



Comprehensive Spending Review 2020

Homeless Link submission

Homeless Link is the national membership charity for frontline homelessness services. Representing over 700 organisations, we work to improve services through research, guidance and learning and campaign for policy change that will ensure everyone has a place to call home and the support they need to keep it.

We are pleased to provide our submission to the 2020 spending review at this critical juncture in our ambitions to end homelessness. The COVID-19 pandemic has made clear how critical the right housing is to the wellbeing of each individual and of the country. At the same time, it has exposed the gaps in our support and safety system which has left many without somewhere safe to stay at the very time they have needed it most.

Since the outbreak of the pandemic, Government has taken decisive action under the Everyone In directive, which undoubtedly saved lives. However, the current emergency measures are only a temporary fix and already we are seeing a new wave of homelessness, often among people for the first time. Two thirds of our members report an increase in demand for their services, and over half (53%) report an increase in demand from people who are homeless for the first time. Nearly half (45%) report an increase in demand from people who are newly unemployed.

With the ongoing economic uncertainty and signs that homelessness is already on the rise, this year's spending review must be seized as an opportunity to prevent homelessness for the next generation. Safe and suitable housing is the bedrock for our economic recovery, 'the levelling up' of opportunity and is needed if the benefits of any public services reform are to be realised.

We understand need for focus on immediate crisis, but longer-term spending review is already overdue. Certainty over funding is needed to allow for planning, investment and innovation in services to end people's homelessness and to tackle the structural causes of homelessness, to prevent people from losing their homes in the first place. This must include strengthening the inadequate welfare safety net and boosting the supply of suitable and truly affordable social and supported housing.

If we get this wrong, the crisis will only worsen as the fallout from the pandemic - economically, socially and to our collective health - continues to affect people's lives.

We ask Government to:

Invest an extra £1 billion a year in services which prevent and end homelessness until 2024, through a long-term, guaranteed grant programme to local authorities

Commit to a ten-year investment plan to realise the 90,000 social rent homes that England needs.

Maintain the Local Housing Allowance rate to cover at least the 30th percentile of local rents beyond the financial year 2021/22

Bring forward exemptions to the Shared Accommodation Rate (SAR) for homeless young people and care leavers

Maintain the £20/week uplift to UC, extend it to legacy benefits and link annual benefit uprating to CPIH plus 1%. This should be backed up by a commitment to set welfare support rates in the light of regular, independent surveys of the actual costs of living.

Remove the benefit cap in areas of high affordability pressure areas immediately and commit to adjusting the benefit cap levels such that they align with the Minimum Income Standard (MIS).

Urgently expedite the roll-out of Better Supporting People with Multiple Complex Needs under the Shared Outcomes Fund, and make a longer-term commitment to use learning from the programme and shape how public services are funded.

Consider the impact of COVID-19 on inclusion health groups, which include people who are homeless, and that the £30 million figure be re-costed in order to ascertain its sufficiency.

The review of the NHS Long Term Plan considers the impact of COVID-19 on inclusion health groups, which include people who are homeless, and that the £30 million figure be re-costed in order to ascertain its sufficiency, and provide at least an extra £0.9 billion per year for public health spending to restore the cuts made since 2015/16.

1. Long-term, guaranteed funding for the services that will help end homelessness

1.1 There have been a number of government funding announcements for homelessness services since the last Spending Review, some of the most significant of which were linked to the crisis triggered by COVID-19 (see box below). These are in addition to the announcement in January 2020 of £112 million for year three of the Rough Sleeping Initiative.

Government homelessness spending during COVID-19

Short-term and emergency funding:

17 March 2020: £3.2 million emergency funding provided to local authorities to help rough sleepers to self-isolate.

12 May 2020: £6 million from COVID-19 Homelessness Response Fund has been allocated by Homeless Link to 133 charities to be spent by October 2020.

18 July 2020: £105 million for interim accommodation and support up until March 2021 under the Next Steps Accommodation Programme.

Funding provided for longer-term activity:

18 July 2020: £433 million to provide move-on accommodation with support over four years. This includes £161 million to provide 3,300 homes by March 2021.

1.2 This investment has been welcome and timely, as well as crucial to keeping the doors of services open. However, following drastic long-term cuts to spending on homelessness services, the heavy losses and increased costs faced by providers during the COVID-19 crisis mean that the homelessness system is still under massive strain. Now more than ever, our members will struggle to meet the increasing demand for their services and to manage the increasing complexity of the individuals they support.

1.3 We need long-term, guaranteed funding from Government to ensure a stable and innovative commissioning environment. This funding must also be adequate to address the full range of support needs of people experiencing homelessness including, for those with the most complex needs, Housing First provision.

The impact of COVID-19

1.4 Homelessness services have played a crucial role in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. By providing support to people in and out of hotels, forging partnerships across sectors and taking on unprecedented risk, homelessness services have undoubtedly saved lives.¹ Indeed, the standards and measures adopted by supported housing providers successfully minimised the spread of COVID-19 among a vulnerable population.

1.5 However, our members have told us how this remarkable response has taken place against a backdrop of severe and worrying financial strain, with some reporting shortfalls of up to £10 million. Drops in income from fundraising and Payment by Results contracts; rent and service charge arrears; delays to billing out support contracts and delays to payments for furloughed staff have all disrupted cash flow. Increased numbers of voids in homelessness accommodation, in order to comply with social distancing guidance, has also meant drastic drops in Housing Benefit (HB) income.

1.6 At the same time, extraordinary measures - taken to keep staff and clients safe - mean that operational costs have significantly increased. A survey of National Housing Federation members in August 2020 found that half of housing associations surveyed experienced increased costs as a result of the pandemic and some withstood increases of almost a third.² One of our own members in the South-East, estimated an additional £30,000 per month was being spent on agency staff, while another estimated up to £1 million in additional food costs.

Coping with increasing demand

1.7 In a recent survey, two thirds of our members said they are seeing an increase in demand for their services. This trend is documented by a number of other sources,³ and with continued uncertainty around employment and increasing debts and rent arrears for many, this is likely to persist for some time to come.

1.8 StreetLink data for April-June 2020 showed rough sleeper alerts were up by over one third, compared to the same time last year. Increases in London were even more dramatic, with reports up by over three quarters. This worrying trend echoes the latest CHAIN figures, showing a one third increase in the total rough sleepers in London during April-June 2020 compared to 2019. The majority of those whom made up that increase were new to the streets (63%).⁴ Patterns for specific groups, such as young people, are a particular concern. The Centrepoint Helpline received more than double the usual number of calls from young people sleeping rough during this period, and many of them struggled to get through to council services.⁵

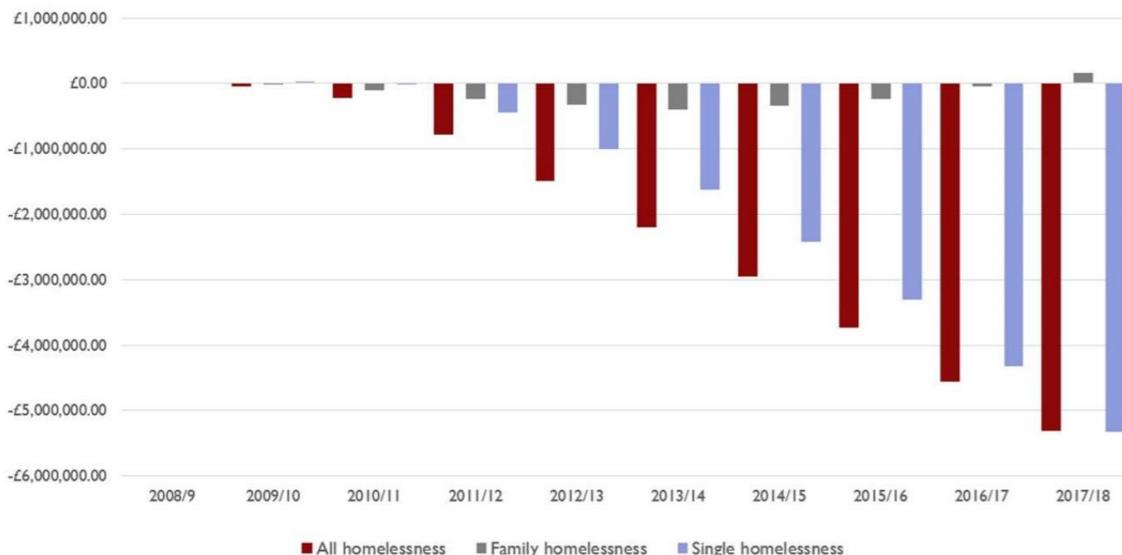
1.9 With the end of the furlough scheme approaching – and despite the newly announced Job Support Scheme - and at least 174,000 private renters being threatened with eviction despite current protections, these trends are bound to continue as we head into winter.⁶

A weakened sector

1.10 Achieving Government commitments to end rough sleeping in this challenging context will require sustained investment in local homelessness services that go beyond fragmented tranches of short-term funding. However, research from Homeless Link and others has documented drastic and sustained revenue funding cuts to the sector over the past decade, which have created inefficiency and instability, and has left the sector struggling to plan, innovate or offer longer-term housing options.⁷

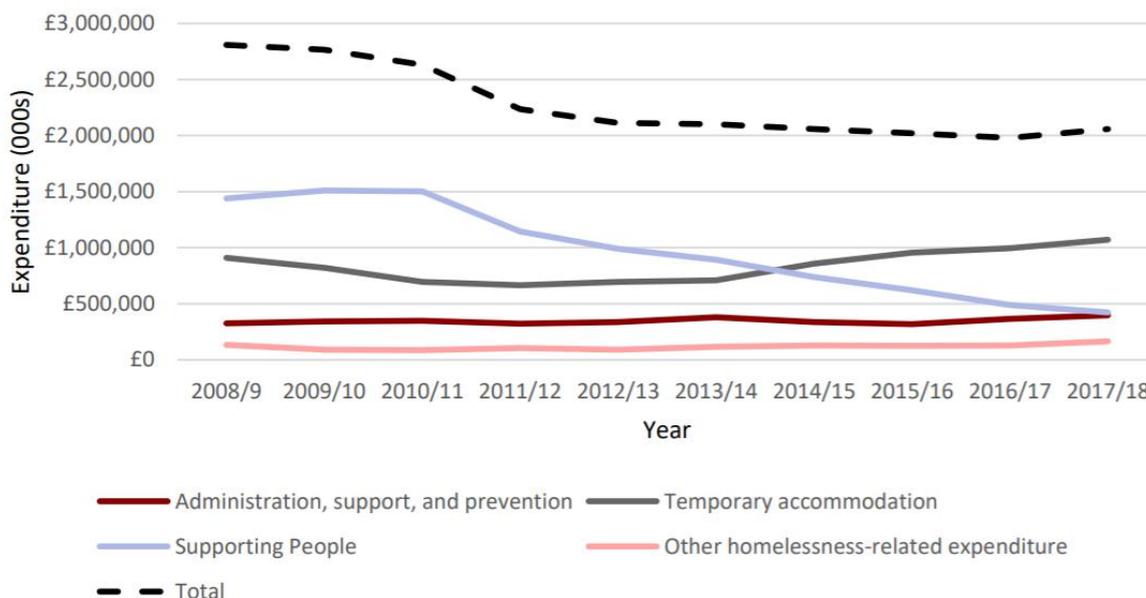
1.11 Research commissioned by Homeless Link and St Mungo's shows that the sector already faced an annual shortfall of £1 billion needed to support single homeless people before the COVID-19 pandemic.⁸ In 2018/19, nearly £1 billion less was spent on support services for single homeless people than a decade earlier. While real-terms spending has increased slightly since 2017/18, spending still sits at just over half of 2008/9 levels. Rough sleeping has more than doubled in the same period.

Figure one: cumulative change in expenditure since 2008/09, 2017/18 prices



source: 9

Figure two: local authority expenditure on homelessness-related activity, 2017/18 prices



source: 10

1.12 The impact of these cuts is clearly visible at the frontline of services. Homeless Link’s annual review of the sector showed that over one third of accommodation services have had to reduce staffing and almost one in four have cut back on support provision in 2018. Our members describe how support is increasingly only available when someone reaches crisis point. Indeed, local spend on activities aimed at enabling people to live independently dropped by three quarters, in contrast with a 60% increase in spending on short-term temporary accommodation since 2013/14. In 2018, there were over 1,000 fewer bed spaces for homeless people in England than the previous year.¹¹

An opportunity to provide a better deal for people experiencing homelessness

- 1.13 The financial security of homelessness organisations has been gradually eroded by repeated funding cuts. These same organisations have gone above and beyond to protect staff and service users during the COVID-19 pandemic, in many cases further undermining their financial sustainability. At the same time, much of the funding to plug these gaps has been short-term and delivered via competitive tranches that make it difficult for commissioners to effectively plan and deliver on existing local strategies.
- 1.14 In addition, now more than ever, the scale-up of Housing First is a priority for increasing numbers of providers and social landlords in order to meet the needs of the most vulnerable people. Our Housing First England consensus statement called for urgent Government action on scaling up Housing First and is supported by England's major social housing stakeholders and providers.¹²
- 1.15 Additional long-term, guaranteed funding will be required to cover core costs and enable services to cope with the inevitable long-term impacts of COVID-19. This funding must be delivered in an integrated fashion, as part of a cross-departmental strategy that takes account of the inter-dependence of health, care, criminal justice, immigration and homelessness services at the national and local levels, as well as of the need for specialist provision for specific groups, including women and young people. This should be guaranteed over at least four years, in order to help local authorities and providers to plan, as well as to deliver on the Government's previous commitments to scaling up Housing First provision.

We ask Government to:

Invest an extra £1 billion a year in services which prevent and end homelessness until 2024, through a long-term, guaranteed grant programme to local authorities. Modelling commissioned by Crisis found that a £9.9bn investment over 10 years would deliver benefits worth £26.4 billion.¹³

A long-term, stable commitment would provide local authorities and partners with the security they need to plan and deliver services effectively. Importantly, it would allow the Government to deliver on its commitment to scale-up Housing First services, proven to end the homelessness for at least 80% of people with high and complex needs.¹⁴

Back this investment with an integrated, cross-departmental strategy to end rough sleeping and homelessness. The inter-dependency of health, care, housing and other services was brought into sharp relief during the COVID-19 pandemic and successful local responses demanded innovative multi-agency working on a level we have never seen before.

Reinforce this progress and ensure the effectiveness of revenue investment with a national strategy that defines the roles of health, social care, criminal justice and immigration advice in ending rough sleeping and homelessness. The strategy should also ensure equity of access, regardless of age, gender, sexuality, ethnicity or any other characteristic, by providing a framework for local investment in specialist provision.

2 Investment in a social housebuilding programme

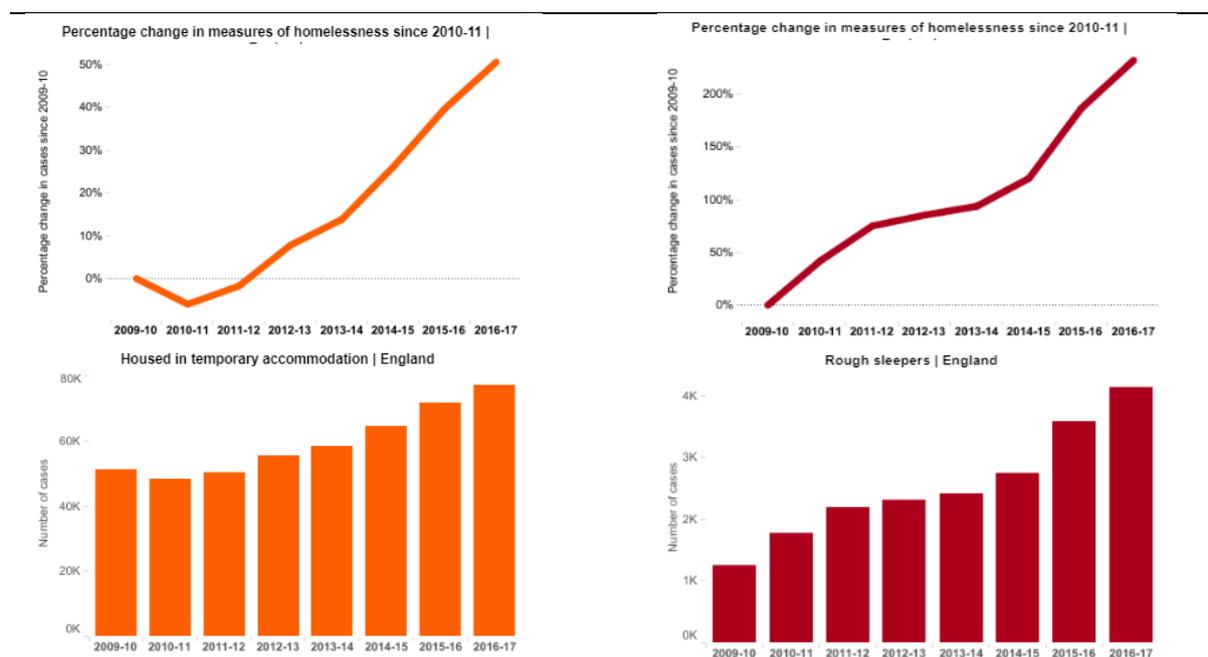
2.1 Back in March, Government identified key priority areas for this Spending Review, including:

- levelling up economic opportunity across all nations and regions of the country by investing in infrastructure, innovation and people, to drive productivity and spread opportunity
- improving outcomes in public services, including supporting the NHS and taking steps to cut crime and ensure every young person receives a superb education

2.2 As Government will of course recognise, a warm, safe and stable home is the platform from which people can thrive and fulfil their potential. And those living in such an environment are far less likely to experience the physical and mental health issues that are so strongly correlated with having no permanent home.¹⁵ That's why Government's commitment to make the highest single funding commitment to affordable housing in a decade is welcome.¹⁶ The planned provision of affordable home ownership is also a positive for those who can and want to step on to the property ladder. But for many, this will not be a viable option. And for many of those in high affordability pressure areas, 'affordable' housing is simply unattainable.

2.3 Until 2008 the public grant available for social housing as a proportion of total scheme costs had remained around or above 50% for several decades.¹⁷ Currently it is 4%.¹⁸ Over the same period, since 2009, all measures of homelessness have increased.¹⁹

Figure three: percentage change in measures of homelessness since 2010/11



source: 20

2.4 There are now a quarter (0.24) million²¹ people experiencing 'core' and 'wider' homelessness in England.²² Homelessness isn't just limited to the streets of London and other big cities – it is a nation-wide phenomenon.

Table one: estimated number of people who are homeless as at a given night in 2019 by region of England

	Estimated total no. of people who are homeless²³
Regions of England	
North East	1,061
North West	9,038
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,654
East Midlands	4,818
West Midlands	23,715
East of England	16,696
London	170,068
South East	24,195
South West	7,127

source: 24

2.5 Given the above, we strongly agree with the Housing, Communities and Local Government Committee when it says that, “a social housebuilding programme should be top of the Government’s agenda to rebuild the country from the impact of COVID-19.”²⁵ Earlier this year the Housing, Communities and Local Government (HCLG) Select Committee agreed that 90,000 new social homes a year are needed in England.²⁶ Across all of England (including London) the average grant required per social rent home £183,000.²⁷ This means achieving the 90,000 goal would require an investment of c. £16.5 billion.

We ask Government to:

Commit to a ten-year investment plan to realise the 90,000 social rent homes that England needs.

3 Secure, supportive welfare - capitalising on beneficial covid changes

3.1 Many of the newly unemployed will have built up unavoidable rent arrears since the onset of the pandemic. Whilst Government’s suspension of possession proceedings and extension of the notice period for Assured Shorthold Tenancies (AST) is welcome, it is still the case that those whose incomes have been affected by the pandemic will have accrued rent arrears. Unless mitigating action is taken, this will lead to a flood of evictions come Spring and Summer of 2021.

3.2 The debt, insecurity, threat of homelessness and mental distress that come with not having enough money to live on and pay rent, blights and burdens jobseekers. Being in the midst of a pandemic only compounds that insecurity and mental distress. Indeed, rates of reported depression have near doubled since the start of the pandemic.²⁸ And the debilitating effect of unemployment isn’t just short-term: the long-term scarring effect of youth unemployment and/or repeated instances of unemployment is well known.²⁹ This latter reality is in the context of young people making up a greater proportion of new claims than was the case before the pandemic.³⁰

- 3.3 Government must recognise that subsistence living, debt in general, rent arrears in particular and the threat of homelessness, severely compromises a person’s ability to seek, find, secure and keep work. Government can and should exercise its power to mitigate the threat of homelessness, not least because every person kept off the streets and supported into work equates to a housing authority saving, a health services saving, an income-tax and NI gain. Preventing homelessness and providing a secure safety net saves money further down the line.
- 3.4 The inadequacy of welfare benefit levels and the strictures of the debt-inducing benefit cap have been acknowledged by Government: once, very clearly, in the form of the pandemic £20/week boost to Universal Credit (UC) and the increase in the local housing allowance (LHA) rate, and then again in the form of the continuing provision of funding for Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP), payments made to households who simply cannot live on the welfare support they receive.
- 3.5 As indicated in table two, in the last year, Government have made available £66 million to shore up the inadequacies of LHA-limited housing benefit and to effectively compensate for the effect of the benefit cap.

Table two: use of DHP April 2019 – March 2020

Welfare support for which DHP was awarded	Amount allocated
Benefit cap	£43,719,650
LHA	£22,304,953

source: 31

- 3.6 The belief underpinning the introduction of the benefit cap was that it is unfair that those reliant on welfare support to survive should have a greater income than those who are working, regardless of circumstance.³² But in the midst of a pandemic what constitutes ‘fair’ must shift. The benefit cap has a perverse effect, whereby it blocks some households from benefiting from increased UC and LHA rate (notwithstanding the up to nine months grace period for some).
- 3.7 We urge Government to, in the immediate term, remove the cap in high affordability pressure areas, and in the longer term to commit to lifting it to align with the Minimum Income Standard³³ in all areas to mitigate the risk of further rises in homelessness and/or the development or aggravation of debilitating mental health issues. To leave the benefit cap - and all its life-limiting consequences - in place in its current form, runs counter to Government’s desire to get people into work, stimulate the economy and eliminate homelessness and rough sleeping within the next four years.

We ask Government to:

Remove the cap in areas of high affordability pressure areas immediately and commit to adjusting the benefit cap levels such that they align with the Minimum Income Standard (MIS).³⁴

Local Housing Allowance

- 3.8 In nearly 9 out of 10 cases (87%), LHA provided to people who need help to pay their rents in the private sector simply does not cover the cost.³⁵ This is perhaps unsurprising, given that, following the freezing of LHA in 2016, the effective LHA rate was so low as to only cover the 13th percentile of market rents (compared to the 30th percentile in 2016 and

50th in 2011).³⁶ This meant that housing benefit, calculated using LHA, did not achieve its basic policy objective, that is to ensure people on low incomes can afford adequate housing. During the same decade that saw the cutting - and then freezing - of LHA, homelessness in all its measurable forms, has risen systematically (see figure three above).

- 3.9 The increase of LHA to cover the 30th percentile of rents back in March 2020 was welcome. Yet the perverse effect of the benefit cap means that many have not realised the boost that the new LHA rate might have afforded them and again, the policy objective of housing benefit has been, for many, stymied.
- 3.10 The inadequacies of LHA are compounded for those aged under 35, for whom the LHA is set at the Shared Accommodation Rate (SAR), intended to cover the cost of renting a room in a shared house in the local area. Yet, even with the restoration of LHA rates to the 30th percentile, there is still a critical lack of shared private rented accommodation for young people on low incomes. Recent research from Centrepoint found that fewer than one in ten landlords offered shared accommodation.³⁷ This is in the context of clear evidence from Centrepoint's Helpline that COVID-19 is negatively affecting levels of youth homelessness. Data collected via the Centrepoint Helpline shows an increase of c. 50% in young people seeking advice on housing problems during the initial stage of the pandemic, with the number of callers who are sleeping rough more than doubling in this time.³⁸
- 3.11 Government have committed to extend SAR exemptions to homeless to people aged under 25, care leavers aged 22–24 years old and victims of domestic violence and modern slavery aged under 35, from October 2023. The extensions of exemptions is, of course, welcome. But it cannot be delayed for three years.
- 3.12 Inadequate levels of LHA runs counter to Government's ambition to eliminate rough sleeping and homelessness. Firstly, its failure to truly cover housing costs pushes people into rent arrears. Since the start of the pandemic, almost a quarter of a million (227,000) people have accrued rent arrears.³⁹ In turn, this means, for those in the PRS, where two months' rent arrears can lead to eviction, people are at significant risk homelessness.
- 3.13 Insufficient housing cost support also means that the availability of financially viable housing options is effectively severely restricted, particularly in areas of high demand for properties at the cheaper end of the PRS market. Our most recent survey of members found that people accessing accommodation services face significant structural barriers in moving on from homelessness services. Accommodation providers reported that a quarter (24%) of their clients were ready to move on but could not. In a third (36%) of cases, clients had been waiting to move on for six months or longer. Three quarters (72%) of our survey respondents identified the lack of accommodation available at LHA rates and being excluded from housing providers due to 'previous debt, or rent arrears' (70%) as significant contributory barriers to move-on.⁴⁰

We ask Government to:

Bring forward exemptions to the SAR for homeless young people and care leavers.

Maintain the Local Housing Allowance rate to cover at least the 30th percentile of local rents beyond the financial year 2021/22.

Universal Credit

- 3.14 Since the start of the pandemic, millions of people have lost their jobs and have had to claim UC to survive. Indeed, over 5.5 million UC applications were made from March to May alone.⁴¹ Those claimants will have benefited from Government's £20 a week increase to UC. Yet, as things stand, this increase is due to end with the close of the financial year. Claimants will need and want to get into work and so should be supported to be at their optimum to maximise their chances of securing a job.
- 3.15 As with LHA, the perverse effect of the benefit cap means that many have not realised the boost that an extra £20 a week would have afforded them. However, our members have told us that those who have gained from the uplift, use the extra money to buy more fresh food and meat. As well as enhancing their diets, the people that our members work with have also used the extra money to pay off fuel bill arrears or contribute towards the bills of those homes they stay in temporarily. Were this £20 a week withdrawn, so would the dignity of paying one's way.

We ask Government to:

Maintain the £20/week uplift to UC, extend it to legacy benefits and link annual benefit uprating to CPHI plus 1%. This should be backed up by a commitment to set welfare support rates in the light of regular, independent surveys of the actual costs of living.

Preventing further homelessness as a result of rent arrears

- 3.16 Just as Government took action to secure jobs when it funded the jobs furlough scheme (at a rate of £14bn/month)⁴², so they should take equivalent action to secure homes. Grants - not loans - should be made available to all whose income has been affected by the pandemic. Where renters have lost their jobs as a consequence of the pandemic, grants should cover the difference between the relevant housing element of UC and eligible rent due. Where renters are not eligible for UC, grants should cover the whole of the arrears. Where a renter was furloughed, but did not receive the 20% shortfall in income from their employers, grants should cover 20% of the arrears. Grants should cover arrears accrued from the date a renter's income was affected by COVID-19 for up to a year.
- 3.17 Whilst increasing benefit and LHA rates, as well as making changes to the benefit cap and effectively writing off rent arrears, might seem expensive solutions, the costs of not taking effective action are potentially far, far greater.

4 Deliver on commitments to improve public services for people facing multiple disadvantage

- 4.1 As a part of the Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM) coalition, Homeless Link works together with national charities representing the mental health, criminal justice and drug and alcohol sectors to improve the lives of people facing multiple disadvantage. Together with Clinks, Mind and Collective Voice, we represent over 1,300 frontline organisations and support over 40 local partnerships across England to develop effective, coordinated approaches to multiple disadvantage that improve individuals' outcomes and reduce costs to public services.
- 4.2 The 2020 budget commitment to fund Better Supporting People with Multiple Complex Needs under the Shared Outcomes Fund was extremely welcome. It represented the first national government-led scheme directly focused on improving outcomes for those

experiencing multiple disadvantage. In order to build on the local system change that has taken place during COVID-19 – frequently including innovations to ensure people with multiple disadvantage can be protected and supported – the Fund’s allocation and roll-out must be urgently expedited.

4.3 However, it is vital this is not seen as a standalone programme of work. A longer-term commitment should be made within this Spending Review to build on any findings from the programme and shape how public services are funded and finding ways ensure services are work together in partnership and collaboration to meet their complex needs. However, Government needs to lead by example. In addition to our recommendations regarding funding for frontline services and cross-departmental leadership (see section one above), Government must urgently follow-through on its commitment to fund Better Supporting People with Multiple Complex Needs under the Shared Outcomes Fund.

We ask Government to:

Urgently expedite the roll-out of Better Supporting People with Multiple Complex Needs under the Shared Outcomes Fund, and make a longer-term commitment to use learning from the programme and shape how public services are funded.

5 The NHS and Public Health: call for cross government approach to end rough sleeping and health inequalities

Follow through on health pledges in sections 141-146 of Rough Sleeping Strategy

5.1 The 2018 Rough Sleeping Strategy pledges £30 million of funding that will be sought from the NHS to be spent on health services for people sleeping rough over the next five years. This was announced in the NHS Long Term Plan in January 2019 and the accompanying Implementation Plan, however, plans for the distribution of this funding are yet to be clarified. The funding needs to be followed through as promised, to ensure that there is sufficient community-based provision funding for people sleeping rough to access health and support services, including primary care.

5.2 In March 2020, Sir Simon Stevens issued a letter to NHS leaders and local authority chief executives on the NHS COVID-19 response that assumes that publication of the revised NHS Long Term Plan Implementation Framework is deferred to the Autumn.

We ask Government to:

Consider the impact of COVID-19 on inclusion health groups, which include people who are homeless, and that the £30 million figure be re-costed in order to ascertain its sufficiency.

Health inequalities: Public Health England

5.3 Public Health England (PHE) houses specific work on commissioning for rough sleeping and health inequalities which impact severely on inclusion health groups. Come its replacement by the National Institute for Health Protection, we are concerned about the loss of the specific work that would have had a direct influence on identifying funding needed to provide services for those sleeping rough. Prior to the pandemic, the team at PHE was in the process of producing a toolkit to support local areas in commissioning health services for

people who are sleeping rough. The toolkit was drawing on existing and emerging evidence and good practice. The aim was to provide a useful product to support local areas to review and develop local systems and services. We ask that this work continues in the new organisation and that MHCLG works with health system partners in order to continue this project.

5.4 Public Health England's long-term strategy to 2025 included a report on place based approaches to addressing health inequalities that highlighted the commitment in the NHS Long Term Plan to base, "5-year funding allocations to local areas, using a more accurate assessment of health inequalities and unmet need." Notwithstanding the deferral of the NHS Long Term Plan Implementation Framework update, this commitment must not also be deferred, given that COVID-19 has thrown health inequalities into sharp relief for several groups, not least inclusion health. It will be crucial that funding allocations to local areas take this into account.

5.5 In order to address health inequalities, an increased, sustainable, long term funding settlement for local public health in England is needed. Based on analysis by the Health Foundation⁴³ and King's Fund, taking into account the modest uplift in 2019/20, this means providing at least an extra £0.9 billion per year to restore the cuts made since 2015/16. However, in order to deliver more health equality and to support the sustainability of the wider health and care system, an even greater level of investment is needed.

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- ¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/jenrick-unveils-huge-12-billion-boost-for-affordable-homes> accessed 21/09/20
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- ²⁰ <https://www.nao.org.uk/other/homelessness-in-england-visualisation/> accessed 16/09/20
- ²¹ Bramley G (2018) Housing supply requirements across Great Britain: for low-income households and homeless people Crisis and NHF
- ²² This refers to people rough sleeping, sleeping in cars, tents, public transport, squatting, hostel residents, people placed in unsuitable temporary accommodation (including bed and breakfast and nightly paid hotels), night and winter shelters, sofa surfers. Wider homelessness extends to people staying with friends and relatives on a longer-term basis, people under eviction or notice to quit who can't afford to access the PRS, in other forms of temporary accommodation and those discharged from prisons, hospitals and other state institutions without permanent housing.

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- ²³ This is simply the sum of rough sleepers and those in council temporary accommodation, or who are homeless at home or living in TA arranged by themselves. Regional totals will not always sum to the national totals due to imputations.
- ²⁴ Shelter (2019) This is England: A picture of homelessness in 2019 The numbers behind the story
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