



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Number: WG55390

Ending Homelessness Outcomes Framework: 2026 Update Report

14 October 2026

Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg hefyd / This document is also available in Welsh
Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth a galwadau ffôn yn Gymraeg / We welcome correspondence and telephone calls in Welsh

Overview

This document is the third report published against the Ending Homelessness Outcomes Framework.

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. The EHOF is designed to measure progress against the long-term ambition of making homelessness rare, brief and unrepeated, and supports the Governments Programme for Government commitment to embed a Housing First, trauma-informed and person-centred approach to tackling 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 followed by a [‘baseline’ report](#) in July 2024 and an [update report](#) in 2025. This report represents the latest assessment of progress against the strategic outcomes and indicators contained within the framework.

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. Caveats relating to the data included are detailed in their respective releases or sources.

Diagram 1: Strategic outcomes



Chapter 2: Executive Summary

- 2.1. This is the third report published against the Ending Homelessness Outcomes Framework.
- 2.2. It is still too early to measure progress over time against all Strategic Outcomes within the Framework given the baseline report was published in July 2024, we would not expect measurable progress within this timeframe. Future updates to this report will include a comparative assessment of progress made over the period against individual 'detailed outcomes' for each Strategic Outcome.
- 2.3. 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.
- 2.4. It is also important to recognise this report is being published at a time of considerable change; wider economic and geo-political events impacting on demand for housing and homelessness services and significant reform to the homelessness and housing system.
- 2.5. The [Homelessness and Social Housing Allocation \(Wales\) Act 2026](#) received Royal Assent on 1 April 2026 and provides the foundation for homelessness legislative reform in Wales. Through phased implementation from September 2027, the Act will strengthen homelessness prevention, widen responsibility across public services and improve access to support and social housing for those who need it most.
- 2.6. The EHOF will provide an important mechanism for tracking progress as these legislative reforms are implemented over the coming years. The framework will also support ongoing monitoring of homelessness outcomes in Wales and help inform future policy development, service improvement and delivery over time.

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	+ All indicators available to measure. — One indicator measured by a proxy measure	Short-term: Replace proxy measure with a direct measure 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	+ Indicator available to measure	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

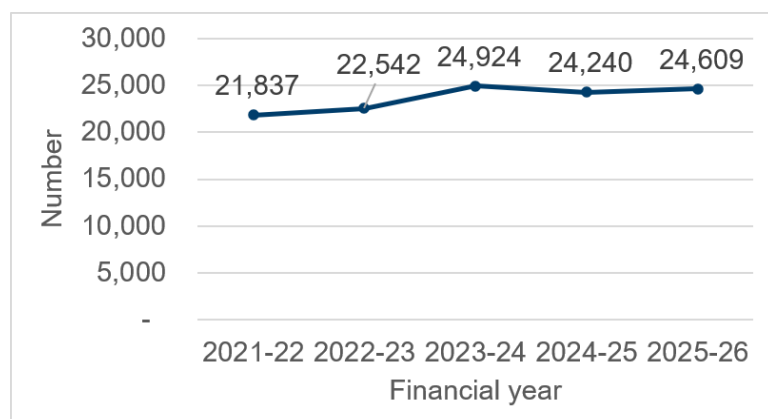
Table 2: Detailed Outcome 1, Rare: Indicator summary

Detailed Outcome 1 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
1a: Number of households presenting as homeless	2025-26	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.	2025-26	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	2025-26	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	2025-26	Statutory Homelessness data returns <i>Note: Collection of this data indicator was paused during the pandemic but was resumed in 2023-24</i>	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 future EHO 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 future EHO 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 presentations¹ to homelessness services, per financial year, Wales



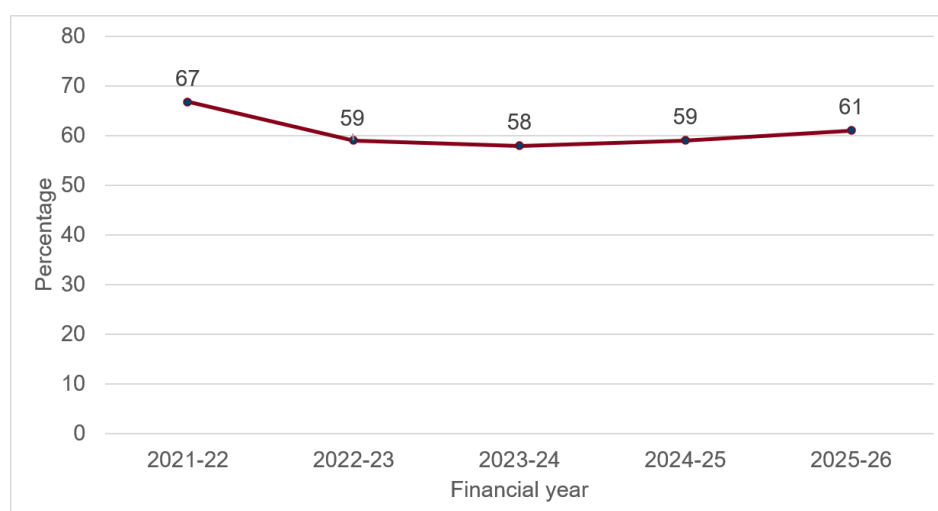
Source: Calculation based on data from the Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

¹This 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 constraints which affect 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 a slight increase of 369 (or 2%) between 2024-25 and 2025-26.

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

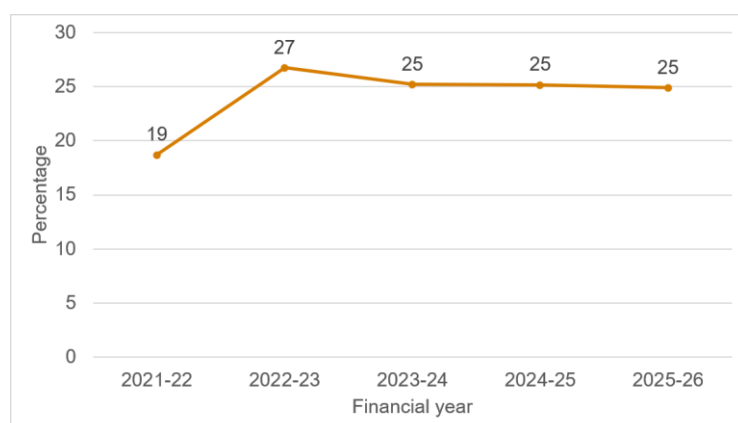


Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

3.3 Chart 2 shows that the percentage of households successfully prevented from homelessness has seen a slight increase between 2024-25 and 2025-26 (from 59% to 61%).

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

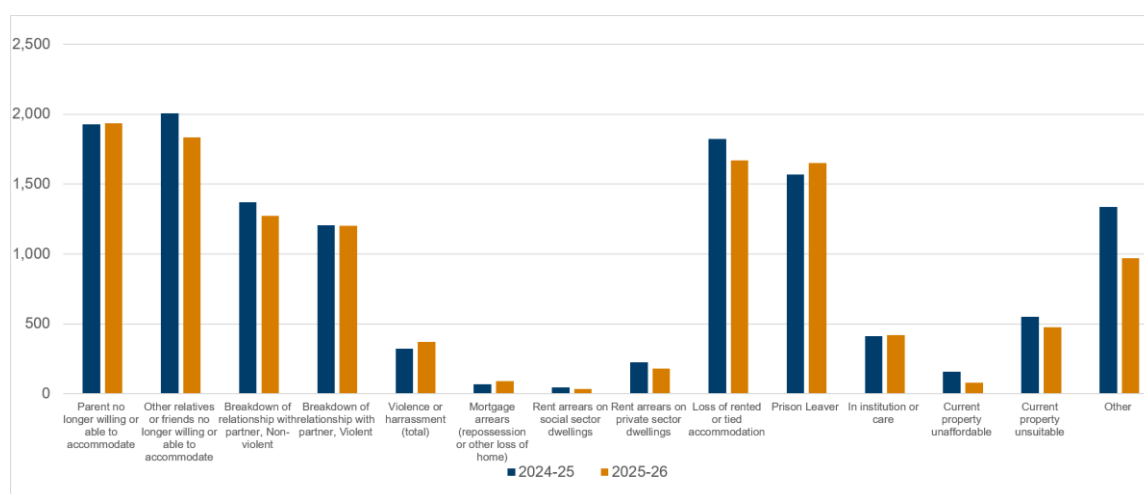


Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

3.4 Chart 3 shows that the percentage of households unsuccessfully prevented from homelessness has remained similar when comparing 2024-25 to 2025-26 (25% rounded). It is important to note that successful, and unsuccessful outcomes are not the only possible outcomes that a household can hold, this explains why the values on charts 2 and 3 do not sum to 100%.

Indicator 1e: Number of households citing the following reasons* as main reason for loss of last settled home (Section 73)

Chart 4: Main reason for loss of last settled home by reason, per financial year, Wales



Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

*Full list of reasons can be found on page 9.

- 3.5 Chart 4 outlines that the main reported reason for loss of last settled home (for those assessed as homeless and owed duty to help secure accommodation [Section 73]). During 2025-26 the reason 'parent no longer willing or able to accommodate' was the most commonly reported reason for loss of last settled home, this figure was similar to 2024-25.

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

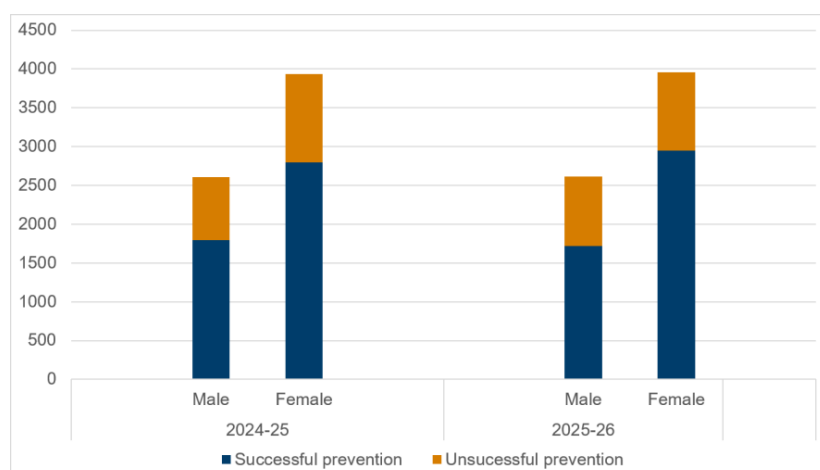
Table 3: Detailed Outcome 2, Rare: Indicator summary

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)	2025-26	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)

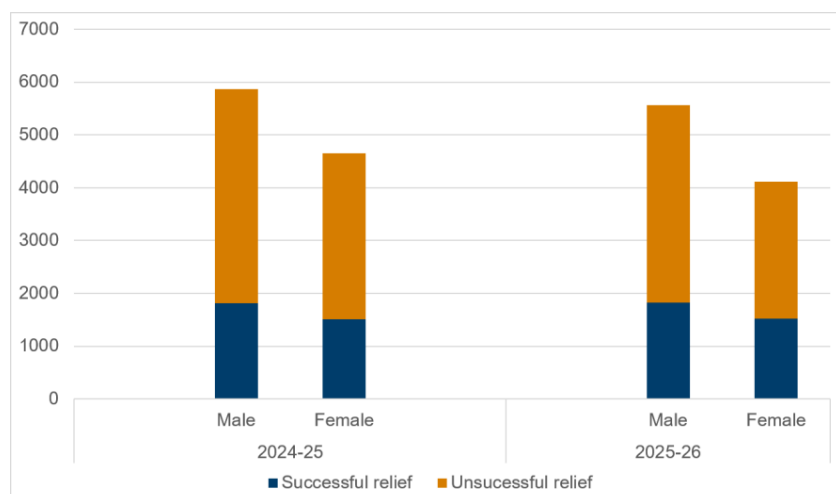
Gender of lead applicant

Chart 5i: 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 5ii: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness (Section 73) by gender of lead applicant per financial year, Wales

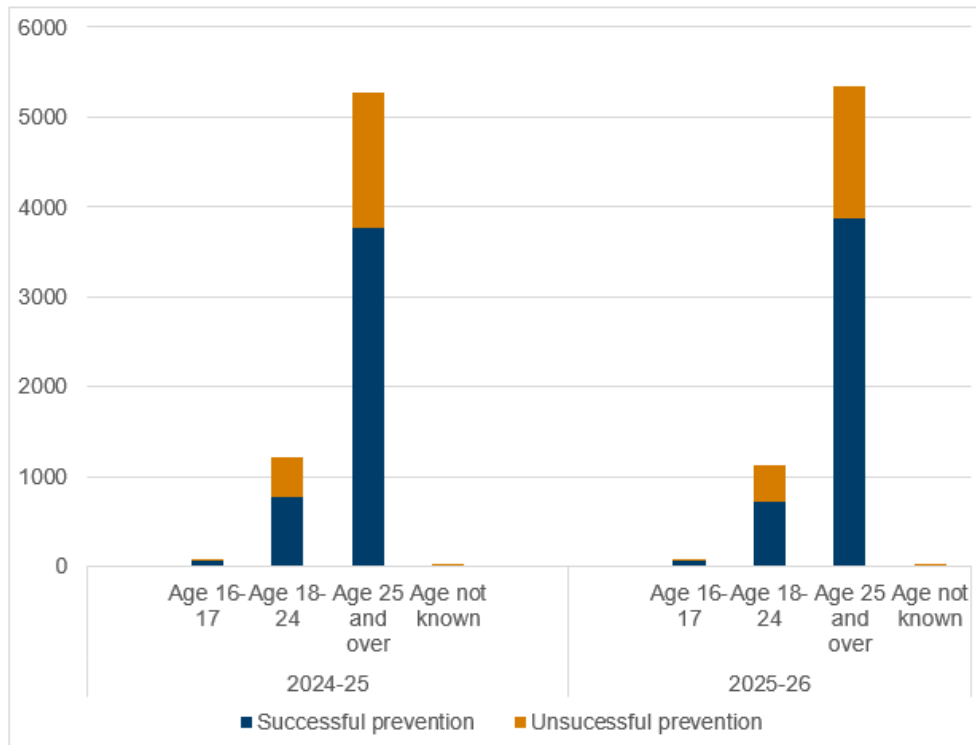


Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

- 3.6 Chart 5i outlines that for male and female lead applicants the number of households that have been successfully prevented from experiencing homelessness has increased slightly for female lead applicants between 2024-25 and 2025-26 but decreased slightly for male lead applicants. Chart 5ii shows figures have remained similar for the number of households successfully relieved from homelessness for households with male and female lead applicants alike. Figures for those unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness have decreased for both male and female lead applicants.

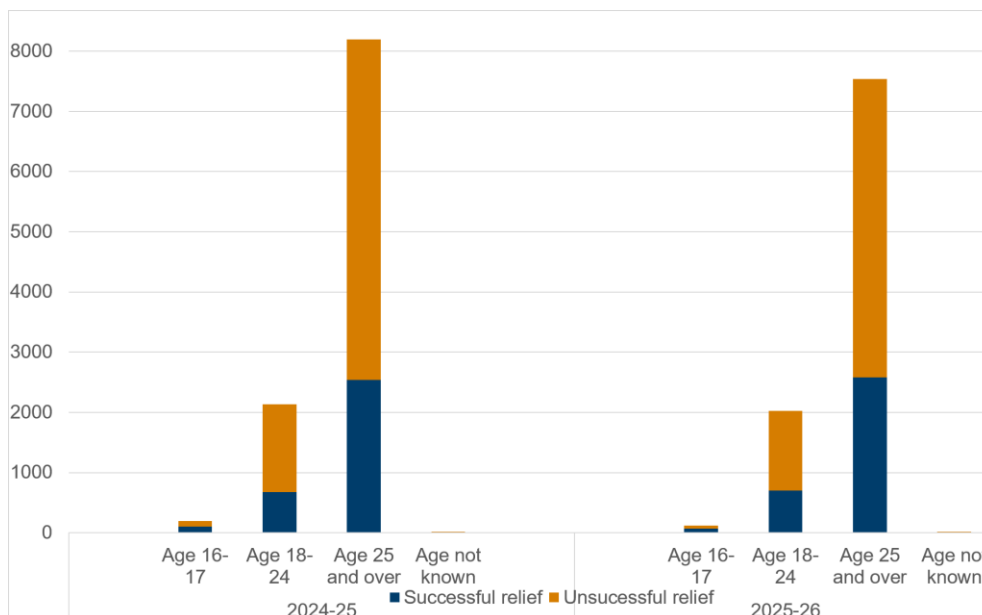
Age group of lead applicant

Chart 5iii: 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 5iv: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness (Section 73) by age group of lead applicant per financial year, Wales

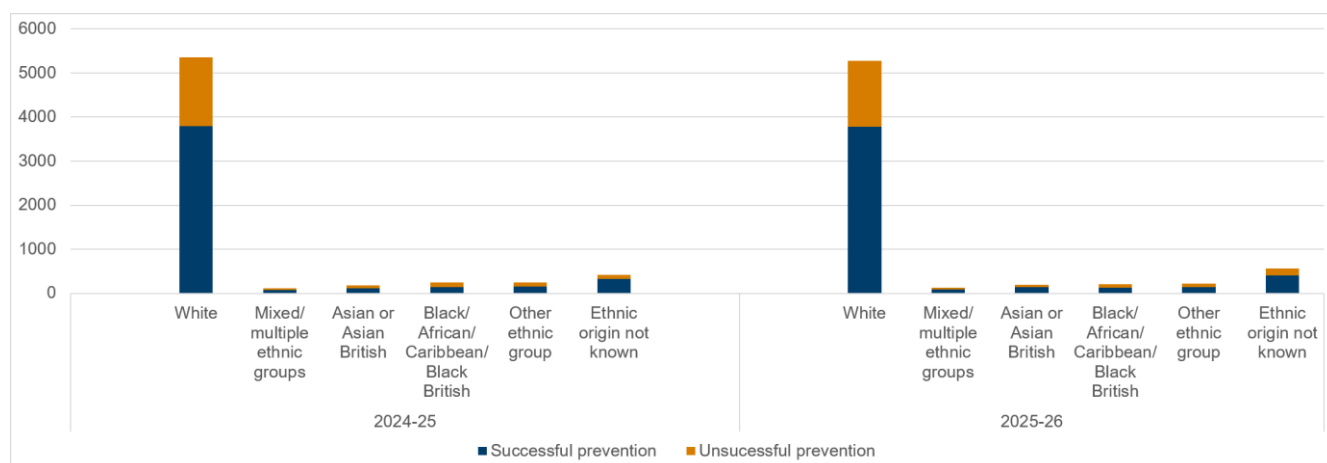


Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

3.7 From charts 5iii and 5iv, the age group representing the majority of lead applicants per year is 'Age 25 and over'. Between 2024-25 and 2025-26, for this age group, there have been slight increases in numbers successfully prevented and successfully relieved from homelessness when comparing the two years. The age group 18-24 saw a slight decrease in numbers successfully prevented, and a slight increase in numbers successfully relieved.

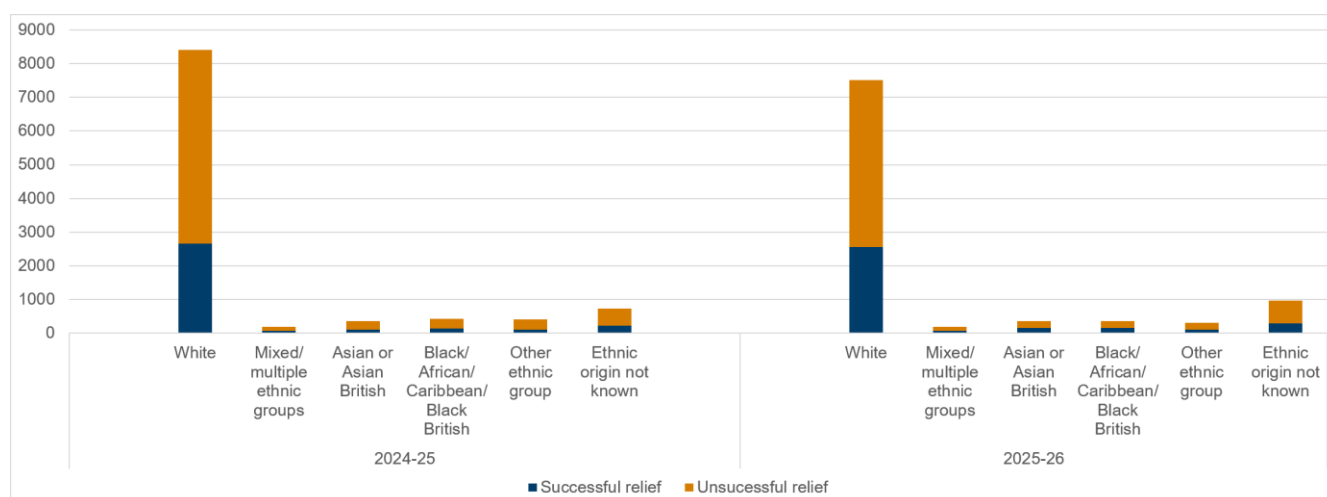
Ethnic Group of lead applicant

Chart 5v: 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 5vi: 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

3.8 Both charts, 5v and 5vi, show that 'white' is the ethnic group reported by the majority of lead applicants, with 'ethnic origin not known' as the next highest. Between 2024-25 and 2025-26 figures have remained fairly similar for all

groups, the group 'Ethnic origin not known' has seen the largest increase in the number of households successfully prevented from experiencing homelessness. The number of households successfully relieved from homelessness have remained similar or increased for all groups other than the 'White' group.

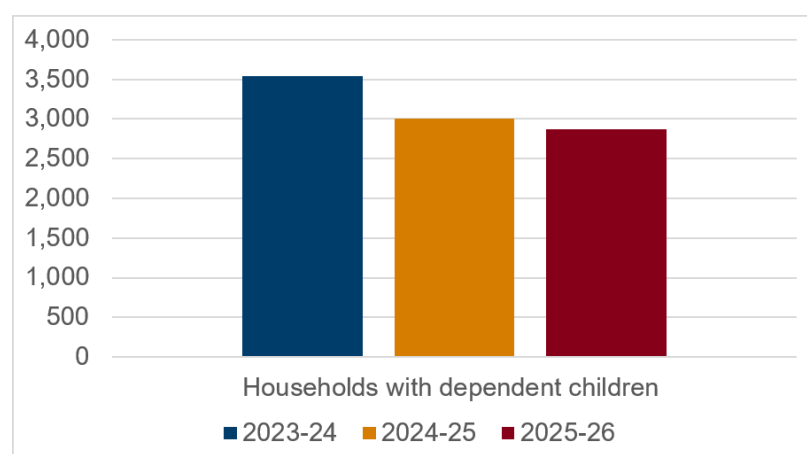
Detailed Outcome 3: Children and young people at risk of homelessness are identified at an early stage and prevented from experiencing homelessness

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	2025-26	Statutory Homelessness data returns <i>Note: Collection of this data indicator was paused during the pandemic but was resumed in 2023-24</i>	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)	2025-26	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	June 2026	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	2025-26	Statutory Homelessness data returns – proxy measure	The number of 16-17 year old single person households, and 18-20 year old care leavers placed in B&Bs decreasing.

Indicator 3a: Number of households with dependent children that are threatened with homelessness

Chart 6: Number of households with dependent children, threatened with homelessness, per financial year, Wales²



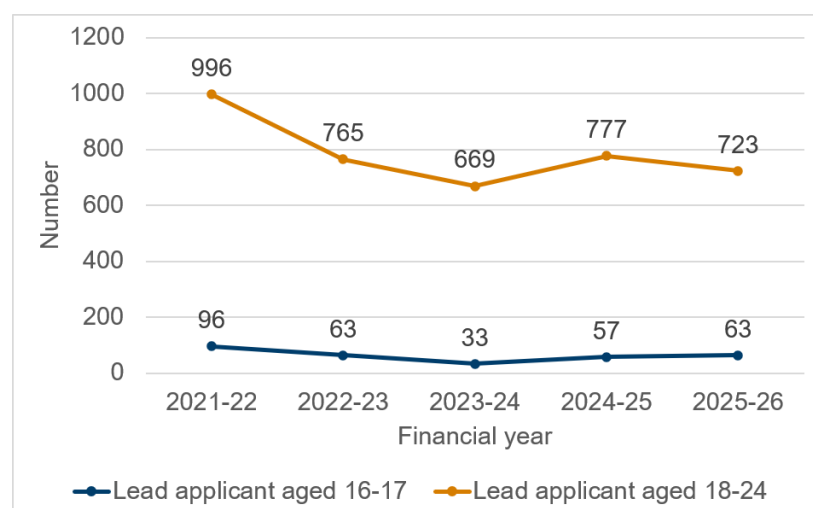
Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

² This data was reinstated in the 2023-24 Statutory Homelessness data collection

3.9 Chart 6 shows that the number of households threatened with homelessness that have dependent children has decreased between 2024-25 and 2025-26 from 3,006 to 2,877.

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

Chart 7: Number of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless, by age group of lead applicant and financial year, Wales



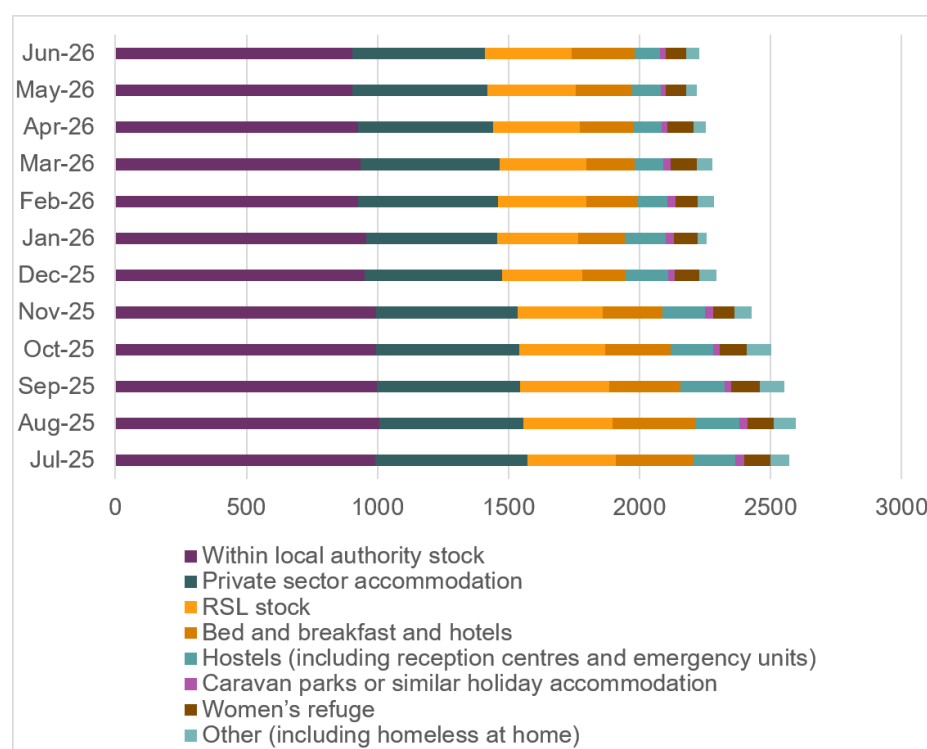
Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

3.10 Chart 7 shows that the number of households successfully prevented from experiencing homelessness for the 16-17 year old age group has remained similar between 2024-25 and 2025-26. For lead applicants aged 18-24, there

has been a decrease of 54 in the number of successful preventions from experiencing homelessness between 2024-25 and 2025-26. It is important to note that successful prevention depends on the number of households assessed as threatened with homelessness within 56 days.

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

Chart 8: Number of dependent children aged under 16, in temporary accommodation at the end of the period, by accommodation type

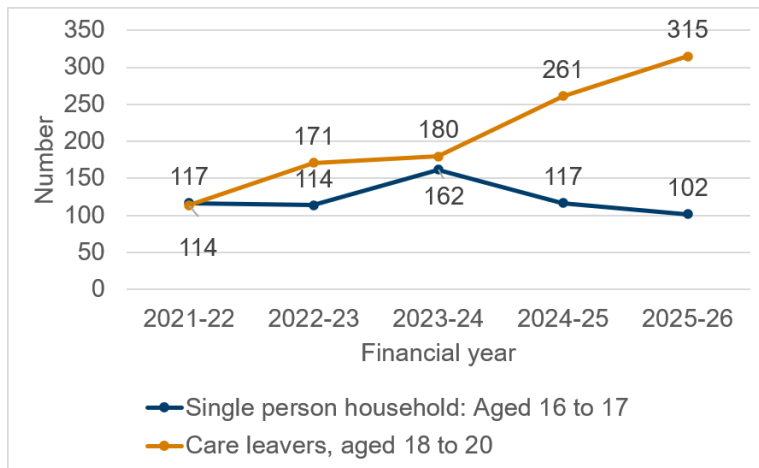


Source: Welsh Government [Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping](#)

3.11 Chart 8 shows that dependent children under 16 are most commonly housed within social housing or private rented sector accommodation. The number of dependent children under 16 temporarily accommodated in all types of accommodation has remained under 2,500 since November 2025.

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

Chart 9: Placements of single person households: 16- and 17-year-olds accommodated under the current homelessness legislation and care leavers: 18- to 20-year-olds in bed and breakfast and hotel accommodation, per financial year



Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

- 3.12 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 (accommodated under the current homelessness legislation) and for care leavers aged 18-20 (up to their 21st birthday), is used.
- 3.13 Chart 9 shows that in 2025-26, single person households aged 16-17 were placed in temporary B&B accommodation under the current homelessness legislation on 102 occasions, a slight decrease compared to 2024-25. Care leavers aged 18 to 20 years old were placed in temporary B&B accommodation under the current Homelessness legislation on 315 occasions, an increase of 54 compared 2024-25.

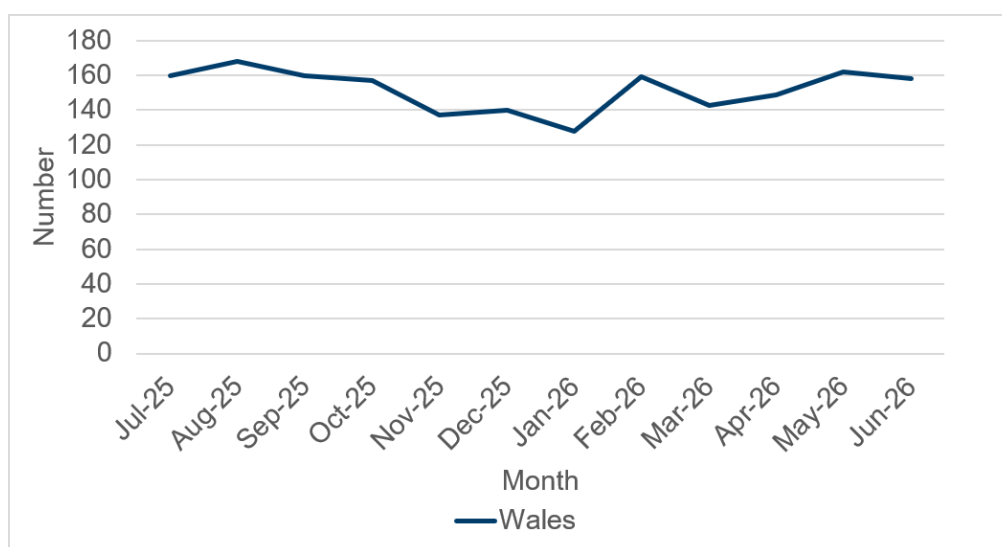
Detailed Outcome 4: No one is street homeless

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)	June 2026	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 10: The number of people sleeping rough at the end of the month, Wales



Source: Welsh Government [Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping](#)

- 3.14 Chart 10 shows the number of people sleeping rough in Wales remains high. Between July 2025 and June 2026, the figures have ranged from a low of 128 reported in January 2026 to a high of 168 reported in August 2025. There is no evidence of a continuous decline in numbers.
- 3.15 Data is not included at a local authority level for this indicator due to our Knowledge and Analytical Services team advising that the estimates are not comparable due to different approaches used to record information.

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

Table 6: 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	2025-26	Statutory Homelessness data returns <i>Note: Collection of this data indicator was paused during the pandemic but was resumed in 2023-24</i>	The number of households citing the listed reasons as the main reason for being threatened with homelessness decreasing.

Indicator 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)

*List of reasons can be found within table 7

Chart 11i: Number of households threatened with homelessness by reason, and financial year, Wales³

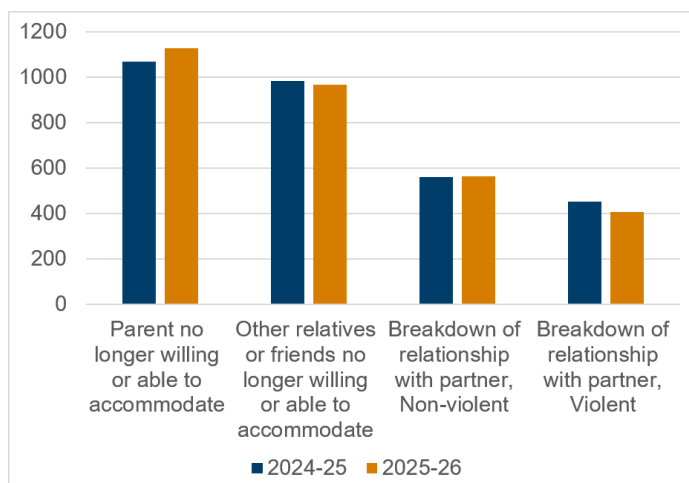
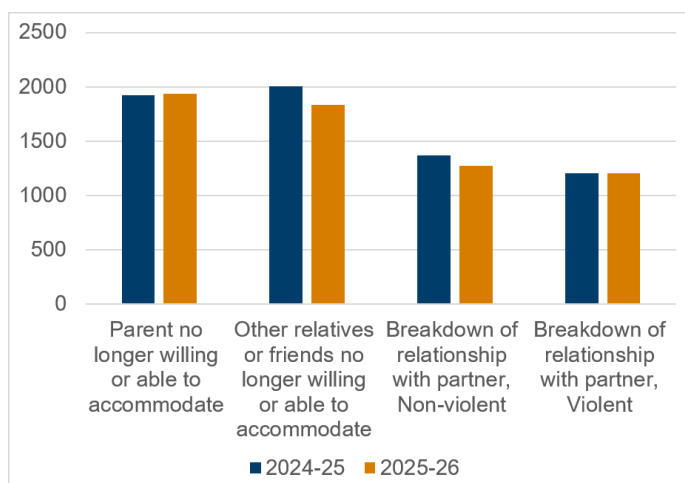


Chart 11ii: Lost of last settled home by reason, and financial year, Wales³



Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

³This data was reinstated in the 2023-24 Statutory Homelessness data collection.

3.12. Chart 11i and 11ii outline that the most common reason reported for being at threat of homelessness and for loss of last of settled home in 2025-26 was 'Parent no longer willing or able to accommodate'.

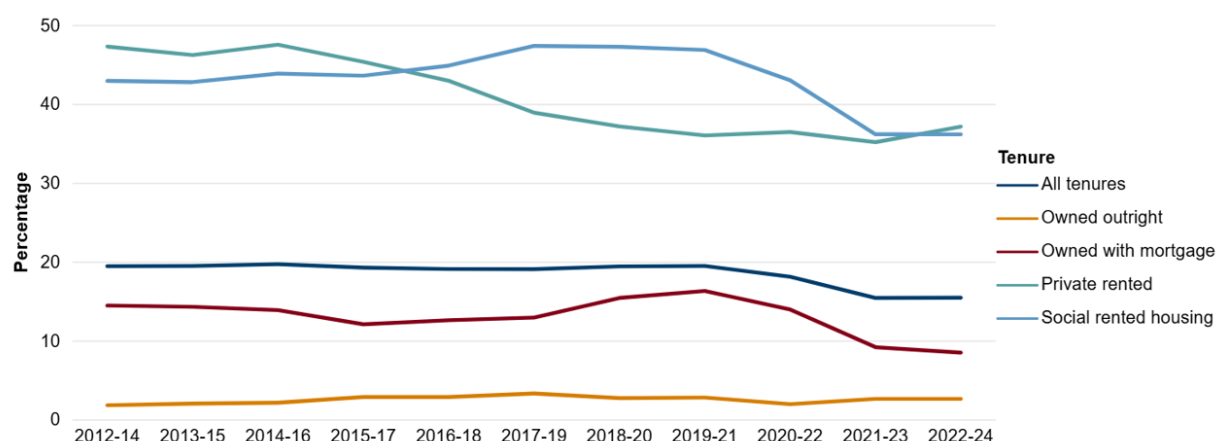
Detailed Outcome 6: Sufficient supply and access to good quality, affordable, safe homes to meet housing need

Table 7: 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 2025	Wellbeing of Wales report 2025	A decrease in the percentage of households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs.
6b: Housing Supply	31 March 2025 2025-26 2025-based	Dwelling stock estimates New house building 2025-based 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	A decrease in the number of households on the Common Housing register, indicating sufficient supply of social housing stock.
6d: Percentage of homeless households who are allocated social and PRS tenancies	2025-26	Statutory Homelessness data returns <i>Note: Collection of this data indicator was paused during the pandemic but was resumed in 2023-24</i>	An increase in 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	31 st March 2025 2024	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 12: Percentage of households spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs, over 3-year rolling financial periods⁴



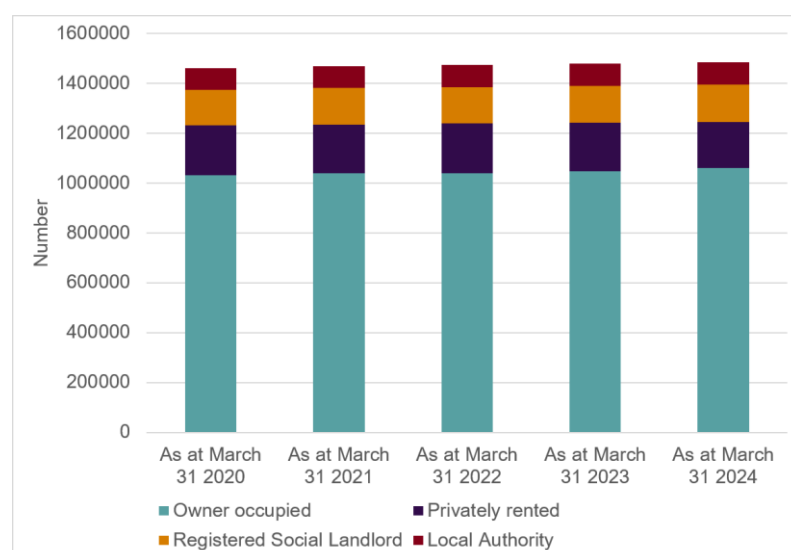
Source: [Family resource survey](#), and Welsh Government [Wellbeing of Wales](#) report

⁴Data 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 2025, at time of writing this report, therefore the chart reflects the latest data as at that time. Chart 12 shows that for the latest period where sufficient data is available (financial years 2021-22 and 2023-24), 15% of households spend 30% or more of income on housing costs. This percentage varies by housing tenure.

Indicator 6b: Housing Supply

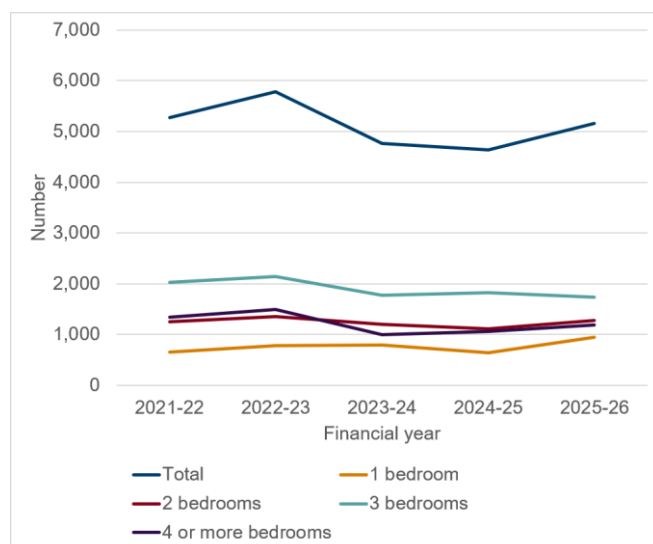
Chart 13i Dwelling stock estimates by year and tenure, Wales



Source: Welsh Government [Dwelling stock estimates](#)

3.14. Chart 13i shows that the dwelling stock estimates as at 31st March for each year. Estimates have remained relatively consistent in recent years. For Local Authorities and Registered Social Landlords there has been an increase of 500 and 2,100 respectively between 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2025.

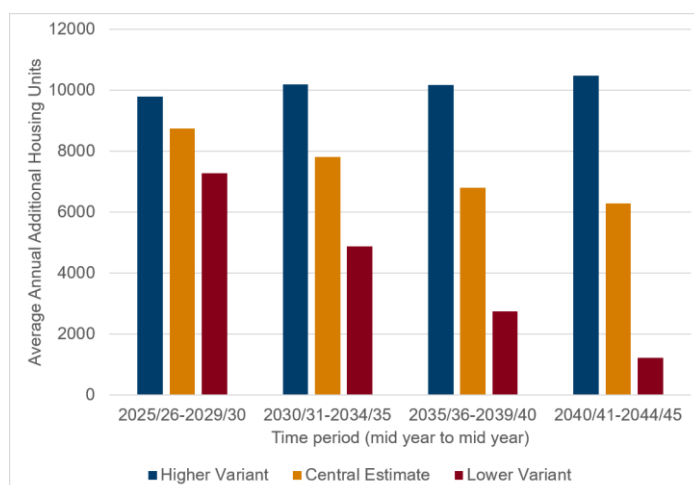
Chart 13ii: New dwellings completed by number of bedrooms and financial year, Wales



Source: Welsh Government [New house building](#)

3.15. Chart 13ii shows that the majority of new dwellings completed (houses and flats combined) have three bedrooms. The least number of new dwellings completed were one-bedroom dwellings. Between 2024-25 and 2025-26 there was an overall increase of 521 in the number of new dwellings completed.

Chart 13iii: Estimates of newly arising housing need in Wales (2025-based), Wales



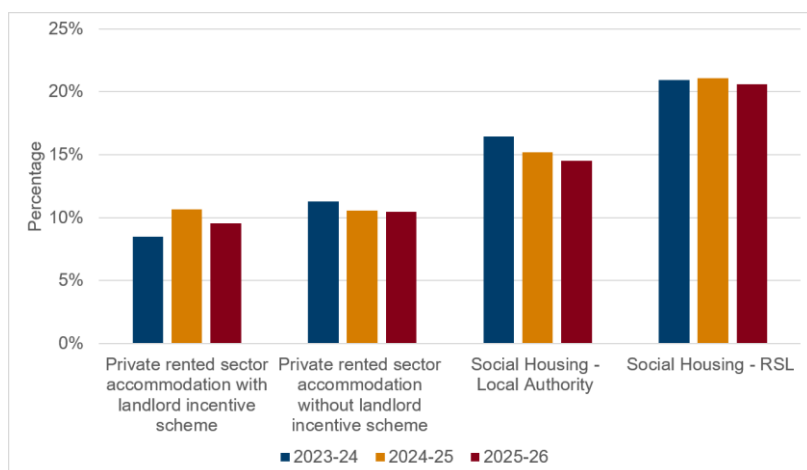
Source: Welsh Government, [Estimates of newly arising housing need in Wales \(2025-based\)](#)

3.16. Chart 13iii shows the average annual estimates of additional housing need, for 5-year periods, July 2025 to June 2045. The estimates are based on

variant household projections. The average annual estimates of newly arising need gradually reduce from a central estimate of 8,740 over the period July 2025 to June 2030 to 6,280 for the period July 2040 to June 2045.

Indicator 6d: Percentage of homeless households who are allocated social and PRS tenancies

Chart 14: Percentage of cases where positive action succeeded in relieving homelessness⁵



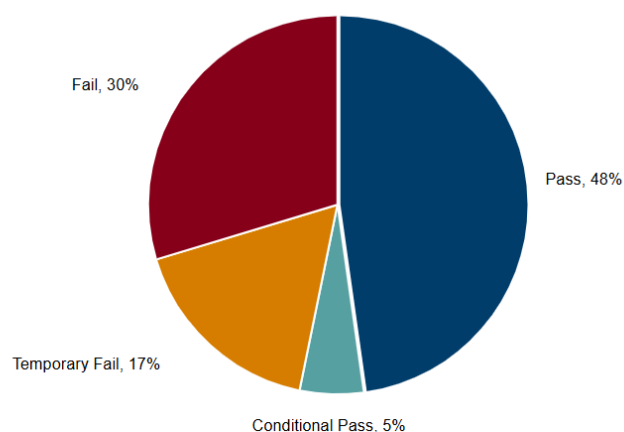
Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

⁵This data was reinstated in the 2023-24 Statutory Homelessness data collection.

3.17. Chart 14 shows that in 2025-26 the majority of cases were successfully relieved from homelessness through RSL social housing, followed by Local Authority social housing.

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

Chart 15i: Social home compliance with WHQS 31 March 2025, Wales⁶



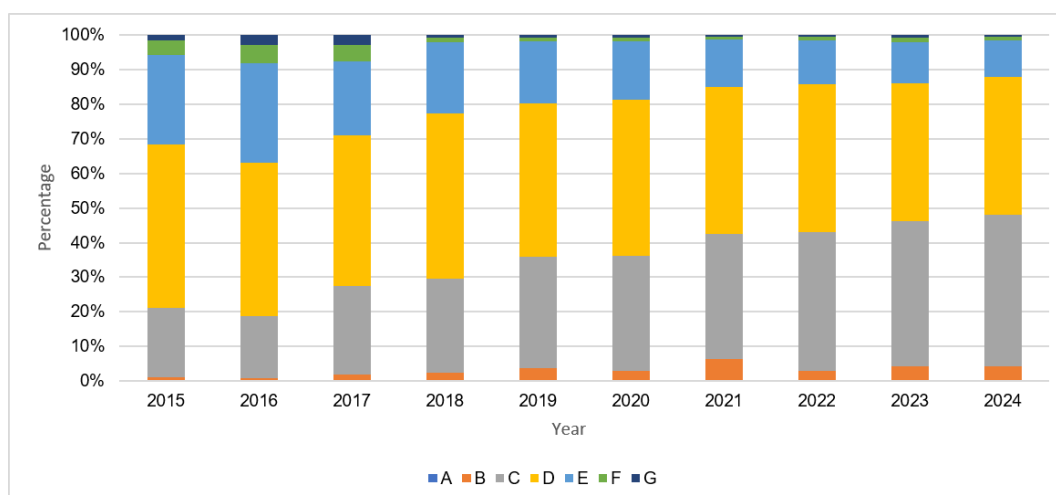
Source: Annual [WHQS returns](#)

⁶These statistics are published as official statistics in development because both the WHQS 2023 dataset and the new property-level methodology are still being established.

3.18. Between 2020 and 2023, Welsh Government worked with landlords and stakeholders to redesign the WHQS. This is a more ambitious standard, and it is not expected that all homes will meet this standard in the initial years, all existing social homes are expected to meet the new standard by 2034.

3.19. This first year of data collection highlighted several data quality challenges, including missing or inconsistent element assessments and variation in how landlords interpreted the new standard. Missing assessment data leads to an 'assumed fail – missing data' and has increased the proportion of overall fails. At 31 March 2025, a total of 112,075 homes (48% of those with submitted data) met all relevant elements of WHQS.

Chart 15ii: Privately rented homes in Wales with an EPC by energy efficiency rating and year, 2015 to 2024⁷



Source: [Analysis of home Energy Performance Certificate \(EPC\) data: interactive dashboard | GOV.WALES](#)

⁷Not all homes are covered by an EPC. Rent Smart Wales (RSW) analysis of EPC data indicates that at April 2025, 90% of properties registered with RSW were covered by an EPC (though in some cases the EPC may be more than 10 years old).

3.20. Chart 15ii shows that of the PRS homes in Wales which underwent an EPC assessment in 2024, 48% received an Energy Efficiency Rating (EER) of A, B or C. This percentage is similar when comparing to PRS homes assessed in 2023.

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 8: 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 four indicators available to measure. — Two indicators have no data 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.

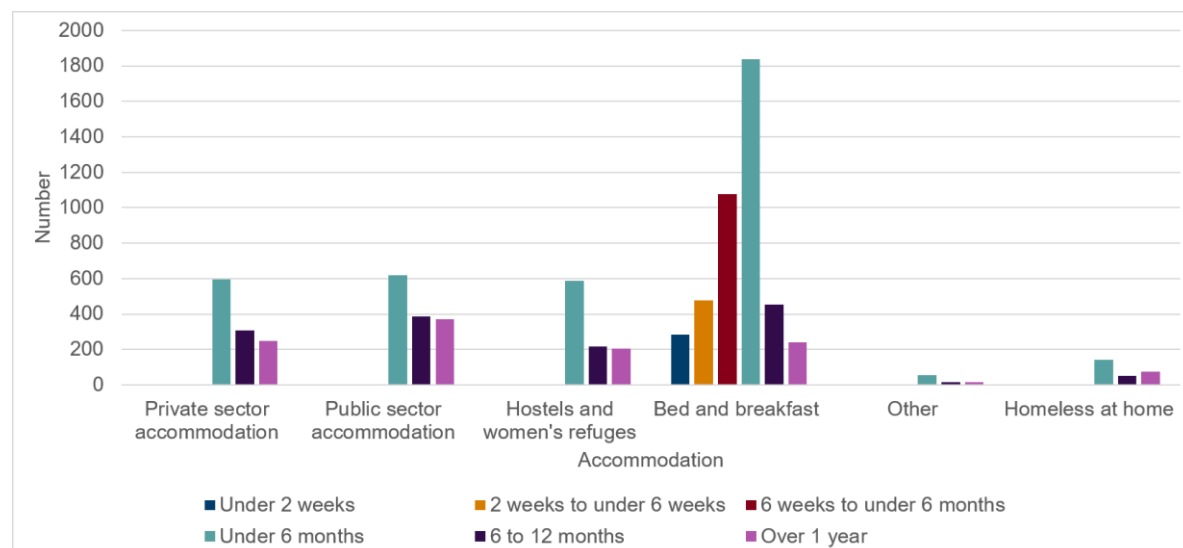
Detailed Outcome 1: People experiencing homelessness can access a settled home as quickly possible

Table 9: 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)	2025-26	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	June 2026	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.

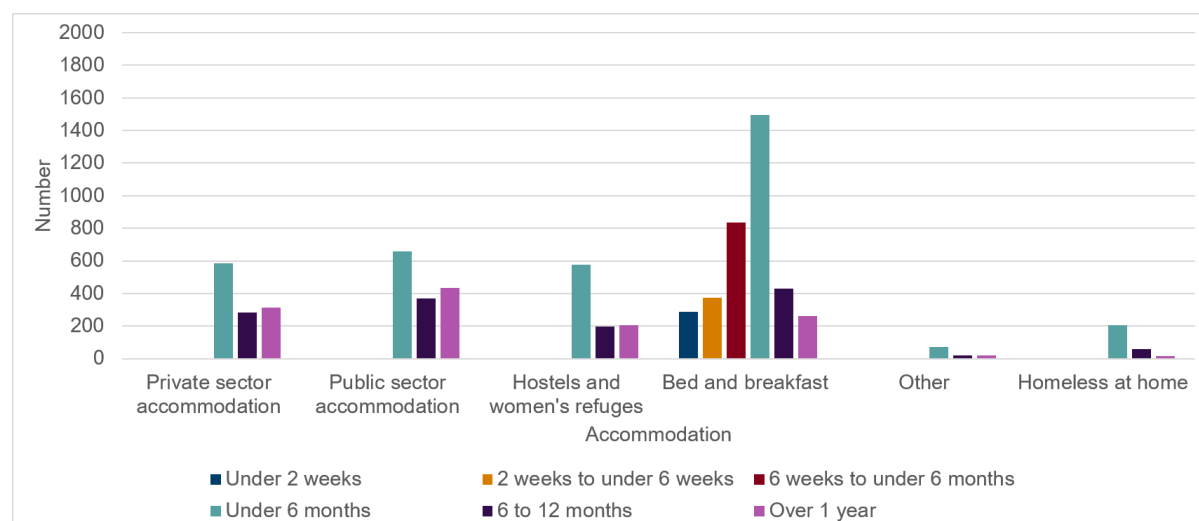
Indicator 1a: Length of time between initial placement in temporary accommodation and transition into settled accommodation (by duration category)

Chart 16i: Number of households temporarily accommodated by duration and type of accommodation as at 31st March 2025, Wales



Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

Chart 16ii: Number of households temporarily accommodated by duration and type of accommodation as at 31st March 2026, Wales

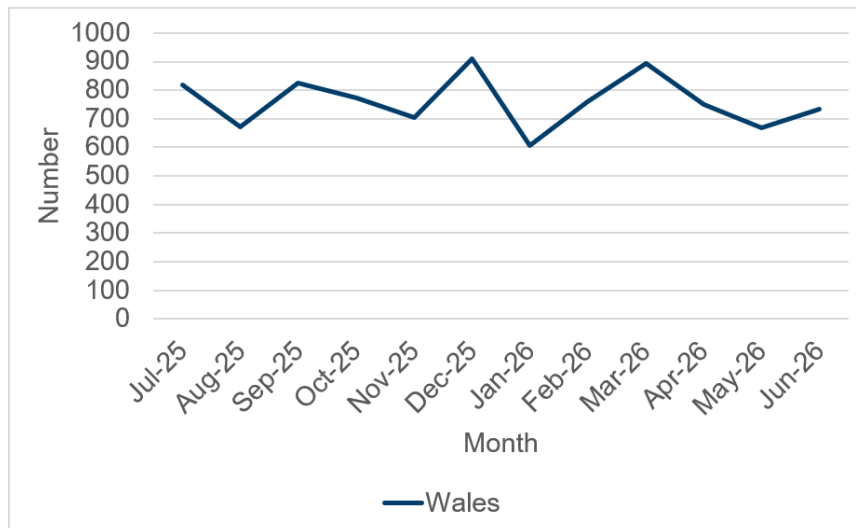


Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

From Charts 16i and 16ii respectively, we can see that there was variation in trends across temporary accommodation types between March 2025 and March 2026. While the total number of households in temporary accommodation decreased overall, there were increases in some accommodation types, particularly private and public sector accommodation for stays of over 1 year. It is important to note that the category 'under 6 months' is the sum of all time frames that are less than 6 months.

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

Chart 17: Number of individuals placed into suitable long-term accommodation each month, Wales



Source: Welsh Government [Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping](#)

- 4.2. From the chart we see that in the past 12 months the number of people placed into suitable long-term accommodation each month has ranged between just over 600 to just over 900 people per month.

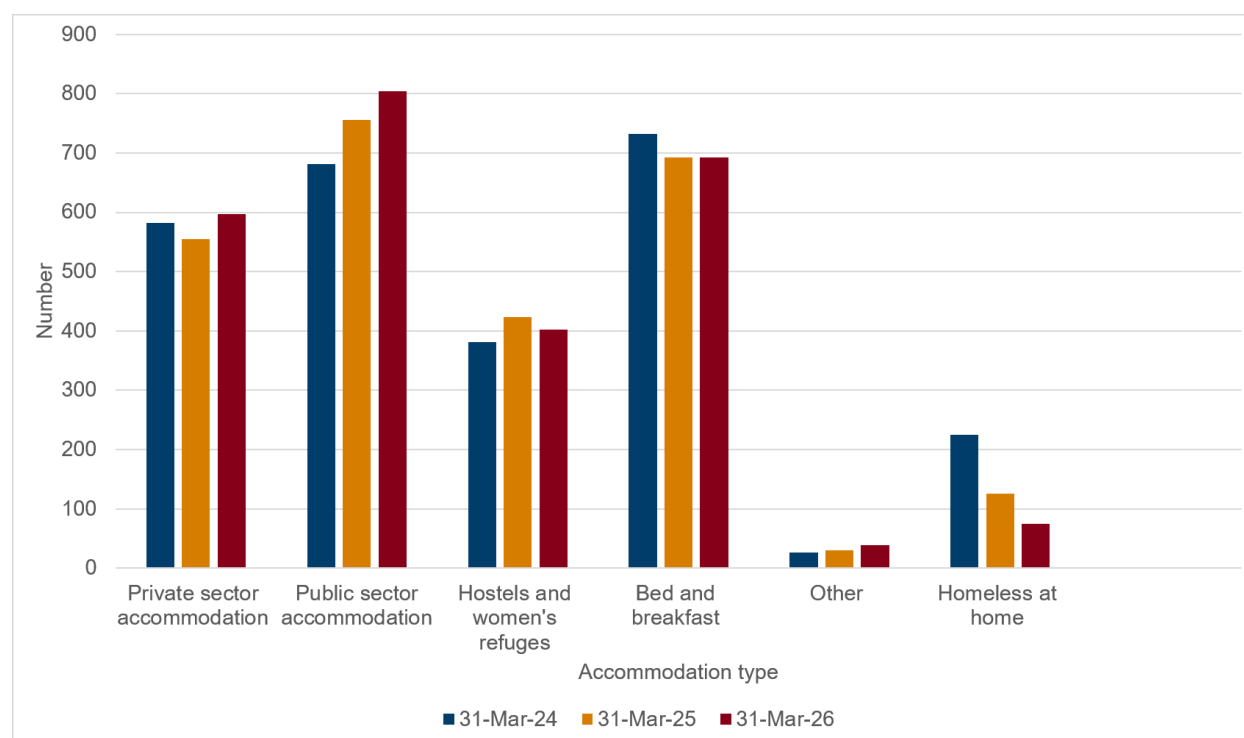
Detailed outcome 2: Nobody experiences homelessness long-term

Table 10: 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)	2025-26	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

Chart 18: 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

- 4.3. Chart 18 shows that there has been an increase in the number of households temporarily accommodated for over 6 months for all accommodation types other than 'Hostel's and Women's refuges', 'Homeless at home' and B&Bs when comparing March 2026 to March 2025.
- 4.4. The accommodation type which has seen the highest increase is 'Public sector accommodation', followed by 'Private sector accommodation' with increases of 48 and 42 respectively. The total number of households temporarily accommodated for over 6 months across all accommodation types has decreased slightly when comparing March 2026 to March 2025.

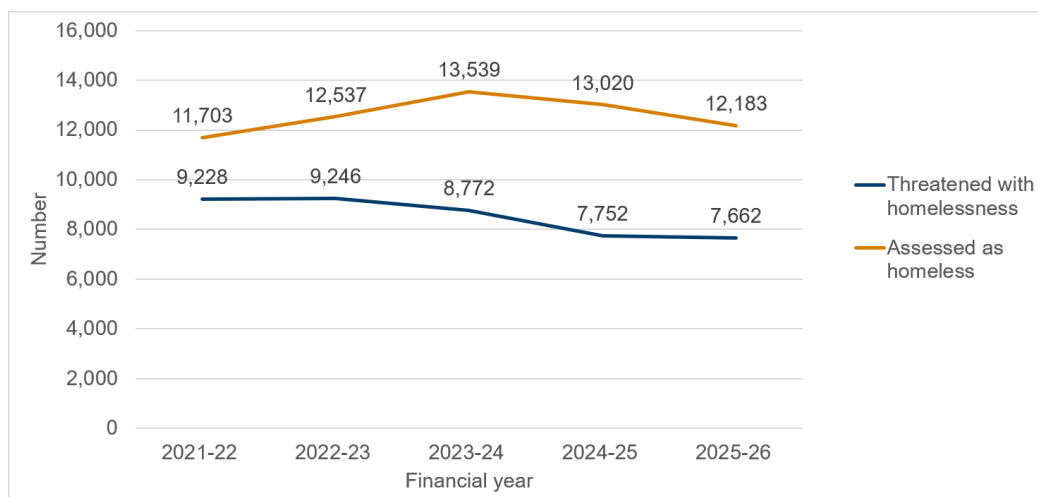
Detailed outcome 3: People can access suitable, co-ordinated multi-agency support, tailored to their needs, where needed

Table 11: 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.	2025-26	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 future EHO 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 future EHO 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 19: Number of households threatened with homelessness (Section 66) and assessed as homeless (subject to a duty to help secure accommodation, Section 73), per financial year, Wales



Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

- 4.5. Chart 19 shows that the number of households threatened with homelessness has been decreasing or remained similar since 2021-22. The number of households assessed as homeless has seen decreases each year since 2023-24.

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 12: 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

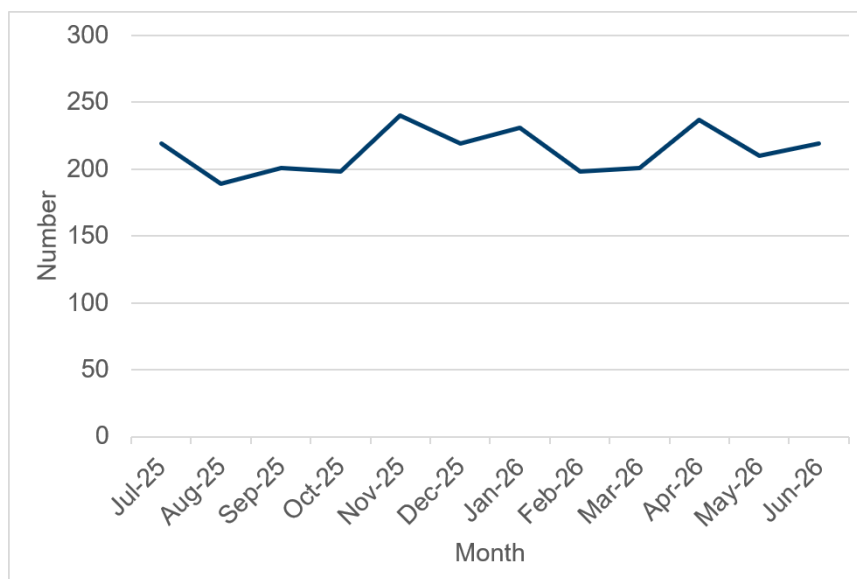
Detailed Outcome 1: People do not experience multiple episodes of homelessness

Table 13: 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)	June 2026	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 20: Number of occurrences of people placed into temporary accommodation during the month, who have previously been placed into temporary accommodation within the last 12 months⁸



Source: Welsh Government [Homelessness Accommodation Provision and Rough Sleeping](#)

⁸This indicator is approximated using the number of occurrences of people placed into temporary accommodation during the month who had previously been placed into temporary accommodation within the past 12 months.

- 5.2. Over the past 12 months the number of people who have been previously placed into temporary accommodation within the past 12 months (this figure is a rolling figure for each month of data), has varied from a high of 240 in November 2025, to a low of 189 in August 2025.

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

Table 14: Detailed Outcome 2, Unrepeated: indicator summary

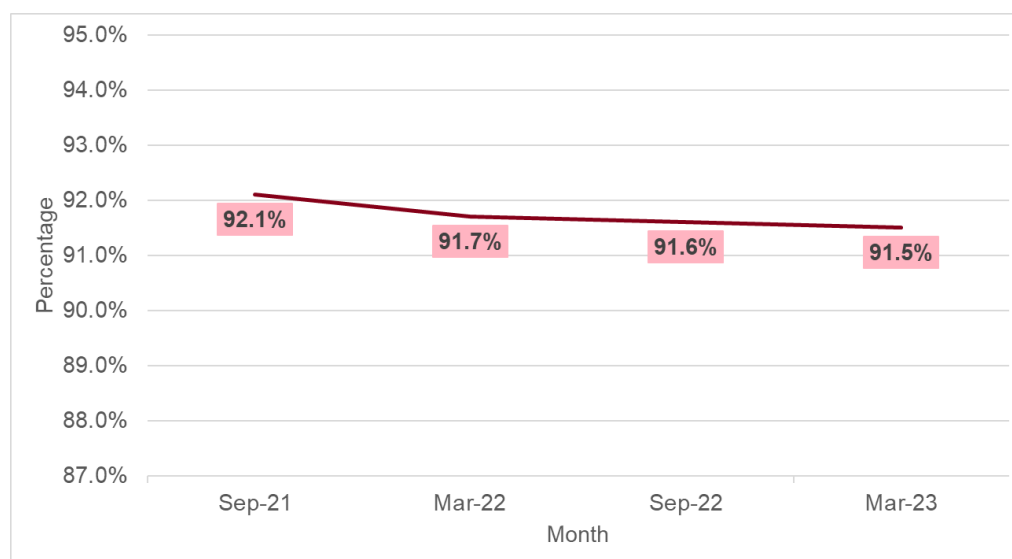
Detailed Outcome 2 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/availability	What good looks like
Link to Housing Support Grant: People using HSG services are not homeless	N/A	Cross reference to Housing Support Grant Outcomes Framework - data to be available for future EHOF report subject to consistency and quality of data.	The number of people using HSG services who are not homeless increasing.
2a: Number of people experiencing repeat homelessness	June 2026	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	March 2023	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	March 2023	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 19](#) rather than duplicated here.

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

Chart 21: Tenancy sustainment rate across all Housing First projects in Wales since February 2018



Source: Cymorth Cymru [Housing First Wales Tracker](#), February 2018 - March 2023

5.4. From chart 21, tenancy sustainment rate across all Housing First projects in Wales remains high. Latest figures show that 91.5% of Housing First tenancies were being sustained as at 31st March 2023. 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 15: Reason for Housing First tenancy ending, since February 2018

Reason for HF tenancy ending	Up to March 2023
Death	14
Prison	10
Move to health/social care placement or institution	7
Client chose to leave tenancy/abandonment	5
Planned move to non-HF tenancy	4
Eviction	2
Other/unknown	3
Total	45

Source: Cymorth Cymru [Housing First Wales Tracker](#) February 2018 – March 2023

- 5.5. From the table, 45 Housing First tenancies ended between 1st February 2018 and 31st March 2023. Of those people whose tenancy ended, 14 (accounting for 31%) of which died, and 10 (accounting for 22%) 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 16: Detailed Outcome 3, Unrepeated: indicator summary

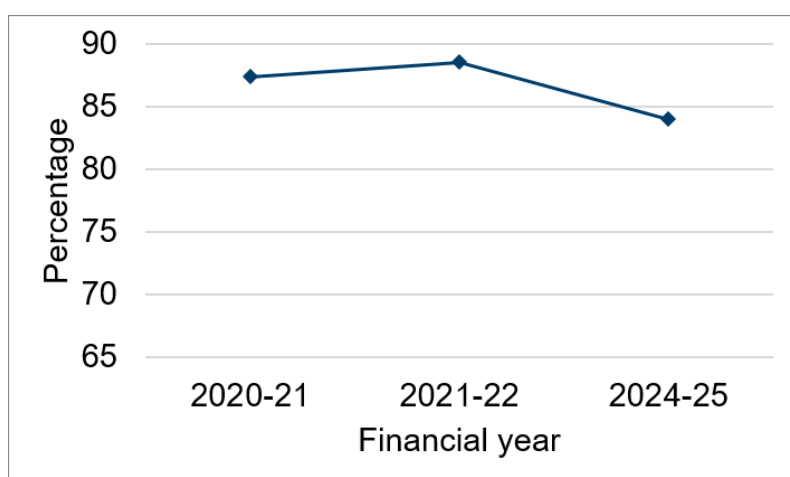
Detailed Outcome 3 - Indicators	Latest data available	Source/ availability	What good looks like
Link to Housing Support Grant: People using HSG services are not homeless	N/A	Cross reference to Housing Support Grant Outcomes Framework - data to be available for future EHOF report subject to consistency 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)	March 2023	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	2024-25	Wellbeing of Wales report 2025	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 19](#) rather than duplicated here.

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

Chart 22: 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 22, the percentage of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live has decreased between 2021-22 and 2024-25, from 89% in 2021-22 to 84% in 2024-25.

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 a workforce survey. Previous iterations of the online survey ran from November 2023 to January 2024 and March to May 2025. High level results of these two tranches of the survey are found in chapter 6 of the [EHOF baseline report](#) and [2025 Update report](#), with full results published on the Welsh Government website for both the [first](#) and [second](#) tranche.
- 6.2. 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.
- 6.3. The survey has not been undertaken this year and therefore there is no update included within this report. Future iterations of the survey will be undertaken every other year going forward.

Table 17: 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 a bi-annual survey commissioned by Welsh Government. ✚ 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.	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		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.

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 18: 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. + Data is being 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. — 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. + Data is being 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.

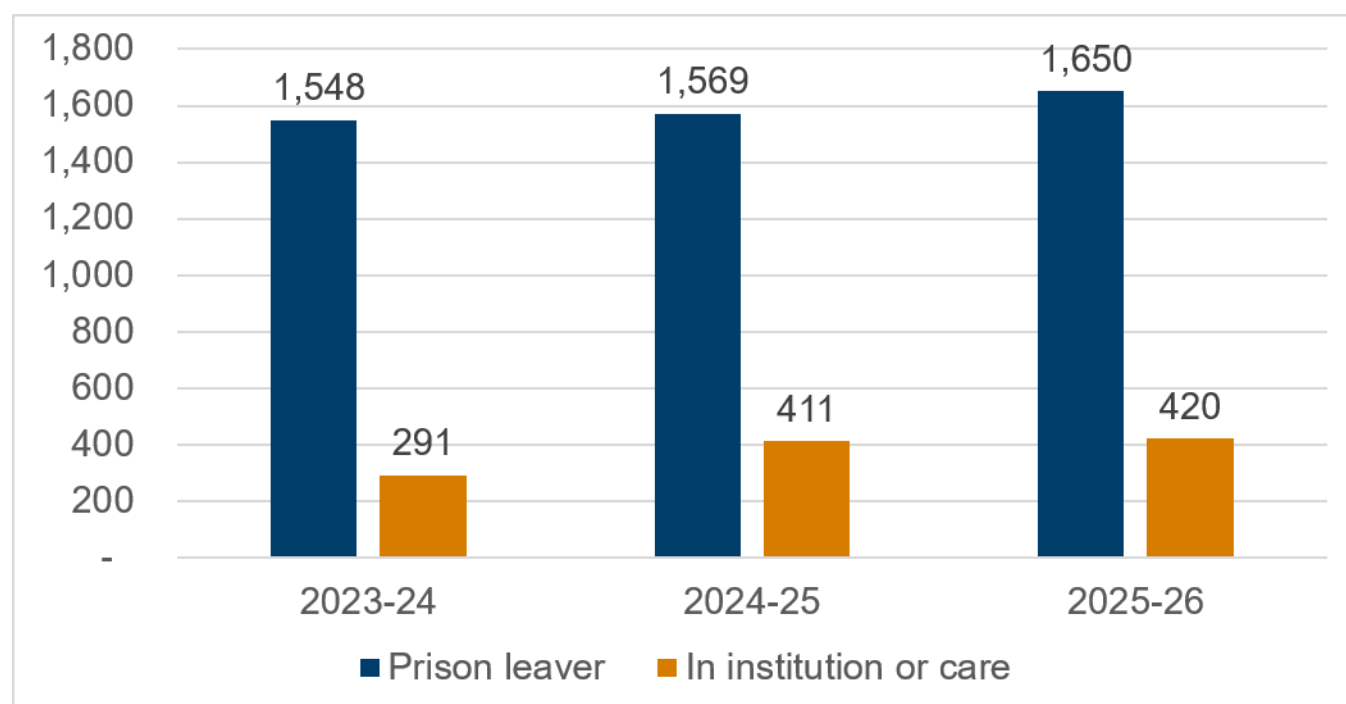
Detailed Outcome 2: People are not discharged from other public services into homelessness

Table 19: 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	2025-26	Statutory Homelessness data returns – proxy measure <i>Note: Collection of this data indicator was paused during the pandemic but was resumed in 2023-24</i>	Number of people discharged from other public services into homelessness decreasing.

Indicator 2a: People are not discharged from public services into homelessness

Chart 23: Main reason for loss of last settled home by financial year, Wales⁹



Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

⁹This data was reinstated in the 2023-24 Statutory Homelessness data collection.

- 7.1. Chart 23 shows that between 2024-25 and 2025-26 there was an increase in the number of households who had 'prison leaver' reported as the main reason for loss of last settled home (81 households), the corresponding percentage share for this reason has increased slightly between 2024-25 and 2025-26 (from 12% to 14%). The number of households who had 'in institution or care' reported as the main reason for loss of last settled home in 2025-26 is slightly higher than in 2024-25 (increase of 9 households).

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 20: 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

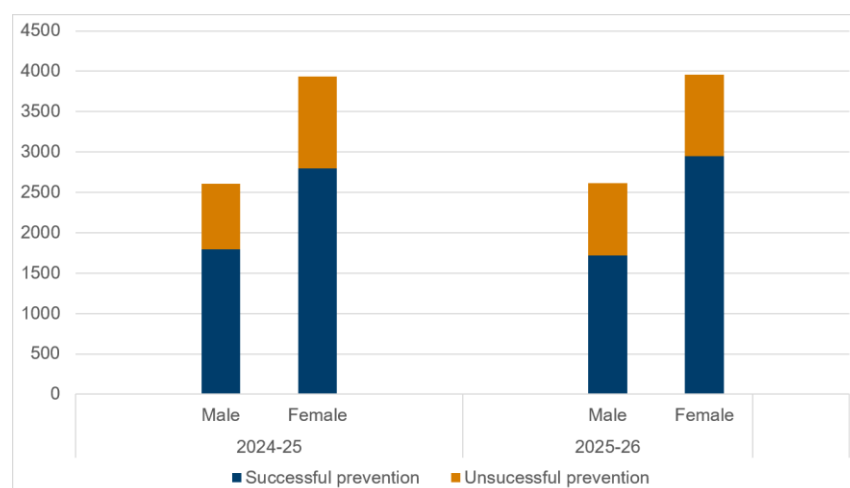
Table 21: Detailed Outcome 2, Person Centred: Indicator summary

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)	2025-26	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	2025-26	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)

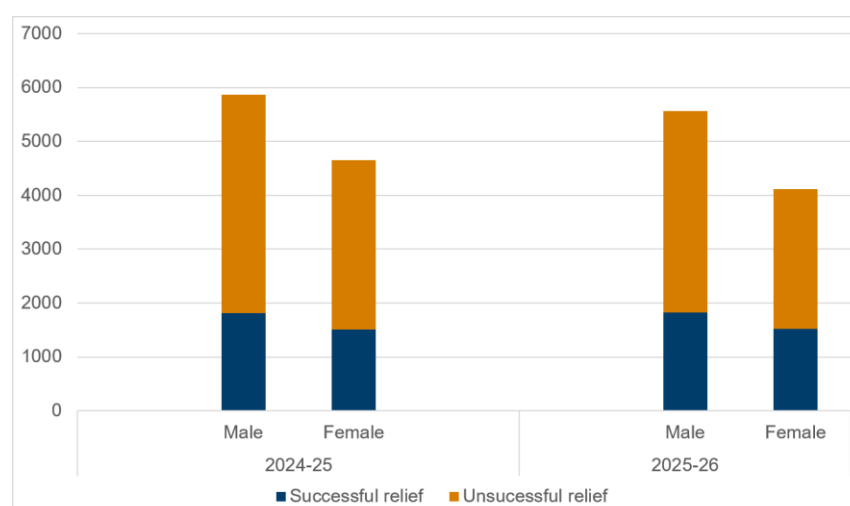
Gender of lead applicant

Chart 24i: 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 24ii: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness (Section 73) by gender of lead applicant per financial year, Wales



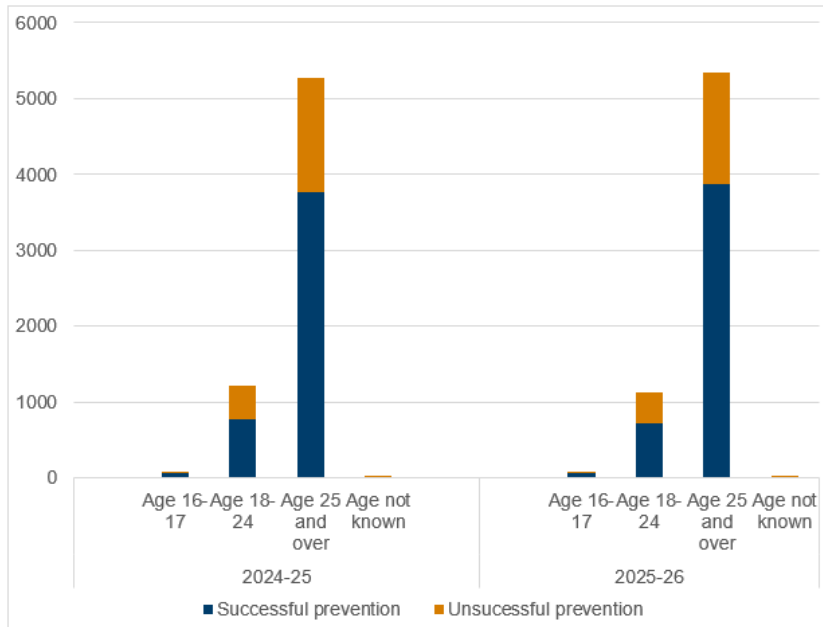
Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

- 3.16 Chart 24i outlines that for male and female lead applicants the number of households that have been successfully prevented from experiencing homelessness has increased slightly for female lead applicants between 2024-25 and 2025-26 but decreased slightly for male lead applicants. Chart 24ii shows figures have remained similar for the number of households successfully relieved from homelessness for households with male and

female lead applicants alike. Figures for those unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness have decreased for both male and female lead applicants.

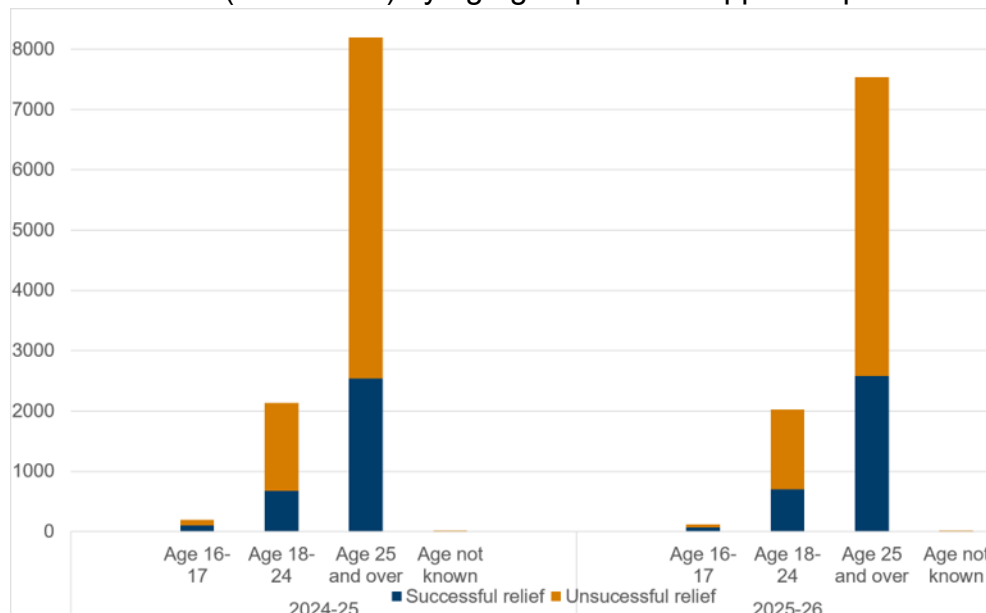
Age group of lead applicant

Chart 24iii: 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 24iv: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness (Section 73) by age group of lead applicant per financial year, Wales

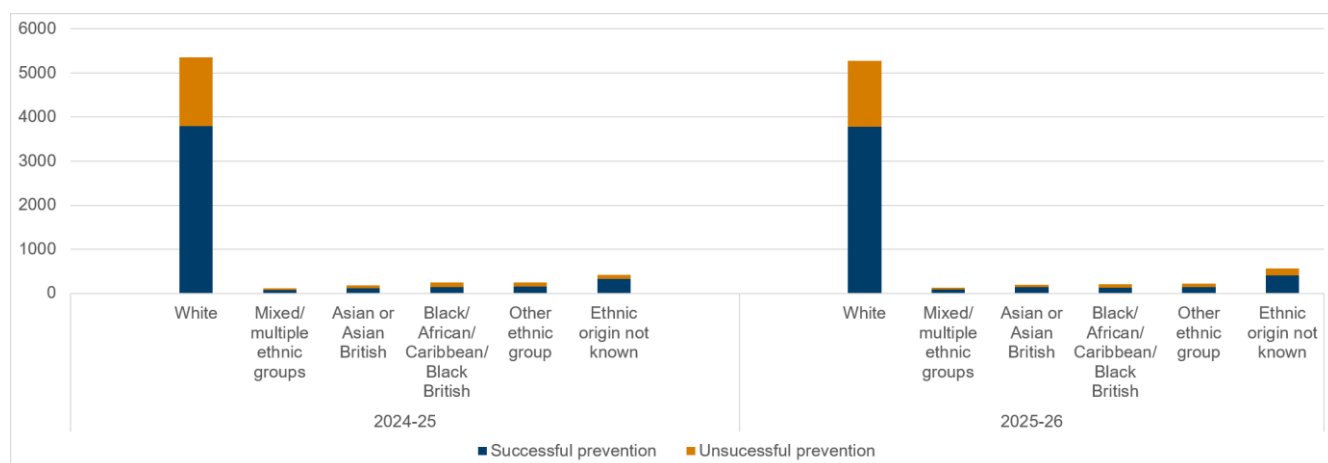


Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

3.17 From charts 24iii and 24iv, the age group representing the majority of lead applicants per year is 'Age 25 and over'. Between 2024-25 and 2025-26, for this age group, there have been slight increases in numbers successfully prevented and successfully relieved from homelessness when comparing the two years. The age group 18-24 saw a slight decrease in numbers successfully prevented, and a slight increase in numbers successfully relieved.

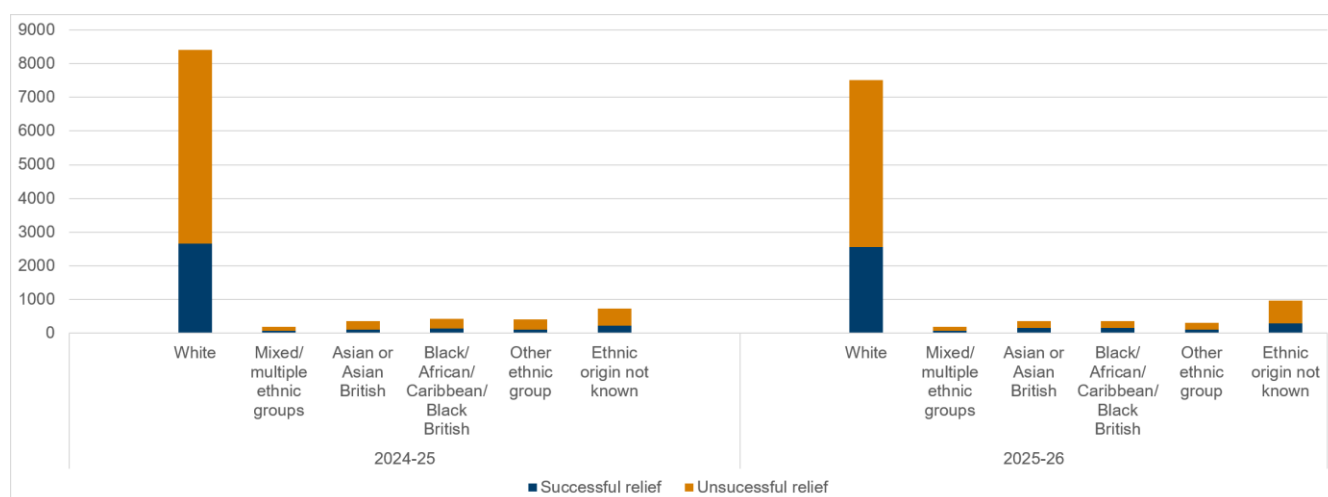
Ethnic Group of lead applicant

Chart 24v: 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 24vi: Number of households successfully and unsuccessfully relieved from homelessness by ethnic group (Section 73) of lead applicant per financial year, Wales



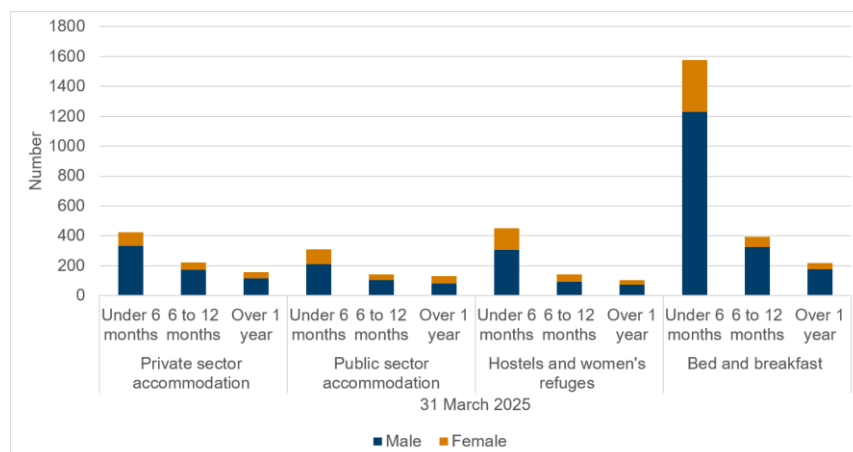
Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

Both charts, 24v and 24vi, show that 'white' is the ethnic group reported by the majority of lead applicants, with 'ethnic origin not known' as the next highest. Between 2024-25 and 2025-26 figures have remained fairly similar for all groups, the group 'Ethnic origin not known' has seen the largest increase in

the number of households successfully prevented from experiencing homelessness. The number of households successfully relieved from homelessness has remained similar or increased for all groups other than the 'White' group.

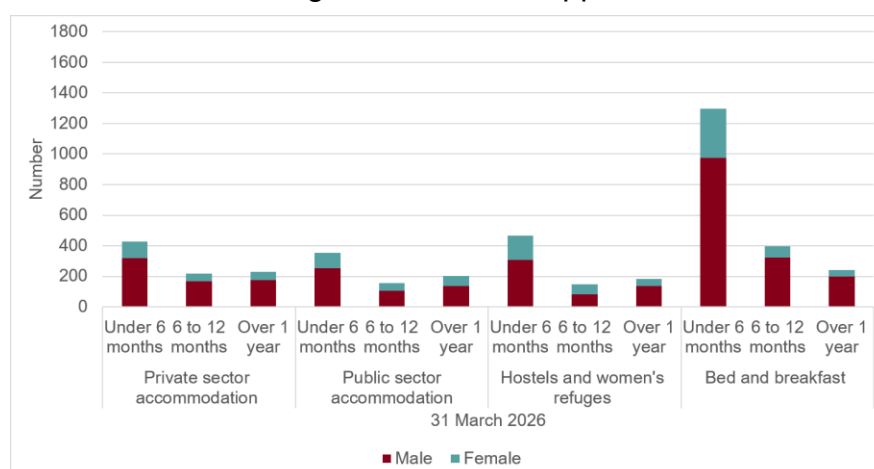
Indicator 2b: Length of time in temporary accommodation by diverse group

Chart 25i: Length of time spent in temporary accommodation by type¹¹ of accommodation and gender¹² of lead applicant, at end of March 2025, Wales



Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

Chart 25ii: Length of time spent in temporary accommodation by type¹¹ of accommodation and gender¹² of lead applicant, at end of March 2026, Wales



Source: Welsh Government [Statutory Homelessness](#) data collection

¹¹Accommodation type 'other' and 'homeless at home' not included in charts due to disclosure control resulting in suppressed data items.

¹²Gender of lead applicant for single person households

8.2. From charts 25i and 25ii, there are more male lead applicants in temporary accommodation than female lead applicants. Males are also remaining in temporary accommodation for longer periods than females. Looking at bed and breakfasts, between 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2026, there has been a decrease in the number of male and female lead applicants in temporary accommodation for under 6 months (a decrease of 255 for male

and 24 for female). Figures remained similar for female lead applicants across the two other time categories. Male lead applicants saw an increase in the numbers in bed and breakfast accommodation for over 1 year (increase of 21).

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 EHOFF 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.
- A1.8 Data from the HSG Outcomes Framework is not yet publicly available at time of writing this report, but it is our intention that future EHOFF reports will link to the HSG Outcomes Framework data.

Annex 2: Relevant Wellbeing of Wales indicators

Overview

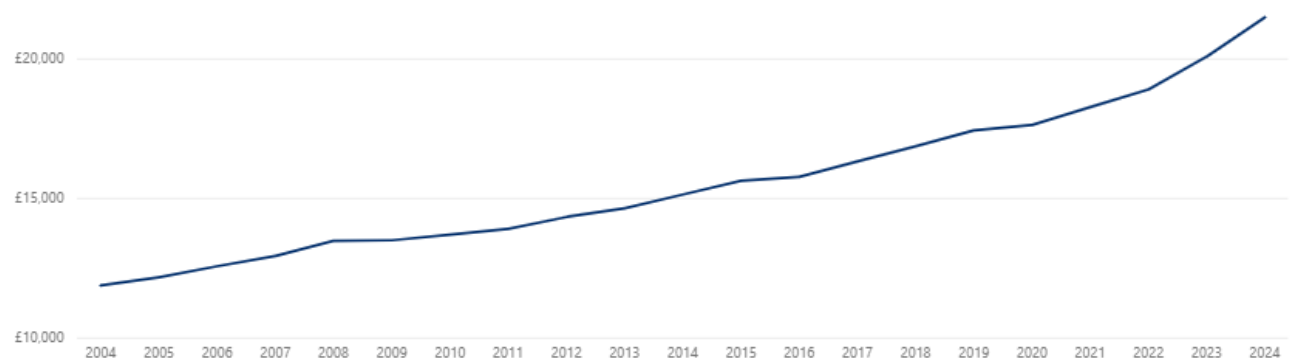
A2.1 Detailed Outcomes 7, 8 and 9 relate to wider structural factors poverty, social economic deprivation and inequalities and are cross referenced to the Welsh Government's published [Wellbeing of Wales National Indicators](#).

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 EHO and the Wellbeing of Wales report.

National indicator 10: Gross Disposable Household Income per head

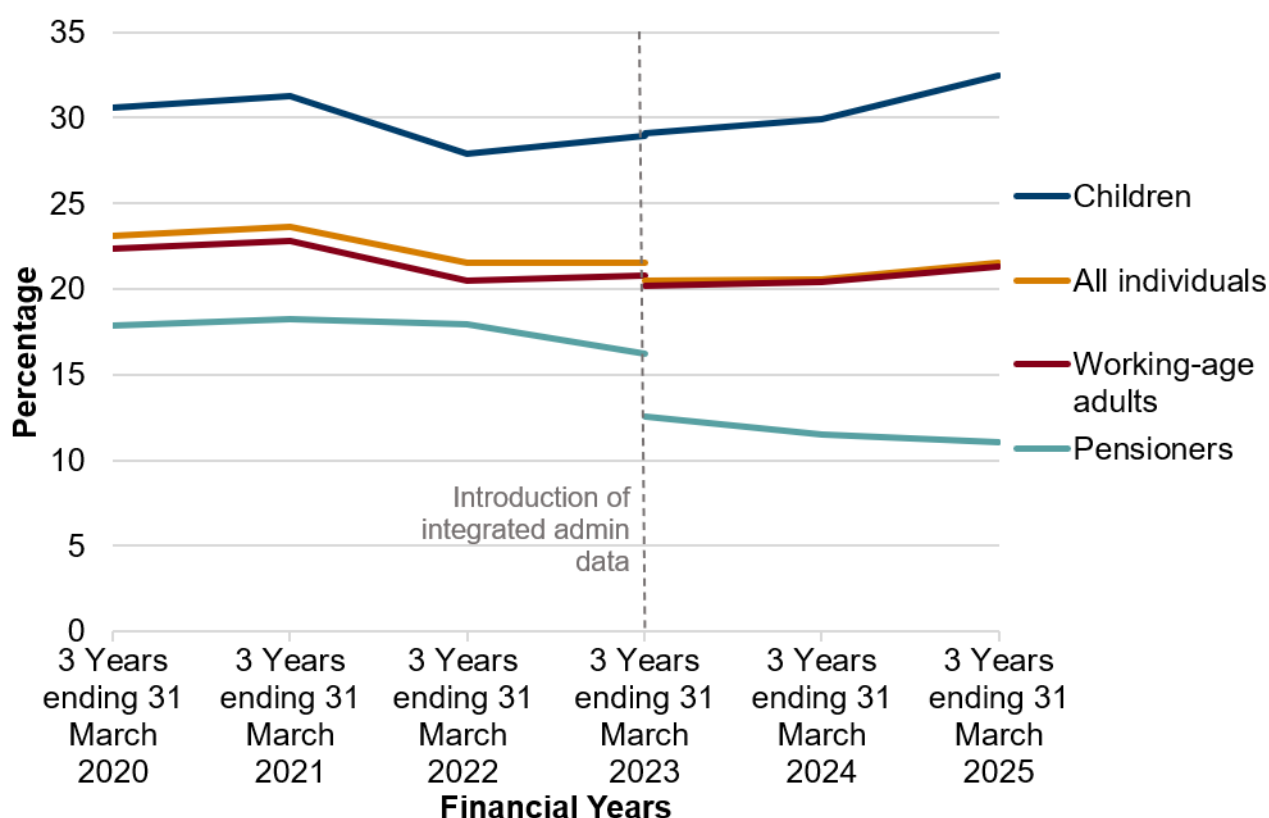
Chart A2.1: Gross disposable household income (£ per head), by year



Source: [Welsh Government](#) 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

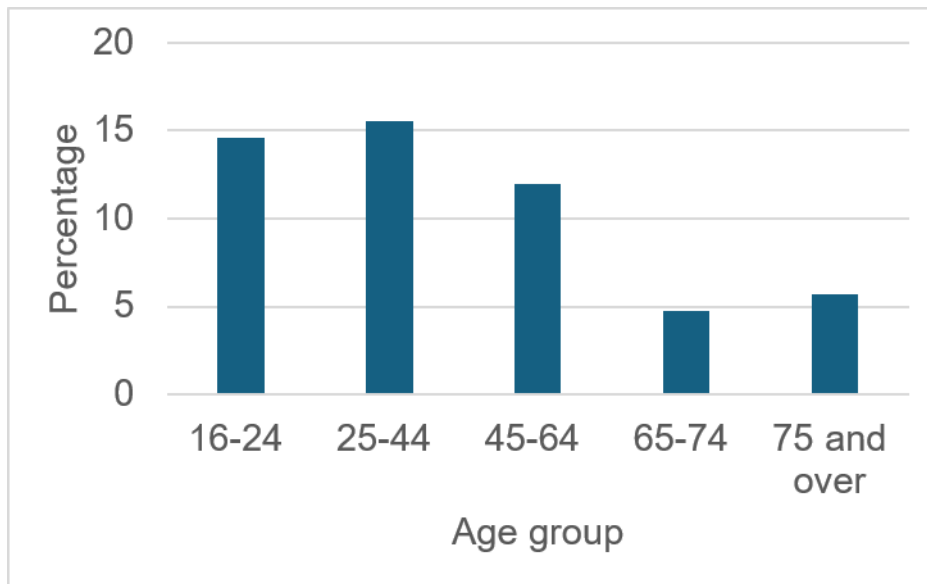


Source: Welsh Government [Poverty data](#) and Wellbeing of Wales [National Indicators](#)

Note: Data from the period FYE 2021 to 2023 (3 years ending 31 March 2023) are not comparable with previous periods due to the introduction of integrated administrative data on benefits not used previously. Key low-income measures after this point have changed, creating a break in the data series from FYE 2022. Table is marked with a dotted line to indicate this break. Users should not make direct comparisons of the low-income measures across this break.

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

Chart A2.3: Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation, 2024-25



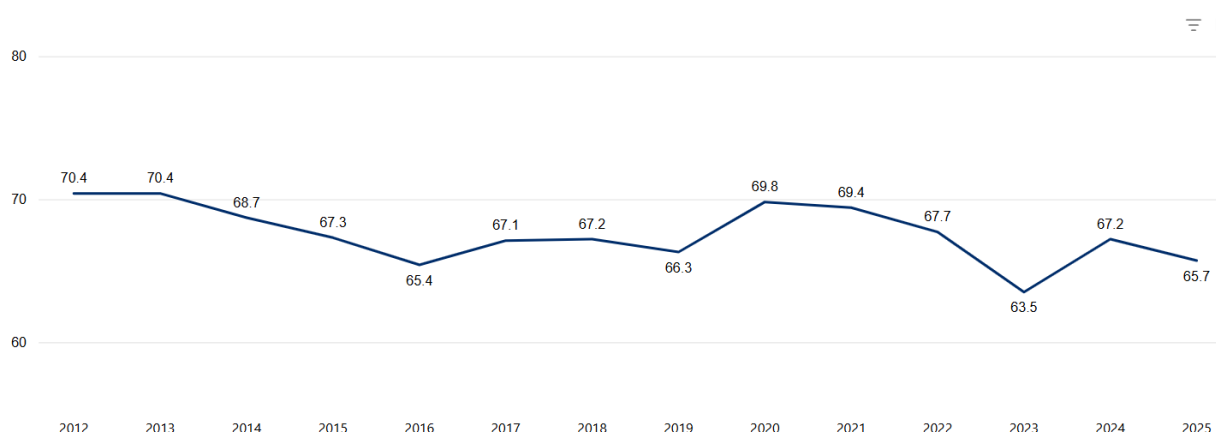
Source: [National Survey for Wales](#) and Wellbeing of Wales [National Indicators](#)

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 EHO 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

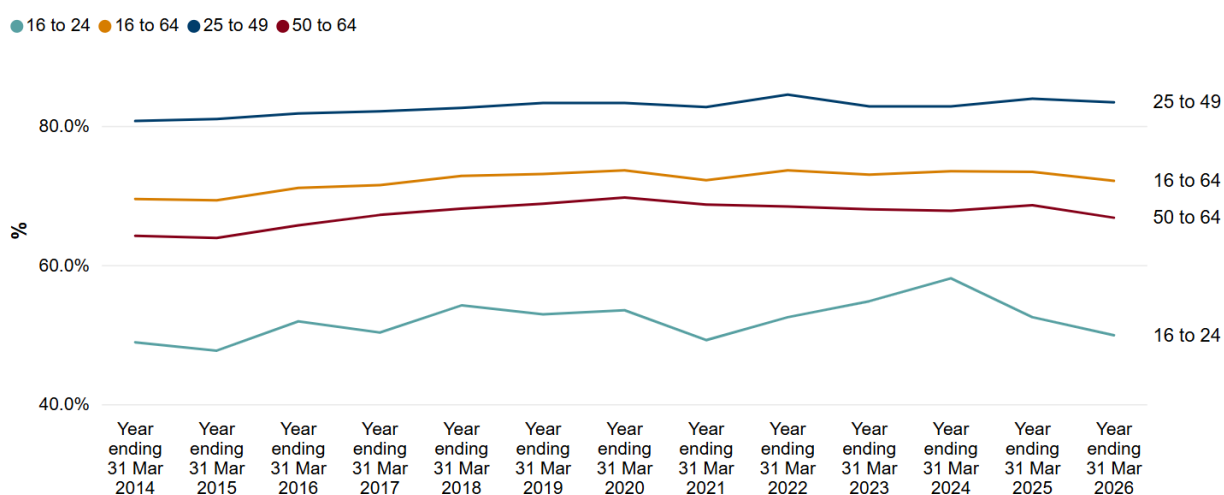
Chart A2.4: Percentage of people in employment in Wales who earn at least the real Living Wage by year



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 by year and age



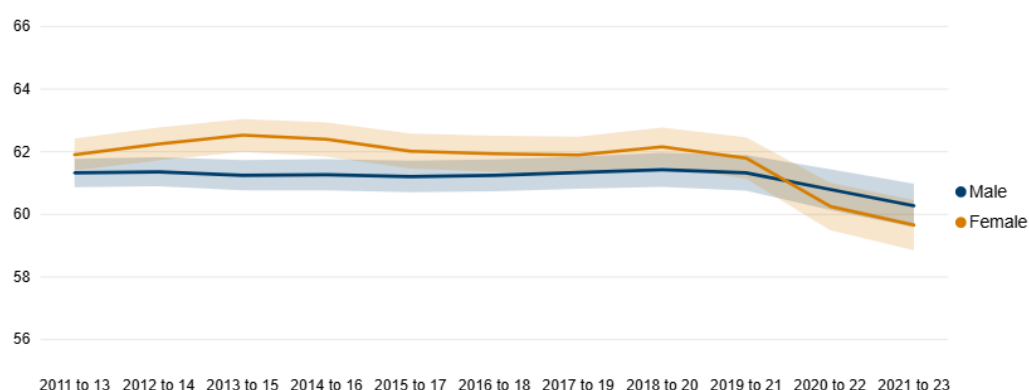
Source: [Annual Population Survey](#), Office for National Statistics and Wellbeing of Wales [National Indicators](#)

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 EHOE 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: Gap in healthy life expectancy in years between the most and least deprived areas

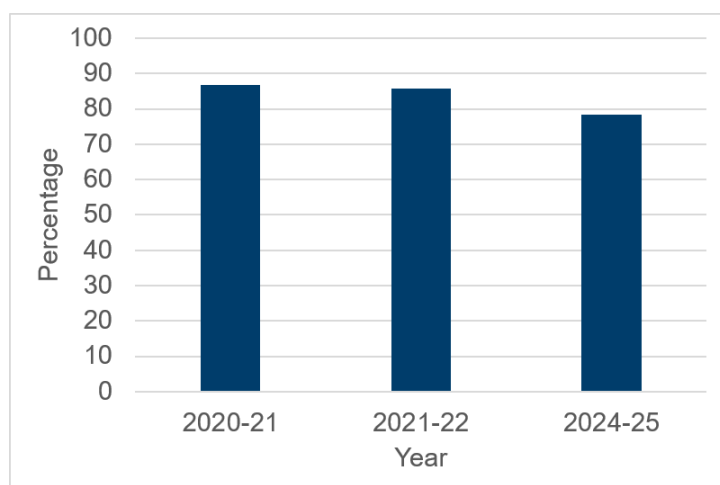


Source: [Office for National Statistics](#) and Wellbeing of Wales [National Indicators](#)

Note: The gap in healthy life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas has remained stable between 2011 to 2013 and 2016 to 2018 for males and females. In 2018 to 20 the gap in females was over three and a half years larger than for males

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](#)