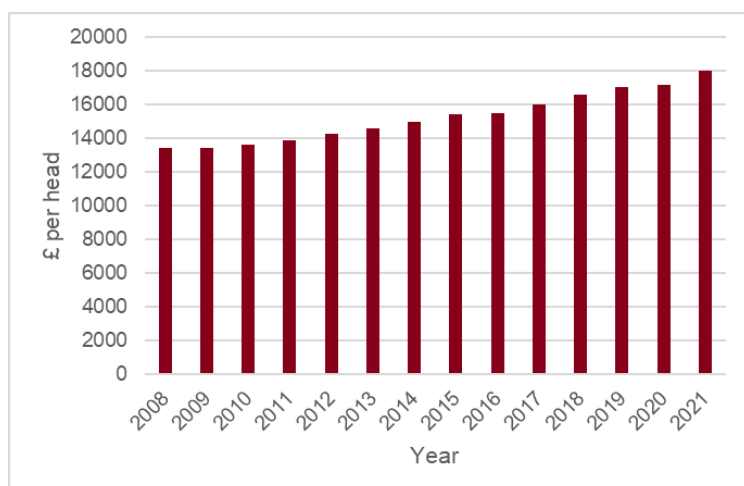
Source: Welsh Government Gross disposable household income and Wellbeing of Wales National Indicators

National indicator 18: Percentage of people living in households in income poverty relative to the UK median: measured for children, working age and those of pension age

Chart A2.2: Percentage of people living in households in income poverty relative to the UK median: measured for children, working age and those of pension age
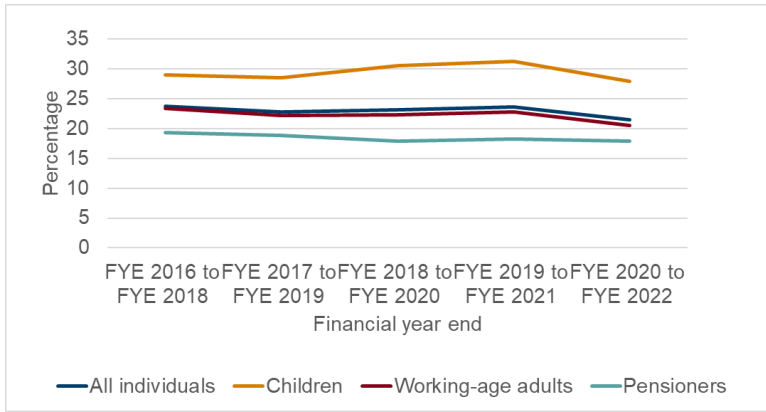
Source: Welsh Government [Poverty data] and Wellbeing of Wales [National Indicators]

National indicator 19: Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation

**Chart A2.3:** Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation
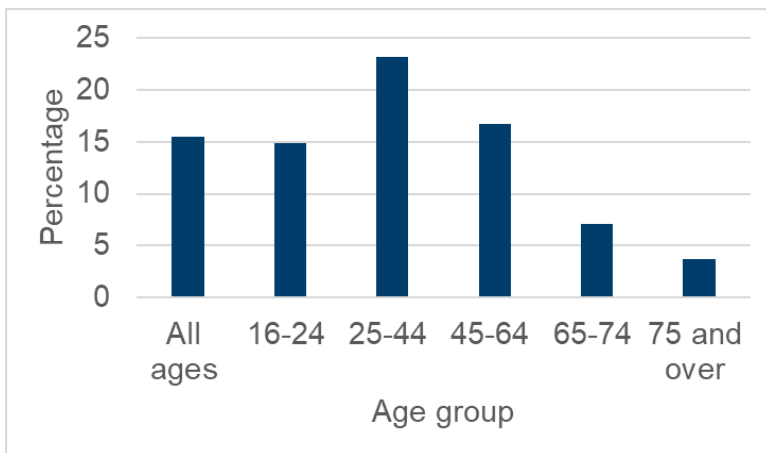
Source: [National Survey for Wales] and Wellbeing of Wales [National Indicators]

Detailed Outcome 8: Everyone in Wales has access to decent jobs

A2.3   There are two national indicators that can be cross referenced to this detailed outcome. The indicators are included below for the purpose of highlighting the links between the EHOF and the Wellbeing of Wales report.

National Indicator 16: Percentage of people in employment, who are on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts, and not seeking permanent employment) and who earn at least the real Living Wage
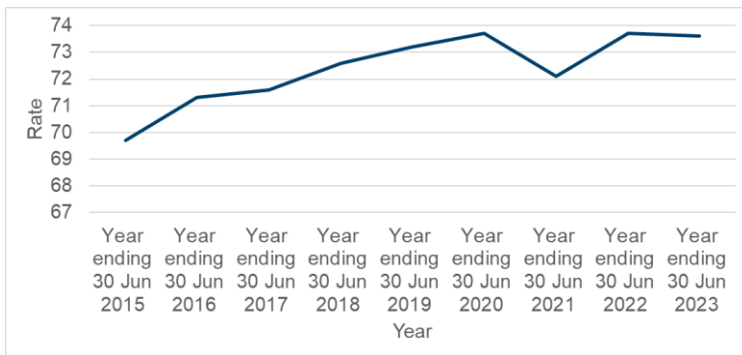
Chart A2.4: Percentage of people in employment in Wales who earn at least the real Living Wage by year
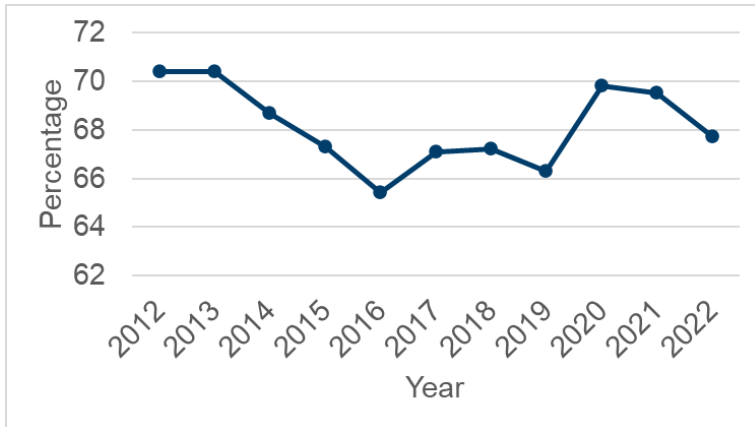
Source: [Welsh Government analysis of Annual Population Survey](#) and Wellbeing of Wales [National Indicators](#)

National Indicator 21: Percentage of people in employment

**Chart A2.5:** Employment rate in Wales (ages 16-64) by year

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics and Wellbeing of Wales [National Indicators](#)

Detailed Outcome 9: Everyone in Wales has access to the primary and social health care they need

A2.4   There are two national indicators that can be cross referenced to this detailed outcome. The indicators are included below for the purpose of highlighting the links between the EHOF and the Wellbeing of Wales report.

National Indicator 2: Healthy life expectancy at birth including the gap between the least and most deprived
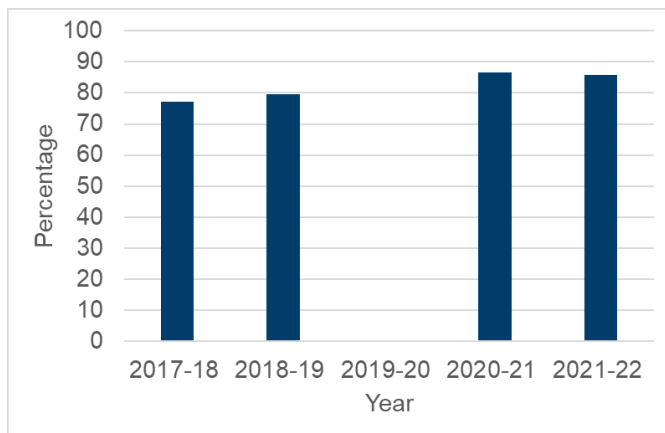
Chart A2.6: Healthy life expectancy (years) by age category and gender
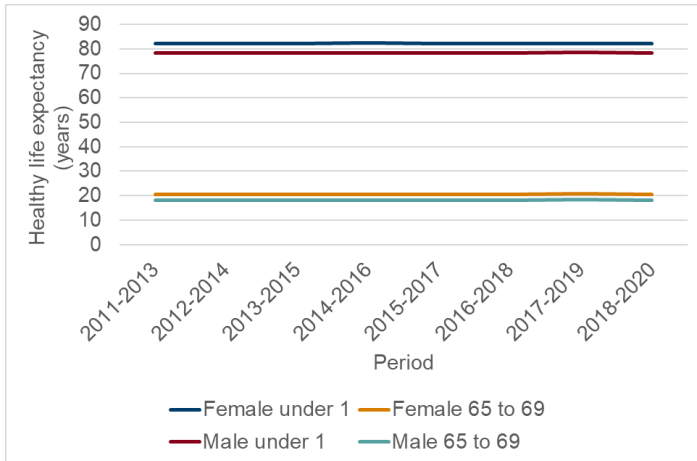
Source: [Office for National Statistics](#) and Wellbeing of Wales [National Indicators](#)

National Indicator 24: Percentage of people satisfied with their ability to get to/ access the facilities and services they need

Chart A2.7: Percentage of people satisfied with their ability to access the facilities and services they need, per year

Source: [National Survey for Wales](#) and Wellbeing of Wales [National Indicators](#)