

LGBTQ+ HOUSING HOMELESSNESS SURVEY 2022-23

1119 LGBTQ+ people across the UK answered this survey.

Over a fifth (22%) of LGBTQ+ people are at risk of homelessness in the next year.

One in six (16%) of trans, non-binary and/or agender people expect to lose their home in the next year.

A third (34%) of minority ethnic LGBTQ+ people are at risk of homelessness in the next year.



LGBTQ+ people said service reputation, understanding how to apply, and staff awareness help when making a homelessness application.

Just over two-thirds saw staff training in LGBTQ+ awareness as important in deciding whether to approach their local authority.



'I'd rely on other queer people's reviews. Giving training and putting up posters, while helpful, doesn't mean staff will actually follow through on anything.'

'I had no idea a 'homelessness application' existed.'

A fifth (20%) of LGBTQ+ people have recently been homeless.

'Queer folks are at a lot higher risk of being made homeless and it isn't accounted for in the way official government services handle and process queer homeless people.'

One in ten (9%) had sofa surfed within the last year.

Of those who had been homeless before the age of 18, nearly half (43%) had recently experienced homelessness.

Disabled people were over twice as likely to have been homeless in the last year (43%).

'The abuse I faced was from a flatmate I was in a contract with, it involved homophobic abuse.'



Less than a third (29%) of LGBTQ+ people would seek help from official services (e.g. their local authority homelessness department) if they became homeless.

Two thirds (68%) of participants said that, if they became homeless, they would rely on family and friends.



'The bureaucracy is intimidating, and the services try anything to deny you help.'

Over a quarter (26%) of LGBTQ+ people have faced domestic abuse

Two fifths (41%) of trans, non-binary and/or agender people had experienced domestic abuse.



How we define 'homeless'

We used the UK legal definition of homelessness which includes those who are rough sleeping, sofa surfing, living in temporary accommodation, experiencing severe overcrowding, housing disrepair and/or violence within the home.



Cardiff Metropolitan University

Prifysgol Metropolitan Caerdydd



UK COLLABORATIVE CENTRE FOR HOUSING EVIDENCE

