



Evidence Paper for Cabinet Secretary for Housing and Local Government at Local Government and Housing Committee March 2025

Housing support for vulnerable people – Housing Support Grant inquiry

Information provided to aid the Committee in advance of the Cabinet Secretary's attendance for General Scrutiny on 19 March 2025.

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1. About the Housing Support Grant

1.1 Background to the creation of HSG

The Housing Support Grant (HSG) was established in 2019-20¹ as a result of the decision to create a single housing related grant following the [Funding Flexibility Pathfinder programme](#). The HSG amalgamated three existing revenue grants; the Supporting People grant, elements of the Homelessness Prevention grant and Rent Smart Wales Enforcement.

During 2019, the Welsh Government worked collaboratively with stakeholders to co-produce [HSG Practice guidance](#) setting out the core purpose of the grant and the governance framework in which local authorities should operate and administer the HSG. The final guidance was published in February 2020 for implementation from April 2020.

The Supporting People Programme, the main predecessor grant to the HSG, was introduced across Wales, England and Scotland in 2003. In Wales, the Supporting People grant, and subsequently the HSG, has continuously been maintained as a ring-fenced grant outside the local authority's revenue support grant. In England and Scotland, the ring fencing of funding for the Supporting People Programme was removed in 2009. As such, there is no equivalent to the HSG in either England or Scotland.

1.2 Purpose of the HSG

The main purpose of the HSG 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. HSG services assist people with a range of needs to live independently and sustain tenancies, thus avoiding homelessness and reducing pressures on other public services. HSG services also provide wrap-around support to those who are experiencing homelessness, to support people out of homelessness, including individuals with significant complex needs. It therefore helps people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

The HSG does not fund the statutory duty on local authorities to prevent homelessness. Instead, HSG funded services augment, complement and support statutory services to ensure that the overall offer authorities provide helps people into the right homes with the right support to succeed.

The HSG can be used flexibly by local authorities to fund a diverse range of housing support services to meet local need, including but not limited to:

- Assertive outreach to people sleeping rough
- Day time drop-in advice services
- Support in emergency / temporary accommodation provision

¹ While the HSG was established in 2019, 2019-20 was a transition year in which the 3 grants still operated separately whilst the HSG guidance and framework was being developed. The HSG was fully implemented from 2020-21.

- Floating support² in own home/accommodation
- Housing First projects – wrap around floating support services
- Housing related support in long-term / permanent supported accommodation
- Short-term supported accommodation
- Refuges
- Mediation services, including family mediation services for people under 16 where the main purpose is to enable the young person to stay in the family home
- Private Rented Sector access schemes
- Target hardening equipment to enable victims of domestic abuse to remain safe in their own home

1.3 HSG funding over time

Table 1 below sets out the annual HSG budget since it was established in 2019-20 up to the final budget for 2025-26:

Financial Year	Budget (£m)	Annual budget increase		Total increase (since 2019-20)
		£m	%	%
2019-20	126.76	-		
2020-21	126.76	-		
2021-22	166.76	40	31.6%	31.6%
2022-23	166.76	-		
2023-24	166.76	-		
2024-25	182.48	13	7.8%	44.6%
		2.72 ³		
2025-26)	204.34	21	11.5%	61.2%
		0.86 ⁴		

1.4 Planning and delivery of HSG funded services

The HSG is distributed to local authorities annually, based on a historic distribution formula, to plan and commission appropriate housing-related support services to meet local need. This in line with the [HSG Practice Guidance](#). Local authorities commission services delivered by the third sector, registered social landlords, and in some cases by the local authority using in-house services. The HSG is predominantly used to fund front line support workers who deliver housing-related support within these services.

Local authorities are required to develop a four-year Housing Support Programme (HSP) Strategy (the current period covers 2022-2026), informed by their own comprehensive needs assessment, which should outline their strategic

² 'Floating support' is where the support provided is not attached to the accommodation in which the individual lives i.e. the support is not part of a 'supported housing' scheme. Support is usually provided to the person in their own home.

³ Additional funding redistributed to the HSG relating to legacy local and regional projects and posts previously funded by the Homelessness Prevention Grant that better align with authorities' local commissioning and oversight of homelessness prevention and housing support services via the HSG.

⁴ As per footnote 3

direction for housing support services. This provides a single strategic view of a local authority's approach to homelessness prevention and housing support services. As such, it includes both statutory homelessness functions funded through local government revenue settlement and non-statutory preventative services funded through the HSG. The HSP Strategy also includes the requirement to develop a Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRHTP). These are now in place for all authorities and published on their websites.

1.5 Governance of HSG

The HSG practice guidance sets out the legislative framework and the general principles in which local authorities must operate in the commissioning of services. It sets out robust contract monitoring requirements which aim to facilitate the effective monitoring and evaluation of services. It also highlights the need for authorities to consider a preventative and prudent approach to commissioning and fair work practices and the use of different contract forms and longer contract lengths (where appropriate) to create a flexible, sustainable, and stable environment to recruit and retain staff. This will help give certainty and consistency to people who use the services.

There are also established audit and governance mechanisms in place, as set out in **Table 2**. These provide Welsh Government with assurance that spending is compliant with the HSG Guidance criteria, there is appropriate planning and delivery of services in line with local need, and any issues or underspends are limited in their impact.

Table 2

Document	Frequency	Purpose
HSG Spend plan	Annually	Sets out how a local authority intends to spend their allocation for the forthcoming financial year.
HSG Delivery Plan	In line with budget cycle	Sets out the local authority's plan for the planning and delivery of their HSG allocation for the period of the budget cycle.
HSP Strategy	Four-year period	Outlines the local authority's strategic direction for housing support services. This should provide a single strategic view of a local authority's approach to homelessness prevention and housing support services.
Outturns on planned spend	Quarterly except for Q1	Spend to date of grant against the local authority's spend plan.
Progress Report on delivery of spend	Six monthly: October and April	Update on delivery of spend plan and delivery plan, highlighting any issues/achievements.
Audit certificate	Annually	Audit certificate confirming final spend position for the previous financial year.

1.6 Joint working between housing support services and health and social care

It is important that local authorities' HSP Strategies and RRHT plans recognise the dependencies within the whole housing system, as well as interactions with other public service delivery, to develop a comprehensive and holistic response. As such, authorities must consult with key stakeholders, including health and social services to inform the development of their strategies and plans.

Multi-agency approach

The Rapid Rehousing Transition Plans Guidance promotes a multi-agency approach to support individuals with complex needs and ensure that people can access high quality support, tailored to individual needs, where this is required. In response, local authorities have been developing or plan to develop a multi-agency response, working closely with relevant partners, as part of their efforts to move towards a rapid rehousing approach. For example:

In Cwm Taf Morgannwg (CTM), the Specialist Mental Health and Substance Misuse Health Outreach Team (which commenced in 2021) is a regional project jointly commissioned by Rhondda Cynon Taf, Bridgend and Merthyr Tydfil borough councils. The funding is made available through HSG with a contribution made by the Area Planning Board and the Health Board. The integrated multi-disciplinary team includes specialist nurses, support workers and trauma counsellors to provide outreach support for people experiencing homelessness and placed in temporary accommodation. Its aim is to end homelessness and reduce the cycle of repeat homelessness. The service brings together health, housing, social care and third sector agencies to address the treatment and support needs of these individuals.

Cardiff Council's Homelessness Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT), set up in 2019 and now based at their new Assessment Centre, brings together a range of professionals and services to meet the underlying and often complex needs of single homeless people. For example, dedicated substance misuse and mental health workers, social workers, therapeutic outreach services, homeless nurse and counselling service, psychologists and access to GP services. The team provides a service that wraps around people, breaking down organisational and professional barriers, with a clear focus on the individual. A strong partnership exists with the Cardiff and Vale UHB, for the Homeless MDT to succeed. The funding and resources are made available through the HSG with a contribution made by the Area Planning Board, Health through the Cardiff and Vale Inclusion Service (CAVIS), the local authority's own resources and the Children and Communities Grant for the young person MDT.

HSG funding of housing support in permanent supported accommodation

Local authorities may use their HSG allocation to fund housing related support for people in permanent / long-term supported accommodation settings, such as in supporting living settings for people with learning disabilities. These services are predominately led and commissioned by social care, therefore HSG commissioners work closely with their social care colleagues to ensure that HSG funding is being used appropriately to fund services in line with HSG guidance, and that effective person-centred support is being provided based on an individual's support needs. Planned spend on permanent supported

accommodation accounts for £32.2m (or 17.65%) of the total HSG budget (£182.4m) in 2024-25 (see Chart 1, Annex 2).

Regional Housing Support Collaborative Groups (RHSCGs)

Chapter 5 of the [HSG guidance](#) requires local authorities to have Regional Housing Support Collaborative Groups (RHSCGs) in place, whose role is to provide a forum for regional collaborative working and engagement to deliver activities which are best done regionally. This includes the development of regional services, delivery of improvements to be achieved by collaboration, and collaboration with other public services.

Regional Partnership Boards (RPBs) provide the mechanism through which regional collaborative working between health, social care and housing can be developed. They therefore provide an appropriate mechanism for RHSCGs to build a close working relationship to support the joint design and commissioning of services (where appropriate). This optimises the complementary purposes of supported housing, health and social care. RHSCGs are expected to work alongside RPBs as closely as possible, including establishing a relationship with the housing representatives on RPBs. In doing so they should seek to inform the conversation regarding collaborative working and identify options to better integrate services. Membership of the RHSCG should also include a representative from the Area Planning Board.

There has been a delay to some regions establishing or maintaining their RHSCGs. However, it is anticipated they will be operational in most regions by the end of 2025. Where RHSCGs have been in place, there is evidence of positive engagement with health and other public services and regional projects being established, as highlighted in the Cwm Taf region example cited previously.

2. HSG Outcomes data

2.1 HSG Outcomes framework

A new HSG Outcomes Framework was implemented from April 2023⁵. Its purpose is to provide an operational tool to evidence the outcomes of individuals receiving support from HSG funded services. The Outcomes Framework is intended to be used in a number of ways:

- By service providers to capture a services users' outcomes from support received via HSG services during a reporting period.
- By local authorities to consider as part of their monitoring of services commissioned via the HSG, and to inform future needs assessment and planning decisions.
- By Welsh Government to measure the overarching effectiveness of the HSG across Wales.

The new Outcomes Framework consists of four Primary Outcomes and seven Secondary Outcomes to evidence the impact of support services funded via the HSG. The Primary Outcomes evidence the main purpose of the grant and cover all types of HSG services provided via the grant. The Secondary Outcomes reflect the supplementary benefits of support services, which are dependent on services users' specific support needs. The primary and secondary outcomes are set out in **Annex 1**.

The Outcomes Framework was co-produced with local authorities and housing support providers through a dedicated Task & Finish Group, which included membership from seven local authorities, Cymorth Cymru and three housing support providers. The emerging outcomes were then piloted by a selection of authorities and service providers, and tested via virtual engagement events, to inform the final Outcomes Framework before its implementation.

During the first year of implementation (2023-24) the outcomes framework was still being embedded within authorities and support providers. As a result, the outcomes data reported for that period has not been published due to some inconsistencies within the data being reported. Improvements were subsequently made to the reporting tool for 2024-25 and outcomes data received for the first six months of 2024-25 has demonstrated that data quality has improved. It is anticipated that reported data can be summarised and shared with local authorities later in 2025, based on data submitted relating to 2024-25. High-level outcomes from the HSG Outcomes Framework also feed into a new Ending Homelessness Outcomes Framework (EHOF) which was published in January 2024.

⁵ Prior to April 2023, local authorities had reported against defined outcomes in the legacy Supporting People (SP) Outcomes Framework.

3. Pressures and demand on HSG funded services

3.1 Workforce

Local authorities and providers have previously flagged to Welsh Government that inflationary pressures and increases in the [Real Living Wage](#) (RLW) could result in significant service reductions if budgets were flat-lined or did not receive sufficient uplifts.

In addition to the budgetary pressures, Cymorth Cymru and Community Housing Cymru's [Housing Matters Report 2025-26](#) highlighted: the growing complexity and risk that frontline workers are facing on a daily basis; the impact on their wellbeing and staff turnover; and the need to make further progress to ensure staff receive the recognition, reward and support for the work they do.

Whilst Welsh Government does not directly commission housing and homelessness services, we recognise the importance of the workforce and value the work they do. Welsh Government has therefore sought to support commissioners to assist the sector to achieve the Real Living Wage (RLW) through recent HSG budget increases. As set out in section 1.3, in 2024-25 the HSG received a £13m uplift, taking the total budget to £182.4m. It was allocated with the clear expectation that it should be used to address pay pressures in the first instance and assist commissioners in supporting providers to deliver on Welsh Government's broader commitment to Fair Work and the [RLW](#).

The HSG draft budget was further increased by £21m for 2025-26, taking the total budget to £203.4m, with the intention that this additional funding is used to continue to assist commissioners in supporting providers to deliver on the above commitments. This investment is also intended to help build capacity in the system to respond to increased demand and complexity of need.

3.2 Pressures and demand on HSG services

Local authorities are responsible for identifying, planning, commissioning and delivering services to meet the local needs of their communities. The most recent HSG progress reports submitted by local authorities in October 2024 highlighted increased demand for HSG services across the board due to the current challenges in the housing market and the cost-of-living crisis. Local authorities also reported an increase in people presenting with challenging and complex needs including individuals with co-occurring needs.

The [Housing Matters: Welsh budget 2025-26](#) report by Cymorth Cymru and Community Housing Cymru also evidences increased demand for homelessness and housing support services over the last year, as well as the complexity of people's support needs.

As outlined above, the £21m increase to the HSG in the 2025-26 draft budget is also intended to help build capacity in the system to respond to this increased demand and complexity of need.

Recent HSG Spend data

Chart 1 at Annex 2 provides a breakdown of planned percentage spend on each project category by local authorities based on spend plans for 2024-25. It shows the highest percentage of planned spend will be on the following three categories:

- **34.92%** on floating support services that provide support to individuals in their own home to prevent homelessness and build the capacity and ability of individuals to maintain a home;
- **26.98%** on short-term supported accommodation, which in most cases provides 24hr on-site support to individuals with medium to high/intensive support needs alongside their accommodation to help build their capacity and ability to sustain a tenancy and be able to move into settled accommodation;
- **17.65%** on permanent supported accommodation, which primarily funds housing related support for people with a learning disability, physical disability or mental health need in a Supported Living setting to help maintain their independence and ability to maintain a home, preventing the need for an individual to live in an inappropriate institutional or more restrictive care setting.

This is broadly consistent with the shares of actual spend in 2023-24 as set out in chart 2 at Annex 2, and of HSG spend since its implementation.

Chart 3 at Annex 2 also shows small increases in planned spend in 2024-25 on housing first/housing led provision, support in emergency accommodation, mediation services and daytime drop-in services. Spend on these services has steadily increased since 2020-21, demonstrating the ongoing investment in preventative approaches and support services.

Housing First is a key enabler to the Rapid Rehousing approach. Local authorities can use their HSG allocation to fund wrap-around floating support services in Housing First projects. In 2024-25 over £2.7m of HSG funding has been allocated against these projects. A number of local authorities and third sector organisations also receive separate Housing First grant funding. This funding stream was opened for applications in 2018-19 and was established to support the roll-out of Housing First across Wales. The Youth Homelessness Innovation Fund also support a number of Housing First for youth projects (see Annex 3 for a summary of Housing First funding and provision). Both schemes are funded through the Homelessness Support and Prevention Budget Expenditure Line.

Officials are currently considering the potential transfer of funding for Housing First projects and Youth Homelessness Innovation Fund projects to the HSG from 2026-27.

4. Conclusion

The HSG is the main grant available to authorities to support homelessness prevention and is vital to achieving the Welsh Government's ambition to end homelessness. As highlighted in chapter 1, local authorities are required to develop a Rapid Rehousing Transition plan as part of their HSP Strategy, which sets out their plan for moving towards a Rapid Rehousing approach. This includes consideration of the support needs and support resources required, funded via the HSG, to ensure people can access high quality, multi-agency support, tailored to individual needs, where needed.

Since the creation of the HSG, work has also been undertaken to streamline the funding, oversight and delivery of other local and regional projects that were historically funded by Welsh Government's Homelessness Prevention Grant (HPG). This approach is to better support a single strategic approach to tackling homelessness in each local authority area.

The HSG therefore plays a pivotal role, together with the move to a Rapid Rehousing approach and reform to homelessness legislation (set out in the [White Paper on Ending Homelessness](#)), in supporting delivery of the [Ending Homelessness Action Plan](#). The plan sets out a range of actions underway to support the long-term transformational change necessary to ensure that homelessness is rare, brief and unrepeatable.

The additional investment in the HSG since its creation, alongside the development of dedicated guidance and an outcomes framework, demonstrates Welsh Government's ongoing commitment to homelessness prevention and housing support services. As outlined previously, HSG-funded services augment, complement and support statutory services to ensure that the overall offer authorities provide helps people into the right homes with the right support to succeed. The investments made in the HSG therefore lays strong foundations for the forthcoming homelessness legislative reform.

ANNEX 1 – HSG Outcomes Framework

Primary and Secondary Outcomes

The four Primary Outcomes are as follows:

Primary Outcomes	
PO1	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
PO2	People have been able to access emergency / temporary accommodation or short-term supported accommodation
PO3	People can access and sustain a suitable settled home
PO4	People 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).

The seven Secondary Outcomes are as follows:

Secondary Outcomes
1. People have positive and healthy relationships with people in their life
2. People feel safe
3. People have independence and control of their day to day lives
4. People are engaged in something meaningful to them
5. People's physical health is good
6. People are managing the impact of their dependency
7. People's mental health and wellbeing is good

ANNEX 2 – HSG Summary of Spend data

Chart 1 - Percentage of 2024-25 planned HSG spend against each category - All Wales

2024-25 HSG Core Budget is £182.4m

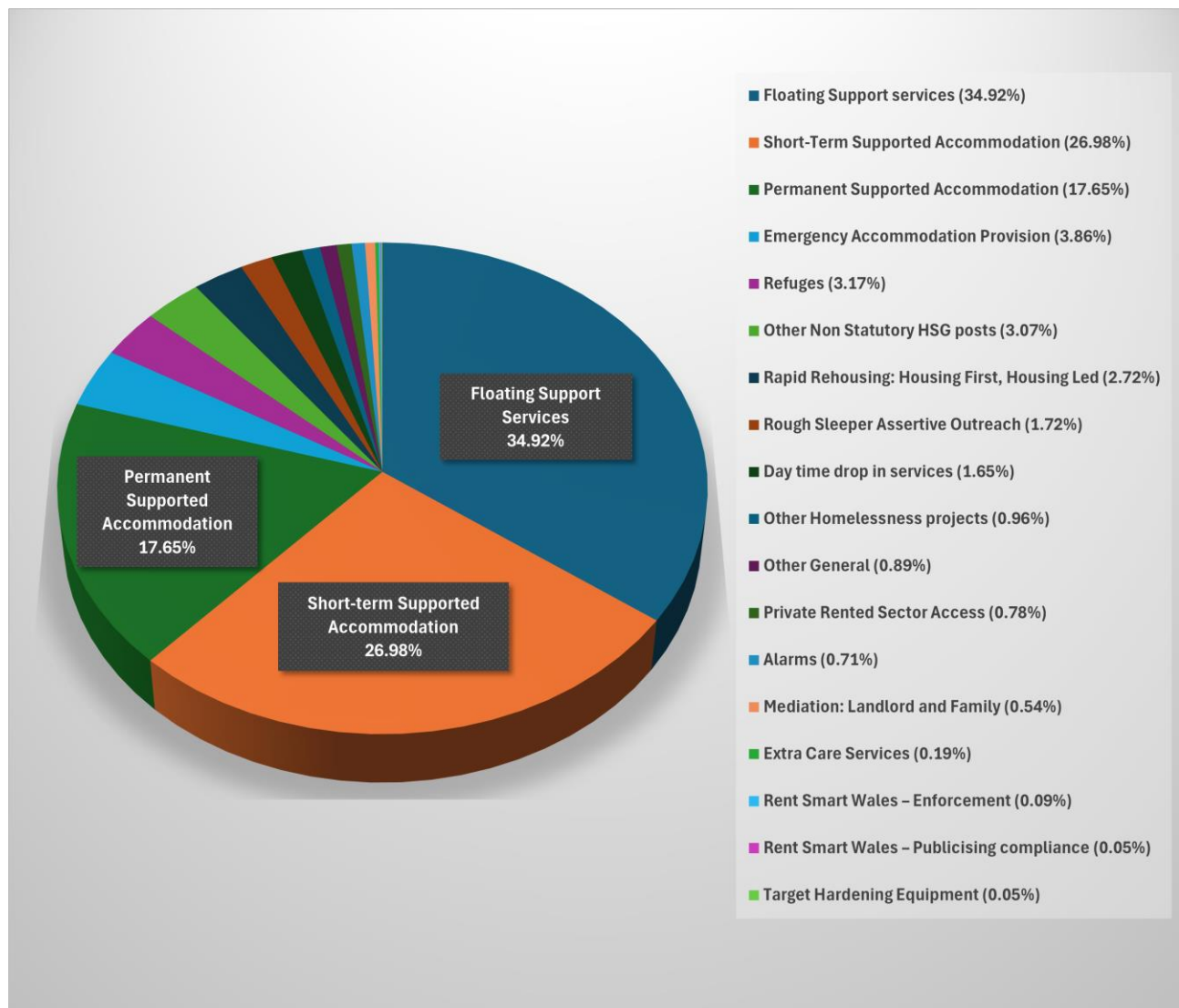


Chart 2 – Percentage of 2023-24 actual HSG spend against each category - All Wales

2023-24 HSG Budget was £166.76m

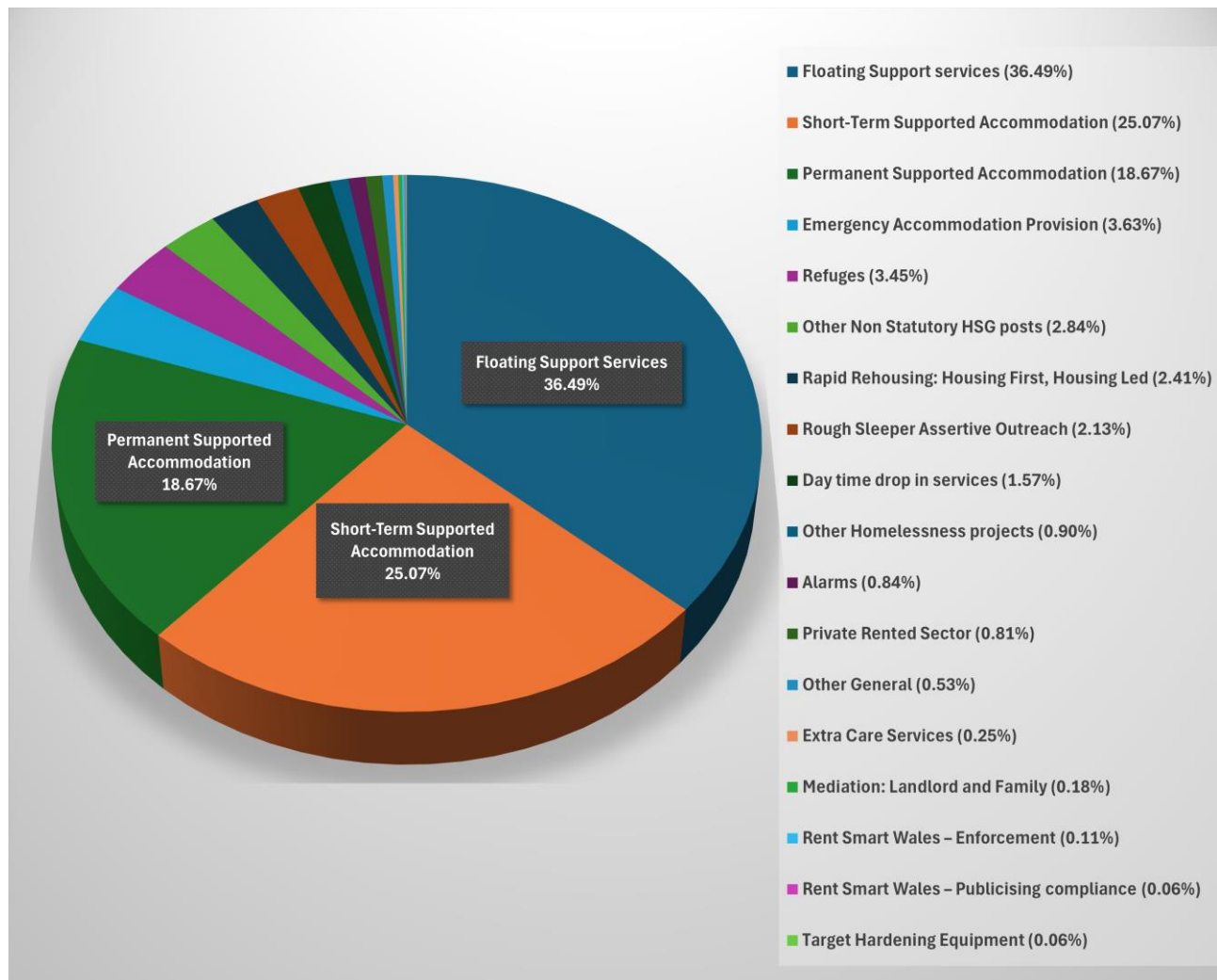


Table 1 - Spend plan data 2023-24 – All Wales actual spend

Table 1 below sets out the total actual HSG spend by Local Authorities in 2023-24⁶. The HSG budget in 2023-24 was £166.763m.

Project Type	Project Type Breakdown	*Client Units	Spend against Project Type	% share of total spend
		Numbers	£	%
PRS Access Schemes	TOTAL	1429	1,357,067.86	0.8%
Rapid rehousing/ Housing Led Services	Housing Led	408	1,578,424.52	
	Housing First (verified)	129	941,046.93	
	Housing First (unverified)	319	1,491,821.78	
	TOTAL	856	4,011,293.23	2.4%
Emergency Accommodation Provision	General	573	6,045,725.91	
	TOTAL	573	6,045,725.91	3.6%
Rough Sleeper Outreach services	TOTAL	1,330	3,554,508.65	2.1%
Mediation services	Landlord	6	7,165.00	
	Family	104	285,484.08	
	TOTAL	110	292,649.08	0.2%
Daytime drop-in services	TOTAL	2,328	2,619,004.28	1.6%
RSW - Enforcement, investigation or compliance with housing legislation	TOTAL	N/A	171,206.93	0.1%
RSW - Activities designed to promote and publicise compliance with housing legislation	TOTAL	N/A	98,419.82	0.1%
Floating Support	VAWDASV	2,323	6,245,473.45	
	Learning disability	546	3,081,947.36	
	Physical disability	197	676,613.79	
	Mental health	2,068	6,739,268.30	
	Substance misuse and/or alcohol issues	930	1,945,635.92	
	Ex-offenders	759	1,965,933.79	
	Young people	1,714	4,434,227.25	
	Refugees	77	174,442.55	

⁶ Actual spend data for 2024-25 is not yet available

	Older people	6,632	6,008,302.57	
	Gypsy and travellers	101	165,859.04	
	Generic	12,508	24,418,355.56	
	Other	1,965	4,987,754.63	
	TOTAL	29,820	60,843,814.20	36.5%
Short-Term Supported Accommodation	Learning disability	50	375,299.47	
	Mental health	383	5,536,009.88	
	Substance misuse and/or alcohol issues (Wet accommodation)	68	1,293,191.96	
	Substance misuse and/or alcohol issues (Dry accommodation)	164	2,208,456.78	
	Ex-offenders	80	1,170,987.58	
	Young people	1,096	14,301,512.59	
	VAWDASV	81	655,233.13	
	Generic	1,941	13,708,072.85	
	Generic - intensive needs	75	1,466,268.89	
	Other	81	1,091,113.33	
	TOTAL	4,019	41,806,146.46	25.1%
Permanent Supported Accommodation	Older people	3,453	2,505,457.86	
	Learning disability	2,141	23,892,572.10	
	Mental Health	258	3,087,516.29	
	Other	230	1,629,925.14	
	TOTAL	6,082	31,115,471.39	18.7%
Extra Care services	TOTAL	469	418,012.09	0.3%
Alarm services	VAWDASV	210	72,278.69	
	Other	12,947	1,323,275.43	
	TOTAL	13,157.00	1,395,554.12	0.8%
Refuges	Male	18	282,528.15	
	Female	324	4,972,469.47	
	Other	31	506,249.89	
	TOTAL	373	5,761,247.51	3.5%
Target Hardening Equipment	TOTAL	1,261	86,269.79	0.1%
***Non-Statutory HSG Funded Posts	TOTAL	N/A	4,738,509.92	2.8%
Other Homelessness Prevention Projects	TOTAL	1,832	1,506,082.02	0.9%
**Other	TOTAL	N/A	885,131.43	0.5%
TOTAL			****166,706,114.68	

*Client units - A 'Client Unit' is the capacity of a unit of support. For example a 6 bedroom hostel/short-term supported accommodation/refuges/PSA has 6 beds and can support a maximum of 6 people at any one point in time therefore 6 units of support should be shown. For other projects - when counting the client unit at end of year this should be based on the number of individuals supported and not the number of times each individual is supported, for example in floating support services, rough sleeper outreach services, day-time drop-in services, housing led services, alarms.

**Other expenditure – This covers expenditure which does not fit under any other project type but which falls within the purpose of the grant as set out in the HSG Guidance. (e.g. IT licence costs, training, discretionary payments). The client unit would not be applicable to include here for this purpose.

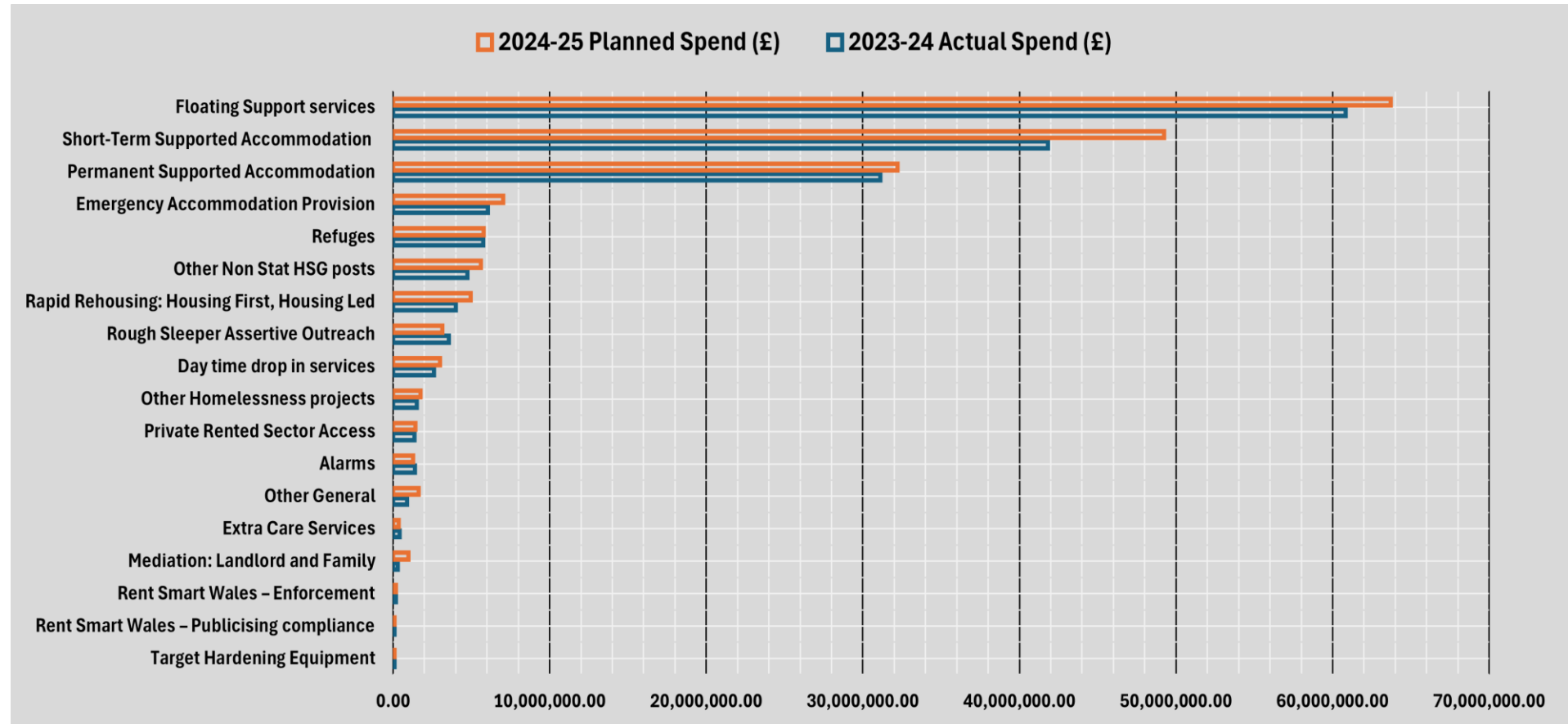
***Non statutory HSG funded posts – these are posts that are funded by the HSG that do not fit under any other project type (e.g. Gateway staff, internal Homelessness Prevention type posts not captured under any other category). The client unit would not be applicable to include here for this purpose.

****There was a small underspend of £57k across 5 LAs due to a variety of reasons including recruitment issues, project delays, training not taking place as planned etc

To Note: Since 2020-21, the HSG spend plan has recorded spend against 'project type' instead of 'user group' categories as previously recorded under the Supporting People programme (except for 'floating support' services and 'short-term supported accommodation' which is still broken down into user group categories). It was changed in 2020 in line with the implementation of the HSG to recognise the new types of services being funded that were not previously funded under the Supporting People programme (the predecessor to the HSG). In addition, not all services are funded and delivered for specific user groups; instead they provide a generic service provision (e.g. support in emergency accommodation, rough sleeper outreach, daytime drop-in services etc).

Chart 3 – Actual spend in 2023-24 compared to planned spend in 2024-25

In 2024-25, the HSG budget had a £13m uplift taking the total to £182.48m. The chart below reflects the 2024-25 planned spend on each category compared to 2023-24 actual spend.



ANNEX 3 – Housing First projects

Funding of Housing First projects as at 2024-25

Funding source	Description of spend	Funding value
Housing Support Grant	Local authorities may use their HSG allocation to fund wrap-around floating support services and direct running costs in Housing First projects. This could be in verified ⁷ or unverified projects. 15 LAs have utilised their allocation for this purpose.	Planned spend 2024-25 All Wales: £2,777,316 (Note: Covers spend on both Housing First verified and unverified projects, and spend on Gwynedd's new HF project started in November 2024 captured under the housing led category)
Housing First grant	The grant currently funds seven Housing First projects directly (five local authorities and two third sector organisations)	£1,985,392
Youth Innovation grant	Two third sector organisations and two local authorities currently receive grant funding towards their Housing First for Youth projects	£947,435

Housing First projects by local authority

Local Authority	Funded by Housing First Grant	Funded by Youth Innovation Grant	Funded by HSG (based on spend plan information)	Total Housing First projects
Anglesey	Yes (funded direct to third sector provider)		Yes	1
Blaenau Gwent			Yes	1
Bridgend			Yes	1
Caerphilly			Yes	1
Cardiff	Yes 2 projects			2
Carmarthenshire			Yes	1
Ceredigion		Yes	Yes	2

⁷ 'Verified' means the project has completed and been awarded the Housing First Network Quality Standard.

		(funded direct to third sector provider)		
Conwy	Yes		Yes	1
Denbighshire	Yes (Joint project with Conwy)			1
Flintshire			Yes	1
Gwynedd			Yes	1
Merthyr Tydfil	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Monmouthshire			Yes	1
Neath Port Talbot				
Newport	Yes (funded direct to third sector provider)			1
Pembrokeshire				
Powys		Yes	Yes	2
Rhondda Cynon Taf	Yes	Yes (funded direct to third sector provider)	Yes	2
Swansea		Yes (funded direct to third sector provider)	Yes	2
Torfaen			Yes	1
The Vale of Glamorgan				
Wrexham				
TOTAL	7 Projects (1 project covers Conwy and Denbighshire)	4 unique projects (1 covers RCT and Swansea)	15 LAs	22 projects across 18 LAs (including 4 projects jointly funded via Housing First/Youth Innovation grant and HSG funding, and a new Gwynedd project).

Number of individuals supported in Housing First projects in 2023-24

(End of year numbers not available for 2024-25)

Housing Support Grant funded projects – 448 (based on client unit in spend plan)

Housing First grant funded projects - 220

Youth Innovation grant funded projects - 49

*Note - Where projects are jointly funded between Housing First or Youth Innovation grant funding and the HSG (4 projects), we are unable to split the individual number of people supported therefore numbers may be recorded twice under both grants.