



STATISTICS RELEASE

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OPERATION OF THE HOMELESS PERSONS LEGISLATION IN SCOTLAND: QUARTERS ENDING 30 JUNE AND 30 SEPTEMBER 2005 (INCLUDING HOUSEHOLDS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION AT 31 DECEMBER 2005)

Introduction

This Statistics Release presents information on applications made to local authorities under the Homeless Persons legislation during the period April to September 2005. It includes information on the characteristics of applicant households, local authority assessments and the action taken in respect of cases that were concluded. Snapshot data on households in temporary accommodation as at 30 June, 30 September and 31 December 2005 are also presented in this release, including the first reported data on the implementation of the Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2004.

Context

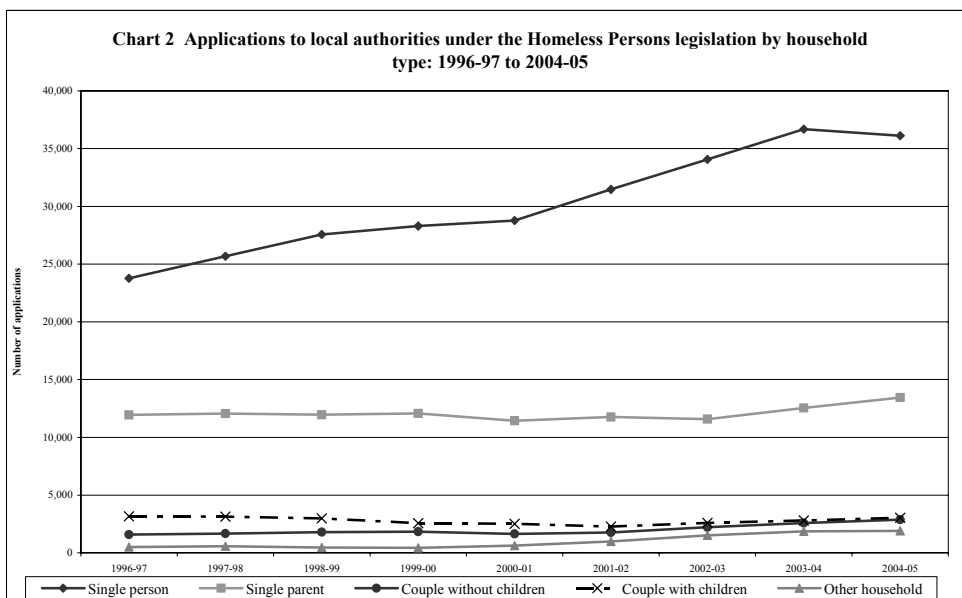
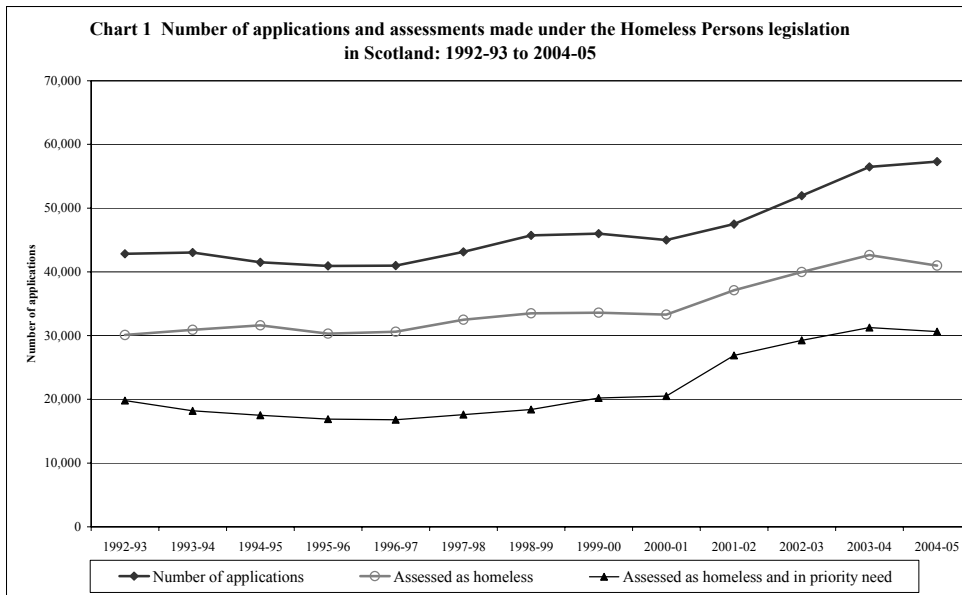
In 2001, the Scottish Parliament passed legislation which placed additional duties on councils to provide a minimum of temporary accommodation, advice and assistance to all applicants assessed as homeless. In particular, from September 2002, councils have been required to provide temporary accommodation, advice and assistance to non-priority applicants who in the past would have received advice and assistance only.

The Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order came into force in December 2004. This Order requires councils to ensure that households with children or pregnant women are not placed in unsuitable temporary accommodation, unless exceptional circumstances apply. The definition of unsuitable accommodation, as well as a more detailed summary of current legislation, can be found at the end of this release. Changes in the data collection to monitor the implementation of the Order are described in the notes section before the tables.

Main trends

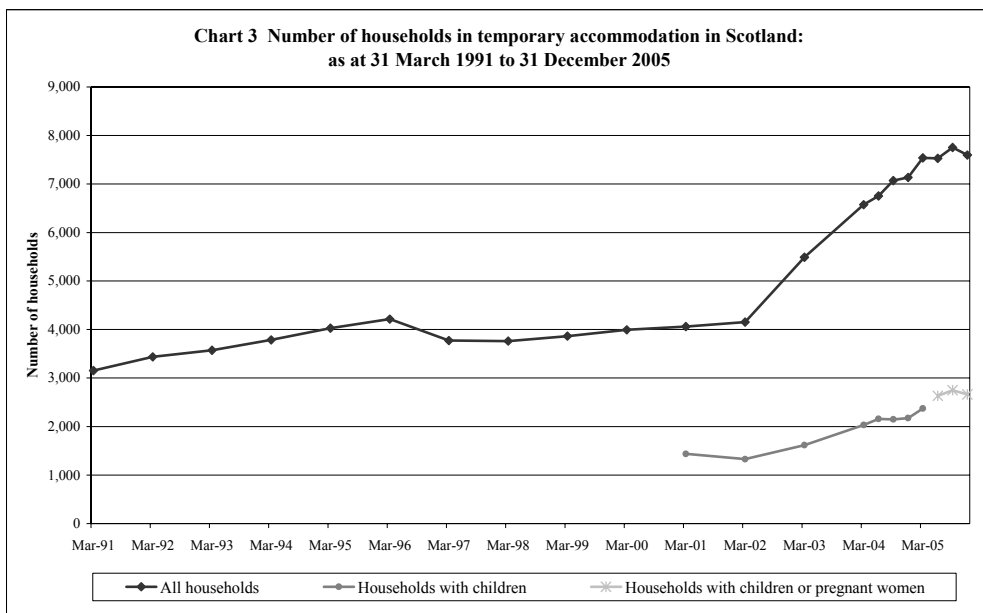
In the ten years from 1989-90 to 1999-00, the number of **applications** under the Homeless Persons legislation has risen by approximately 60%, from 29,000 to 46,000, with a further increase since 2001. However, the most recent data indicate that the level of increase may be easing off (Chart 1).

In recent years the observed increases in levels of applications have primarily been due to the increase in the numbers of single-person households applying, with no or very little variation in applications from other household types (Chart 2). Evidence from previously published data on applications shows that there has been a consistent increase since the mid-90s in the proportions of applications being assessed as being in priority need. This increase has been more marked for applications from single-person households (Statistical Bulletin *Operation of the Homeless Persons legislation in Scotland: national and local authority analyses 2004-05*).



On the whole, recorded numbers of **households in temporary accommodation** have risen gradually since the early 90s, with a marked and consistent increase since 2002 (Chart 3) as councils began implementing their new duties. More recently, there has been some indication that this increase may be tapering off to some extent.

From March 2001, the statistics on temporary accommodation have included a separate breakdown for households with dependent children, including households with pregnant women as of June 2005 (figures from this point onward are therefore not strictly comparable with previous ones: details can be found in the notes section). The number of **households with children in temporary accommodation** also shows a rise since 2002, and these households represent about one third of all households placed in temporary accommodation..



Note: Figures for households with children or pregnant women are not strictly comparable prior to June 2005 as previous figures did not include households with pregnant women and no children.

The statistics presented in this release relate to applications made under the legislation as well as individual households. Given the continuous nature of the recording system set up in December 2001, the analyses reported in this bulletin refer to data from the time period relevant to the analysis, and figures may differ from those previously published. Detailed statistical notes on the collection and presentation of this information are provided in the notes section.

Main points

Applications and applicant households

- During the period April-September 2005, there were 30,210 applications to local authorities under the Homeless Persons legislation. This represents an increase of 2% compared to previous applications during April-September 2004 (Table 1). Previous increases have been higher (9% between 2002-03 and 2003-04, dropping to 2% between 2003-04 and 2004-05), and the most recent data give further indication that the level of increase in applications seems to be slowing down since 2003-04.
- The majority of households applying were single-person households (63%), mainly men. Single parents, predominantly women, accounted for the next largest group (24%) (Table B).

Local authority assessment

- Of the 28,575 applications assessed during April-September 2005, 72% were assessed as homeless. Of those assessed as homeless, 74% (15,377) were assessed as in priority need (Table 3).

Action taken by local authorities

- There were 28,209 applications actioned by local authorities during April-September 2005: out of the 15,251 assessed as in priority need, 57% were offered permanent accommodation and 8% were offered temporary accommodation (Table 4).

Households in temporary accommodation

- The latest snapshot figure for households placed in temporary accommodation by local authorities under the Homeless Persons legislation was 7,596 as at 31 December 2005. This represents an increase of 6% compared to the situation as at 31 December 2004. However, previous increases have been higher (14% between 31 December 2003 and 31 December 2004) and the longer term data give some indication that the level of increase may be tapering off (see Chart 3 above).
- The most recent figure for households with children or pregnant women was 2,661 as at 31 December 2005 (Table 5). **The category of households with children or pregnant women was introduced for June 2005 to monitor the implementation of the Unsuited Accommodation Order. Therefore**

figures from this point onwards are not strictly comparable with previous ones as households with pregnant women and no children will not have been included.

- As at 31 December 2005, 59% of households in temporary accommodation were in local authority or housing association accommodation, with a further 18% in hostels and 18% in bed and breakfast accommodation (Table 6).
- Households with children tend on the whole to be provided with local authority or housing association accommodation (87%), with a minority (3%) being placed in bed and breakfast accommodation. As at 31 December 2005, there were 78 households with children or pregnant women in bed and breakfast accommodation. This varied by local authority, with 20 local authorities having none or only one household with children in bed and breakfast, and only one local authority having more than ten (Tables 6 and 7).

Implementation of the Unsuitable Accommodation Order

- The first three snapshot figures for 30 June, 30 September and 31 December 2005 (Table 9) show that
 - the most recent figure for reported breaches was 33 cases as at 31 December 2005. This represents 1% of households with children or pregnant women in temporary accommodation at that point
 - the highest number of breaches occurred on 30 September when 59 households with children or pregnant women were in unsuitable accommodation in breach of the Order
 - half of all local authorities had no breaches of the Order for all three time points
 - around two-thirds of local authorities did not have any breaches of the Order at the end of any single quarter
 - seven local authorities had five or more breaches at any one time
 - the highest number of breaches occurred on 30 September when 59 households with children or pregnant women were in unsuitable accommodation in breach of the Order.
- Each snapshot shows that the number of households with children or pregnant women in unsuitable temporary accommodation in breach of the Order is fewer than the number in bed & breakfast accommodation. This is because some B&Bs will meet the standards set out in the Order, and because not all stays in unsuitable accommodation will be classed as breaches of the Order, as exemptions are allowed under the terms of the Order (see summary of current legislation below).
- These data were collected from June 2005 onward and time trends for these figures will be reported as more data become available.

Notes on tables

1. The data presented in these tables are based on the time period relevant to the analysis. In some cases this might be the year of application, while in others this might relate to the year in which the assessment was made or action taken. All years refer to financial years.
2. To facilitate comparisons between authorities, some of the local authority tables are presented in the form of percentages. However, where the number of applications is small the percentage figures should be treated with caution.
3. Unless otherwise stated, the assessment category of 'homeless' includes both homeless and potentially homeless, as well as unintentional and intentional homeless. Although the focus of the current legislative changes is on providing secure accommodation to those assessed as unintentionally homeless, the proportion of applications assessed as intentionally homeless and in priority need is relatively small. This category has therefore been combined with that of unintentionally homeless and in priority need for the more complex analyses.
4. In December 2001, the Scottish Executive changed the data collection system for the case-based HL1 return to provide more detailed information on applications by individual households and to allow more timely reporting. This entailed changing to an electronic data capture system which allows cases to be registered and updated on a continuous basis, as well as enabling applications made by the same household to be linked.
5. The data collection system introduced in December 2001 allows analysis by individual households and the identification of repeat applications. However, this is not the case for earlier data and so analyses comparing data over time will tend to refer to applications rather than individual households. This is also the case for analyses of flow through the assessment process where repeat applications by the same individual household might be assessed differently and have different outcomes. For other analyses it is useful to distinguish individual households and so the unit of analysis (**applications** or **individual households**) is specified in the footnotes for each table.
6. The figures on households in temporary accommodation relate to households which have been placed in temporary accommodation by a local authority under the Homeless Persons legislation. This will include households for whom the local authority's decision and final action is still pending, as well as households which were secured such accommodation as a final action by the authority under the legislation. The data provide a snapshot picture of the numbers in temporary accommodation as at the last day of each quarter and are collected in the summary HL2 return. **In order to streamline this release, the local authority level analysis on type of accommodation by household type is shown for the most recent time-point as at 31 December 2005.** Analyses for the previous two time-points can be found in the Excel tables published on the Scottish Executive Housing Statistics reference website (see link below).
7. Hostels, as temporary accommodation under the Homeless Persons legislation, are used mainly by Glasgow. In fact, almost all households in hostels in Glasgow have been placed there by the authority under the Homeless Persons legislation. In other authorities, particularly in the cities, there are many households in hostels that have not been placed there by the local authority under the Homeless Persons legislation. Consequently, they are not recorded in the statistics.
8. In June 2005, the HL2 return was revised in order to monitor the implementation of the Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2004. The revised return records the number of households with children or pregnant women in temporary accommodation as at the end of the quarter, the number of those in unsuitable accommodation as defined by the Order, and the number of those in accommodation which breaches the Order. Not all use of unsuitable accommodation is in breach of the Order as such use may be allowed under exceptional circumstances as defined in the Order (see summary of legislation below), and therefore the focus of this release is on actual breaches rather than all instances of use of unsuitable accommodation where exceptions may apply. The latter figure provides a useful process measure to assess implementation in practice. To put the figures into the context, as at 30 June, 30 September and 31 December 2005 there were respectively 120, 139 and 65 instances of use of unsuitable accommodation. On the whole, the Order was actually breached in under half the cases (39%, 42% and 51% of cases respectively).

9. The following symbols are used in all tables:

- nil
- * less than half the final digit shown (less than: 0.5%, 50 for figures rounded to nearest 100, or 5 for figures rounded to nearest 10)
- .. not available.

10. Figures which have been revised for this issue (as well as all percentages) are shown in *italic* type. In some tables, where figures have been rounded, the total shown may not equal the sum of its constituent parts. **The live nature of the current electronic system used for the case-based HL1 returns will result in figures being revised as data are updated, and current figures may differ from those previously published.**

11. Additional tables may be obtained from Housing Statistics on request. See back cover for contact details. Housing statistics publications, including printable Adobe portable document format and Excel versions of the tables, are available in the published data section of the Housing Statistics reference website:

www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/housing/hsbref.

Table 1**Applications to each local authority by quarter: April 2004 to September 2005**

	2004 April-June	2004 July-Sept	2004 Oct-Dec	2005 Jan-March	Total 2004-05	2005 April-June ¹	2005 July-Sept ¹
Scotland	14,544	14,943	12,446	15,421	57,354	15,256	14,954
Aberdeen City	429	464	357	427	1,677	529	575
Aberdeenshire	313	365	307	399	1,384	393	364
Angus	379	400	328	367	1,474	..	..
Argyll & Bute	220	273	207	277	977	258	296
Clackmannanshire	284	293	235	313	1,125	276	319
Dumfries & Galloway	438	430	358	460	1,686	439	398
Dundee City	355	358	322	426	1,461	495	452
East Ayrshire	290	282	262	350	1,184	321	308
East Dunbartonshire	137	144	119	153	553	134	148
East Lothian	302	226	187	282	997	268	232
East Renfrewshire	100	106	87	110	403	77	85
Edinburgh, City of	1,317	1,306	1,180	1,377	5,180	1,218	1,241
Eilean Siar	64	67	48	81	260	59	61
Falkirk	404	399	348	468	1,619	520	464
Fife	1,023	998	934	1,154	4,109	1,084	962
Glasgow City	2,736	2,860	2,295	2,792	10,683	2,706	2,876
Highland	559	535	492	718	2,304	641	640
Inverclyde	218	200	197	222	837	229	209
Midlothian	128	167	131	160	586	140	168
Moray	206	285	224	266	981	286	300
North Ayrshire	479	456	337	444	1,716	438	424
North Lanarkshire	978	1,058	897	1,056	3,989	1,086	1,016
Orkney	57	53	42	55	207	51	51
Perth & Kinross ²	413	414	248	362	1,437	373	262
Renfrewshire	406	453	375	463	1,697	432	390
Scottish Borders, The	209	248	180	162	799	284	249
Shetland	40	41	31	47	159	36	45
South Ayrshire	279	270	248	283	1,080	270	267
South Lanarkshire	582	626	491	581	2,280	576	614
Stirling	290	312	226	303	1,131	243	258
West Dunbartonshire	365	350	345	370	1,430	561	552
West Lothian	544	504	408	493	1,949	454	328

Note: Some applications will be from households that applied previously in the same year.

1. Due to technical problems, Scotland totals include estimates for Angus based on figures from April-September 2004.
2. Due to technical problems, figure for July-September 2005 is an underestimate.

Table 2

Main reason for applying: April to September 2005

	Household type								All
	Single person male	Single person female	Single parent male	Single parent female	Couple without children	Couple with children	Other household without children	Other household with children	
Loss of accommodation with relatives/friends	5,167	2,779	316	1,203	565	352	127	56	10,565
Dispute within household	2,032	1,570	429	2,367	48	32	94	168	6,740
Discharged from hospital/prison	217	84	15	92	26	30	10	10	484
Other	165	72	11	94	23	34	15	12	426
Harassment/violence/unsafe environment	659	364	76	614	171	293	74	73	2,324
Loss of private sector tenancy	100	46	21	79	43	76	26	30	421
Loss of temporary accommodation	85	58	35	226	11	18	29	25	487
Loss of local authority tenancy	73	27	3	11	28	31	12	5	190
Loss of other social sector tenancy	68	61	10	137	28	63	10	15	392
Gave up secure accommodation	59	31	6	25	12	11	6	7	157
Mortgage default	12	6	2	13	4	10	3	1	51
Expiry of short assured tenancy	1,465	135	26	20	34	7	9	3	1,699
Loss of matrimonial home	410	86	3	9	18	3	2	1	532
Loss of service tenancy	211	75	7	52	20	37	13	7	422
Emergency	33	49	11	72	17	46	7	10	245
Overcrowding	556	289	51	592	126	238	50	80	1,982
House condition	1,112	477	55	262	145	174	50	42	2,317
All reasons	12,424	6,209	1,077	5,868	1,319	1,455	537	545	29,434

Note: All applications during period. Figures do not include data from Angus due to technical problems.

Table 3

Assessment decision by presence of children in household and age of main applicant: April to September 2005

Table 3a (number)

	Household type/age of main applicant												Total
	Households without children						Households with children						
	16-17	18-20	21-24	25- retirement	Retirement plus	All	16-17	18-20	21-24	25- retirement	Retirement plus	All	
Priority unintentional	1,287	1,159	1,068	5,040	406	8,960	111	516	901	4,314	6	5,848	14,808
Priority intentional	29	39	37	158	14	277	1	36	48	207	-	292	569
Non-priority	16	990	970	3,289	8	5,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,273
Not homeless	208	209	177	882	62	1,538	14	73	141	741	1	970	2,508
Lost contact/withdrew before assessment	381	379	395	1,454	43	2,652	12	89	157	636	-	894	3,546
Resolved prior to assessment	157	159	162	722	65	1,265	6	37	88	474	1	606	1,871
All applications assessed in period	2,078	2,935	2,809	11,545	598	19,965	144	751	1,335	6,372	8	8,610	28,575

Table 3b (percentage)

	Household type/age of main applicant												Total
	Households without children						Households with children						
	16-17	18-20	21-24	25- retirement	Retirement plus	All	16-17	18-20	21-24	25- retirement	Retirement plus	All	
Priority unintentional	62	39	38	44	68	45	77	69	67	68	75	68	52
Priority intentional	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	4	3	-	3	2
Non-priority	1	34	35	28	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Not homeless	10	7	6	8	10	8	10	10	11	12	13	11	9
Lost contact/withdrew before assessment	18	13	14	13	7	13	8	12	12	10	-	10	12
Resolved prior to assessment	8	5	6	6	11	6	4	5	7	7	13	7	7
All applications assessed in period	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: All applications assessed in period, including lost contact/withdrawal/resolved prior to assessment. Figures do not include data from Angus due to technical problems.

Table 4

Local authority action by assessment decision: April to September 2005

Action taken by local authority	Assessment												All
	Priority unintentional		Priority intentional		Non-priority		Not homeless		Lost contact/withdrew		Resolved		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Social rented tenancy offered: accepted	7,314	50	122	23	251	5	67	3	-	-	-	-	7,754
Social rented tenancy offered: not accepted	951	6	16	3	32	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,002
Private tenancy offered: accepted	331	2	12	2	95	2	24	1	-	-	-	-	462
Private tenancy offered: not accepted	5	*	-	-	10	*	2	*	-	-	-	-	17
Temporary accommodation offered: accepted	886	6	77	15	873	17	94	4	-	-	-	-	1,930
Temporary accommodation offered: not accepted	201	1	53	10	553	11	72	3	-	-	-	-	879
Referred to other local authority	156	1	3	1	16	*	6	*	-	-	-	-	181
Advice and assistance	844	6	151	29	2,258	44	1,662	69	-	-	-	-	4,915
Other	981	7	27	5	278	5	295	12	-	-	-	-	1,581
Lost contact/withdrawal/resolved before assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,549	100	1,837	100	5,386
Lost contact before duty discharged	3,054	21	67	13	785	15	196	8	-	-	-	-	4,102
All applications actioned in period	14,723	100	528	100	5,151	100	2,421	100	3,549	100	1,837	100	28,209

Notes: All applications actioned during period, including lost contact/withdrawal/resolved prior to assessment or discharge of duty. Figures do not include data from Angus due to technical problems. Figures should be treated with caution at present as some local authorities may not be recording the full range of actions undertaken in respect of discharging their duties under the current legislation (for instance, the use of interim accommodation).

Table 5

Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type: as at 31 March 1995 to 31 December 2005

		Social sector accommodation ¹	Hostel ²	Bed & Breakfast	Other ³	Total	Households with dependent children ⁴	
							Number	% of total
1995	as at 31 March	1,851	1,648	449	80	4,028	..	..
1996	as at 31 March	1,884	1,776	454	100	4,214	..	..
1997	as at 31 March	1,741	1,562	355	114	3,772	..	..
1998	as at 31 March	1,859	1,465	360	80	3,764	..	..
1999	as at 31 March	1,855	1,543	413	53	3,864	..	..
2000	as at 31 March	1,826	1,608	500	61	3,995	..	..
2001	as at 31 March	1,968	1,512	502	78	4,060	1,438	35
2002	as at 31 March	2,152	1,363	569	69	4,153	1,329	32
2003	as at 31 March	3,012	1,421	914	141	5,488	1,618	29
2004	as at 31 March	3,579	1,657	1,206	132	6,574	2,031	31
	as at 30 June	3,782	1,577	1,290	105	6,754	2,158	32
	as at 30 September	3,932	1,676	1,351	110	7,069	2,147	30
	as at 31 December	4,121	1,624	1,273	117	7,135	2,174	30
2005	as at 31 March	4,205	1,619	1,556	159	7,539	2,373	31
	as at 30 June ⁵	4,337	1,474	1,452	264	7,527	2,634	35
	as at 30 September ⁶	4,534	1,411	1,474	333	7,752	2,750	35
	as at 31 December ⁶	4,460	1,393	1,375	368	7,596	2,661	35

Notes: Figures from March 1993 to March 1996 include estimates for Fife council. Midlothian figures prior to 30 June 2002 are reported incorrectly since they relate to households placed into temporary accommodation during the quarter.

1. Includes Glasgow Housing Association stock from 2003, and all other housing associations from June 2005 onward.
2. The majority of hostel accommodation is accounted for by Glasgow - see the notes section.
3. The category 'other' includes mainly private landlords. Prior to June 1999 the figures may also include an unknown number of local authority-owned chalets or mobile homes.
4. From June 2005, this includes households with pregnant women. Figures from this point onward are therefore not strictly comparable with previous ones.
5. Due to technical problems, Scotland totals include estimates for Angus based on previous data.
6. Due to technical problems, Scotland totals include estimates for Angus and North Ayrshire based on previous data.

Table 6

Households with children by accommodation type: as at 31 March 2003 to 31 December 2005

Household type		Social sector accommodation ¹		Hostel ²		Bed & Breakfast		Other ³		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All households											
2003	as at 31 March	3,012	55	1,421	26	914	17	141	3	5,488	100
2004	as at 31 March	3,579	54	1,657	25	1,206	18	132	2	6,574	100
	as at 30 June	3,782	56	1,577	23	1,290	19	105	2	6,754	100
	as at 30 Sept	3,932	56	1,676	24	1,351	19	110	2	7,069	100
	as at 31 Dec	4,121	58	1,624	23	1,273	18	117	2	7,135	100
2005	as at 31 March	4,205	56	1,619	21	1,556	21	159	2	7,539	100
	as at 30 June ⁴	4,337	58	1,474	20	1,452	19	264	4	7,527	100
	as at 30 Sept ⁵	4,534	58	1,411	18	1,474	19	333	4	7,752	100
	as at 31 Dec ⁵	4,460	59	1,393	18	1,375	18	368	5	7,596	100
Households with dependent children⁶											
2003	as at 31 March	1,356	84	73	5	109	7	80	5	1,618	100
2004	as at 31 March	1,708	84	115	6	151	7	57	3	2,031	100
	as at 30 June	1,818	84	120	6	170	8	50	2	2,158	100
	as at 30 Sept	1,819	85	114	5	196	9	18	1	2,147	100
	as at 31 Dec	1,905	88	108	5	108	5	53	2	2,174	100
2005	as at 31 March	1,997	84	109	5	167	7	100	4	2,373	100
	as at 30 June ⁴	2,253	86	110	4	119	5	152	6	2,634	100
	as at 30 Sept ⁵	2,319	84	96	3	139	5	196	7	2,750	100
	as at 31 Dec ⁵	2,321	87	81	3	78	3	181	7	2,661	100
Total number of dependent children											
2003	as at 31 March	2,592	86	121	4	185	6	128	4	3,026	100
2004	as at 31 March	3,284	86	215	6	234	6	100	3	3,833	100
	as at 30 June	3,302	85	223	6	266	7	77	2	3,868	100
	as at 30 Sept	3,449	86	207	5	311	8	40	1	4,007	100
	as at 31 Dec	3,529	89	195	5	160	4	87	2	3,971	100
2005	as at 31 March	3,727	86	194	4	262	6	168	4	4,351	100
	as at 30 June ⁴	4,004	87	170	4	182	4	249	5	4,605	100
	as at 30 Sept ⁵	4,154	86	160	3	218	5	309	6	4,841	100
	as at 31 Dec ⁵	4,299	89	135	3	121	2	292	6	4,847	100

1. Includes Glasgow Housing Association stock from 2003, and all other housing associations from June 2005 onward.

2. The majority of hostel accommodation is accounted for by Glasgow - see the notes section.

3. The category 'other' includes mainly private landlords. Prior to June 1999 the figures may also include an unknown number of local authority-owned chalets or mobile homes.

4. Due to technical problems, Scotland totals include estimates for Angus based on previous data.

5. Due to technical problems, Scotland totals include estimates for Angus and North Ayrshire based on previous data.

6. From June 2005, this includes households with pregnant women. Figures from this point onward are therefore not strictly comparable with previous ones.

Table 7
Households with children by accommodation type and local authority area: as at 31 December 2005

	Total number of households					Number of households with children or pregnant women					Total number of children				
	Social sector ¹	Hostel ²	Bed & Breakfast	Other ³	Total	Social sector ¹	Hostel ²	Bed & Breakfast	Other ³	Total	Social sector ¹	Hostel ²	Bed & Breakfast	Other ³	Total
Scotland⁴	4,460	1,393	1,375	368	7,596	2,321	81	78	181	2,661	4,299	135	121	292	4,847
Aberdeen city	4	44	63	-	111	2	1	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	4
Aberdeenshire	104	22	75	4	205	86	12	1	3	102	161	27	4	4	196
Angus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argyll & Bute	43	17	66	51	177	18	-	7	25	50	39	-	8	45	92
Clackmannanshire	74	-	28	11	113	20	-	1	-	21	41	-	1	1	43
Dumfries & Galloway	89	71	55	31	246	56	4	-	9	69	101	3	-	12	116
Dundee City	104	21	68	17	210	72	9	24	10	115	153	18	36	14	221
East Ayrshire	40	21	-	9	70	14	1	-	5	20	20	2	-	10	32
East Dunbartonshire	106	7	10	-	123	74	-	-	-	74	137	-	-	-	137
East Lothian	107	24	25	-	156	70	-	3	-	73	111	-	5	-	116
East Renfrewshire	19	-	3	-	22	6	-	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	10
Edinburgh, City of	332	-	192	-	524	181	-	-	-	181	298	-	-	-	298
Eilean Siar	19	-	19	-	38	11	-	-	-	11	25	-	-	-	25
Falkirk	113	36	40	2	191	72	-	-	2	74	134	-	-	3	137
Fife	312	35	7	-	354	149	5	2	-	156	274	9	2	-	285
Glasgow City	1,255	575	188	-	2,018	729	-	7	-	736	1,394	-	17	-	1,411
Highland ⁵	95	16	118	43	272	58	1	7	22	88	110	2	12	42	166
Inverclyde	66	15	8	-	89	44	-	-	-	44	63	-	-	-	63
Midlothian	33	22	60	4	119	19	-	8	3	30	31	-	11	7	49
Moray	26	22	7	6	61	16	4	2	2	24	40	5	3	3	51
North Ayrshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Lanarkshire	341	18	-	-	359	133	-	-	-	133	267	-	-	-	267
Orkney	50	-	3	2	55	18	-	-	2	20	31	-	-	2	33
Perth & Kinross	71	25	47	-	143	45	-	5	-	50	85	-	4	-	89
Renfrewshire	122	10	46	6	184	74	-	-	-	74	164	-	-	-	164
Scottish Borders, The	34	-	-	-	34	7	-	-	-	7	14	-	-	-	14
Shetland	62	28	-	4	94	23	-	-	3	26	52	-	-	3	55
South Ayrshire	88	45	54	23	210	43	5	-	8	56	63	9	-	13	85
South Lanarkshire	117	75	118	94	404	79	2	7	69	157	121	1	13	108	243
Stirling	28	43	36	25	132	22	15	-	7	44	51	23	-	8	82
West Dunbartonshire	210	28	-	8	246	44	-	-	5	49	76	-	-	9	85
West Lothian	199	33	-	16	248	94	-	-	6	100	135	-	-	8	143

1. Includes Glasgow Housing Association stock from 2003, and all other housing associations from June 2005 onward.

2. The majority of hostel accommodation is accounted for by Glasgow - see the notes section.

3. The category 'other' includes mainly private landlords.

4. Due to technical problems, Scotland totals include estimates for Angus and North Ayrshire based on previous data.

5. Due to technical problems, figures are as at 20 February 2006..

Table 8
Households with children in temporary accommodation by local authority area: as at 31 December 2004 to 31 December 2005

	Households in temporary accommodation						Households with children in temporary accommodation ¹						
	Number					Percentage of all households ²	Number					Percentage of all households with children ²	
	31-Dec-04	31-Mar-05	30-Jun-05	30-Sep-05	31-Dec-05		31-Dec-04	31-Mar-05	30-Jun-05	30-Sep-05	31-Dec-05		31-Dec-05
Scotland³	7,135	7,539	7,527	7,752	7,596	0.34	2,174	2,373	2,634	2,750	2,661	0.44	
Aberdeen City	86	93	108	109	111	0.11	4	12	8	5	3	0.01	
Aberdeenshire	140	164	174	185	205	0.22	90	95	100	107	102	0.36	
Angus	55	76	..	..	..	..	8	9	..	..	..	..
Argyll & Bute	166	163	162	193	177	0.45	41	57	54	66	50	0.50	
Clackmannanshire	114	114	110	121	113	0.54	25	27	19	22	21	0.35	
Dumfries & Galloway	202	250	247	248	246	0.38	45	67	77	81	69	0.43	
Dundee City	168	171	203	213	210	0.32	77	84	100	115	115	0.72	
East Ayrshire	46	71	67	78	70	0.14	13	20	24	26	20	0.14	
East Dunbartonshire	111	116	101	110	123	0.29	58	68	59	68	74	0.56	
East Lothian	173	187	149	177	156	0.39	81	82	78	80	73	0.63	
East Renfrewshire	24	31	28	25	22	0.06	11	15	12	10	6	0.05	
Edinburgh, City of	461	525	502	549	524	0.25	121	159	172	190	181	0.39	
Eilean Siar	36	41	36	40	38	0.33	6	10	11	10	11	0.40	
Falkirk	167	175	208	203	191	0.29	42	46	74	73	74	0.40	
Fife	349	330	326	336	354	0.23	131	135	138	143	156	0.36	
Glasgow City	2,183	2,084	2,218	2,189	2,018	0.73	648	610	767	764	736	1.07	
Highland	223	327	315	279	272	0.30	78	113	112	107	88	0.37	
Inverclyde	108	97	76	88	89	0.24	36	39	30	39	44	0.43	
Midlothian	88	154	89	116	119	0.35	21	45	20	33	30	0.29	
Moray	50	64	73	72	61	0.17	23	24	33	36	24	0.24	
North Ayrshire	333	384	407	..	..	..	60	85	91	..	..	..
North Lanarkshire	359	338	247	375	359	0.26	90	111	102	94	133	0.32	
Orkney	43	48	47	48	55	0.64	19	25	23	25	20	0.91	
Perth & Kinross	141	142	130	119	143	0.24	45	46	57	62	50	0.33	
Renfrewshire	161	186	162	164	184	0.24	57	55	62	66	74	0.35	
Scottish Borders	32	40	37	35	34	0.07	8	6	6	10	7	0.06	
Shetland	94	96	94	98	94	0.99	30	33	34	35	26	0.99	
South Ayrshire	168	172	193	191	210	0.43	36	28	40	47	56	0.45	
South Lanarkshire	338	337	407	405	404	0.31	132	136	172	169	157	0.42	
Stirling	105	113	126	117	132	0.35	26	36	44	40	44	0.43	
West Dunbartonshire	180	242	234	248	246	0.60	47	32	38	44	49	0.42	
West Lothian	231	208	213	248	248	0.36	65	63	68	103	100	0.45	

1. From June 2005, this includes households with children or pregnant women. Figures from this point onward are therefore not strictly comparable with previous ones.

2. Percentages are calculated using the 2002-based projection for 2005.

3. Due to technical problems, Scotland totals include estimates for Angus and North Ayrshire based on previous data.

Table 9
Breaches of Unsuited Accommodation Order by local authority area:
as at 30 June, 30 September and 31 December 2005

	As at 30 June 2005	As at 30 September 2005	As at 31 December 2005
Scotland	47	59	33
Aberdeen City	1	2	1
Aberdeenshire	-	-	-
Angus	-	-	1
Argyll & Bute	13	10	7
Clackmannanshire	2	-	1
Dumfries & Galloway	-	-	-
Dundee City	6	6	9
East Ayrshire	-	1	1
East Dunbartonshire	-	1	-
East Lothian	1	9	3
East Renfrewshire	-	-	-
Edinburgh, City of	-	-	-
Eilean Siar	1	-	-
Falkirk	-	-	-
Fife	-	-	-
Glasgow City	5	5	-
Highland	7	12	5
Inverclyde	-	-	-
Midlothian	7	9	-
Moray	2	3	-
North Ayrshire	-	-	-
North Lanarkshire	-	-	-
Orkney	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	-	-	5
Renfrewshire	2	-	-
Scottish Borders	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	-	-	-
South Lanarkshire	-	-	-
Stirling	-	1	-
West Dunbartonshire	-	-	-
West Lothian	-	-	-

Supplementary tables

Table A
Individuals in households by gender and age:
April to September 2005

	Female	Male	All
<i>Adults</i>			
16-24	6,716	5,438	
25-retirement	8,916	11,104	
Retirement plus	437	304	
<i>All adults</i>			32,915
<i>Children</i>			
0-4	2,842	3,022	
5-11	2,724	2,900	
12-15	1,439	1,333	
16-18	398	468	
<i>All children</i>			15,126
All households applying in period			28,734

Note: All households applying in period. Figures do not include data from Angus due to technical problems.

Table B
Household type and characteristics of main applicant: April to September 2005

Household type	Main applicant										All households
	Male 16-17	Male 18-20	Male 21-24	Male 25-64	Male 65+	Female 16-17	Female 18-20	Female 21-24	Female 25-59	Female 60+	
Single person male	846	1,367	1,685	7,888	220						12,006
Single person female						1,155	1,237	853	2,528	299	6,072
Single parent male	5	23	84	950	1						1,063
Single parent female						124	595	974	4,082	5	5,780
Couple without children	30	103	119	376	41	67	186	111	253	20	1,306
Couple with children	2	22	79	482	1	18	104	204	523	-	1,435
Other household without children	6	16	26	130	5	12	34	24	258	20	531
Other household with children	-	4	2	112	2	5	20	20	375	1	541
All main applicants	889	1,535	1,995	9,938	270	1,381	2,176	2,186	8,019	345	28,734

Note: All households applying in period. Figures do not include data from Angus due to technical problems.

Summary of current legislation

1. The Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977, now consolidated into Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, introduced statutory duties on housing authorities to assist those who are homeless or threatened with homelessness (potentially homeless), including providing accommodation in certain circumstances.
2. The legislation currently requires local authorities to make inquiries into the circumstances of applicants to satisfy themselves whether the applicant is homeless or potentially homeless. Once the authority is satisfied this is the case, it must also determine whether the applicant has a priority need, whether he/she became homeless intentionally and, in some cases, whether the applicant has a local connection with another authority in Scotland, England or Wales. A local connection with an authority means that the applicant normally resided in that area from choice, either because he/she was employed in or had family associations with it, or for other special reasons.
3. Section 24 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, as amended, defines homelessness for the purposes of the Act as follows. A person is homeless if he/she has no accommodation in the UK or elsewhere. A person is also homeless if he/she has accommodation but cannot occupy it, for example because of a threat of violence. A person is potentially homeless (threatened with homelessness) if it is likely that he/she will become homeless within two months. A person is intentionally homeless if he/she deliberately did or failed to do anything which led to the loss of accommodation which it was reasonable for him/her to continue to occupy.
4. Section 25 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, as amended, defines the categories of household regarded as having a priority need for accommodation. Further details can be found in the *Code of Guidance on Homelessness*. This is available on-line at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Housing/homeless/guidance>.
5. The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 requires councils to provide a minimum of temporary accommodation, advice and assistance to **all applicants assessed as homeless**, regardless of whether they have been assessed as being in priority need. The Homelessness Etc (Scotland) Act 2003 is more long-term in scope, notably introducing a phasing out of the distinction between priority and non-priority applications, and enabling the suspension of the test of local connection. The ultimate aim of the Act is to ensure that everyone assessed as being unintentionally homeless is entitled to permanent accommodation by 2012.
6. The Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2004 came into force on 6 December 2004, and is intended to prevent the routine use of unsuitable temporary accommodation for households with family commitments. Under this Order, local authorities cannot put households with children and pregnant women into temporary accommodation which is not suitable, unless exceptional circumstances apply. Unsuitable accommodation is defined in the Order as accommodation which does not meet standards relating to the physical properties of the accommodation (the physical standard), its proximity to health and education services (the proximity standard) and its suitability for use by children (the safety standard).
7. While the Order provides for exceptional circumstances in which accommodation which does not meet the physical and/or proximity standards may be used, the safety standard must always be met. Further details can be found in the *Code of Guidance* available on-line at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Housing/homeless/guidance>.

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