



A National Statistics Publication for Scotland  
26 June 2012



## OPERATION OF THE HOMELESS PERSONS LEGISLATION IN SCOTLAND: 2011-12

REVISED FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS WITH THE UK STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
REVISED TO CORRECT AN ERROR IN THE ROW TOTAL FOR TABLE 2D

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This statistics bulletin provides information on homelessness applications, assessments and outcomes to 31 March 2012. 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 at 31 March 2012 are presented, together with data on the implementation of the Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2004 and notifications of households at risk of homelessness due to eviction/repossession.
- 1.2. The purpose of this web only publication is to give an overview of key trends and features of homelessness in Scotland. As a consequence, the bulletin provides mainly summary tables and charts. More detailed reference tables providing a full suite of detailed tables have also been published on the [Scottish Government website](#).
- 1.3. This bulletin also updates previously published figures.

### 2. Main Points

- 2.1. The main points for the period 1 April – 31 March 2012 (2011-12) are:-

#### Applications

- There were 45,322 applications, 19% lower than the number of applications received in the same period in 2010-11.
- The number of applications has fallen in 30 out of Scotland's 32 local authorities. Applications increased in South Ayrshire Council and Midlothian Council.
- The fall in applications is mainly due to the impact of housing options/ homelessness prevention strategies adopted by most councils over the past few years rather than to changes in the underlying drivers of homelessness. Section 3 provides more background.

#### Assessments

- There were 35,515 homeless or threatened with homelessness assessments and this was 15% lower than in 2010-11.
- 91% of applicants assessed as homeless were accorded priority in 2011-12, an increase of three percentage points over the same period in 2010-11<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The proportion of cases assessed as homeless and accorded priority need measures performance against the National Indicator – 'Improve access to suitable housing options for those in housing need' . Further information is

## PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012

- The increase in the percentage assessed as priority reflects the impact of policies set by councils as they have implemented plans to achieve the 2012 homelessness commitment. Section 4 provides more background.
- Between 1 January and 31 March 2012:
  - In fourteen council areas 100% of homeless assessments were assessed as having a priority need. In a further nine council areas, over 90% of homeless assessments were assessed as having a priority need.
  - Two local authorities assessed less than 70% of homeless assessments as having a priority need.

### Outcomes

- A total of 47,748 cases were closed during 2011-12. This is 14% lower than in 2010-11. The number of cases closed has fallen as a result of there being fewer applications overall. This reduction is less than the 19% reduction seen for applications as there is a time lag between cases being opened and cases being closed.
- 73% of priority homeless households secured a local authority, housing association or private let as an outcome. This is unchanged from 2010-11.

### Temporary accommodation

At 31 March 2012:-

- there were 10,743 households in temporary accommodation - a decrease of 571 households (-5%) compared to one year earlier.
- there were 3,484 households with children in temporary accommodation – a decrease of 349 households (-9%) compared with one year earlier. These households contained a total of 5,588 children, a decrease of 476 children (-8%) compared to one year ago.
- The number of households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation in March has fallen in each year since March 2008 and, at 21 households, is now less than a fifth of the March 2008 level (82% below March 2008).
- A total of 8 breaches of the Unsuitable Temporary Accommodation Order were reported. These breaches occurred in Midlothian (2) and Fife (6).

### Households at risk of homelessness due to eviction: notifications under section 11 of the Homelessness etc (Scotland) Act 2003

For the period 1 January to 31 March 2012:-

- Notifications from creditors intending to start repossession proceedings against homeowners which had been at around 2,000 per quarter in 2009 and 2010 increased to over 4,000 in Jan-March 2011 and have remained at around 4,000 since then.
- Notifications from housing associations have increased by 104 (+9%) and from private landlords by 49 (+55%). However, there has been no corresponding increase in homelessness from housing associations or from private landlords – indeed we have seen a reduction in applications from both sectors.
- The high level of notifications from creditors might be expected to lead to an increase in homelessness because of repossession of owner occupiers' properties. However during 2011-12 applications from owner occupiers citing mortgage default as the reason for their homelessness was 39% **lower** than in the same period in 2010-11.
- More discussion of the issues surrounding section 11 notifications are given in this publication.

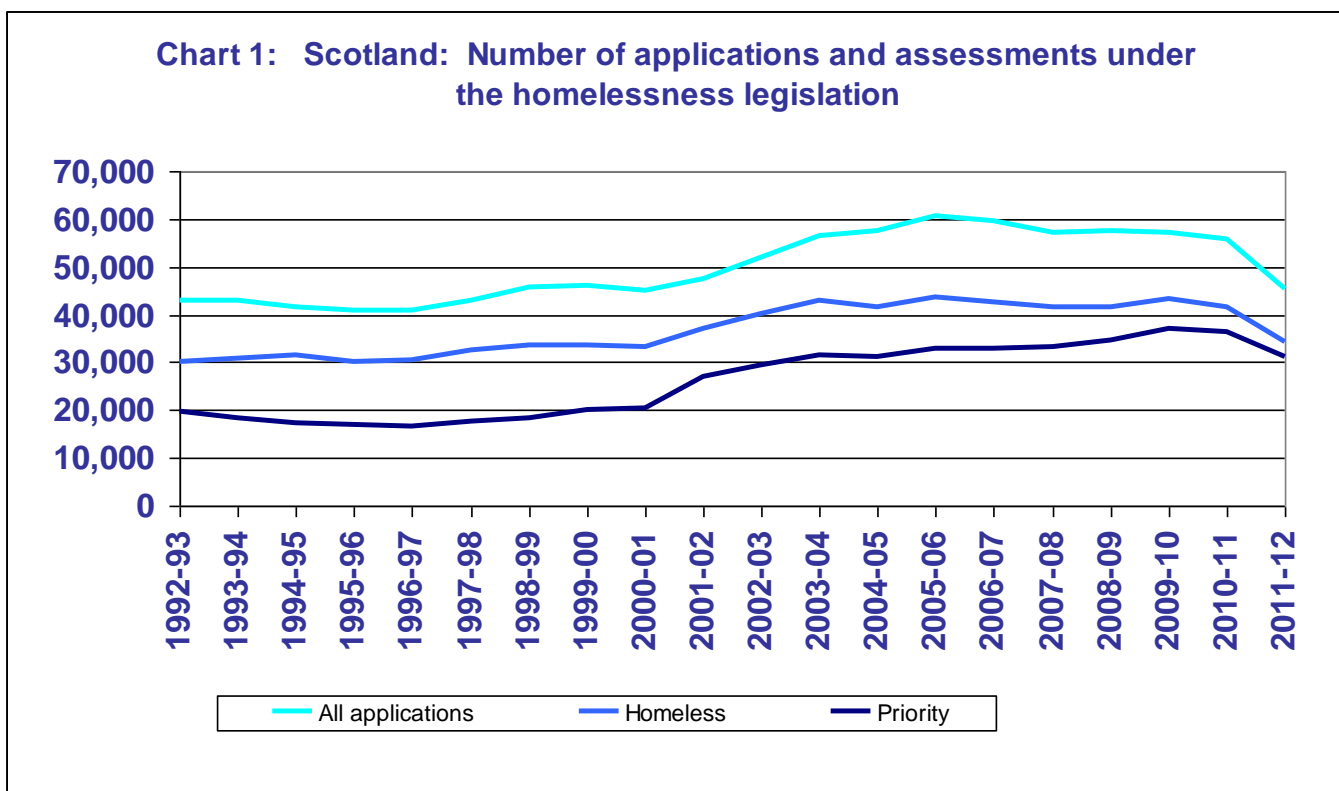
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available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms/indicator/housingneed>. The assessments chapter of this bulletin from paragraph 4.16 onwards explains the indicator. Chart 8 and Table 4 give full details for each council area.

### 3. Applications

#### Trends

- 3.1. Chart 1 shows the number of homeless applications, the number of these assessed as homeless and the number of priority assessments in each year between 1992-93 and 2011-12. Changes in applications and assessments over this period have in part been driven by changes in legislation, policy and practice.
- 3.2. The increase in homelessness between 2000-01 and 2006-07 was, in part, a consequence of Scottish homelessness legislation<sup>2</sup> which extended councils' duties to non-priority homeless households.
- 3.3. The narrowing of the gap between the number of homeless and the number of priority homeless from 2000-01 is primarily a consequence of action by local authorities to move towards the 2012 homelessness commitment - that by December 2012 all homeless households will be assessed as priority. Section 4 below provides more detail.
- 3.4. The reduction in homeless applications from 2006-07 and in particular the very large reduction between 2010-11 and 2011-12 is mainly due to the impact of the introduction of housing options services in Scottish local authorities. This is discussed in more detail below.



#### Recent changes

- 3.5. Between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012 councils received a total of 45,322 homelessness applications. This is a reduction of over 10,300 (19%) applications over the previous year.
- 3.6. The number of applications in 2011-12 is 25% lower than the peak value seen in 2005-6, when around 61,000 homelessness applications were made (Chart 1).
- 3.7. The number of applications has fallen in 30 out of 32 local authorities. Compared with 2010-11, The largest reductions have been seen in Aberdeen City (-56%), Falkirk (-49%), Highland (-40%), Scottish Borders (-37%), East Lothian (-35%) and Stirling (-35%). A further five local authorities

<sup>2</sup> The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 extended councils' duties to non-priority homeless and the Homelessness (etc) Scotland Act 2003 set the longer term objective of phasing out the distinction between priority and non-priority homeless. See Summary of Homelessness Legislation for more details.

have seen reductions in applications of between 20- 30%, twelve have seen reductions between 10-20% and seven have seen reductions of less than 10%. Applications have increased in two local authority areas - South Ayrshire (+4%) and Midlothian (+15%).

What is causing the reductions?

- 3.8. It is very unlikely that the large reduction in homelessness applications is a consequence of any changes in the social and economic factors which cause households to approach councils for assistance with an acute or urgent housing need. All other things being equal we might have expected homeless applications to increase in the present recession and also as a consequence of recent changes to housing benefit.
- 3.9. It is much more likely that the reductions are a consequence of a major Scotland wide initiative to prevent homelessness. Through this initiative councils have been developing services, generally described as 'housing options services' in which staff assist households to consider the range of options available to address their housing needs. For example councils might provide mediation services to assist in resolving disputes within the household, or they might assist households secure a private let by guaranteeing the rent deposit. As a consequence, some of the households who might previously have made a homelessness application will now have their housing needs met without first becoming homeless or being threatened with homelessness<sup>3</sup>.
- 3.10. An [Evaluation of the homelessness options hubs](#) published in May 2012 showed that there was wide variation between councils in the speed of implementation of housing options/homelessness prevention. The evaluation stated that it was not possible within the evaluation methodology to attribute all of the reduction in applications to the impact of the housing options approach. (Paragraph 2.14). The evaluation also notes in paragraph 3.30 that a number of local authorities reported that the impact of housing options had been very significant while a few reported limited progress.
- 3.11. To test our view that the housing options initiative is the main cause of the reductions we also asked the three councils with the largest reductions in applications to provide more background on these. We approached these councils purely for background information and not as a representative random sample of local authorities. All three confirmed that the reductions in their areas were mainly due to the impact of the housing options approach adopted by the council. One council, Highland, specifically noted that, although it was early days, actions to help households maintain their current accommodation and to assist households obtain private rented accommodation were helping to reduce homelessness.
- 3.12. To get a better understanding of the overall impact of the housing options/ homelessness prevention initiatives we are currently consulting with councils on a possible new statistical data collection to identify numbers assisted through housing options, their circumstances and the outcomes of the assistance provided by councils.

Impact on Applications and Assessments

- 3.13. The impact of housing options work appears to be having a uniform impact across household types and age groups, at least at the Scotland level. There is no evidence to indicate that any one group is being impacted more by housing options work than any other.
- 3.14. Whilst the number of applications has reduced, how these applications are assessed is remain broadly unchanged – around three quarters are assessed as homeless or potentially homeless. The categories of priority need assessments of those assessed as homeless or potentially homeless has remained unchanged, albeit that there is an increase in those awarded priority as a result of local policy. This is directly the result of local authorities meeting the 2012 commitment.

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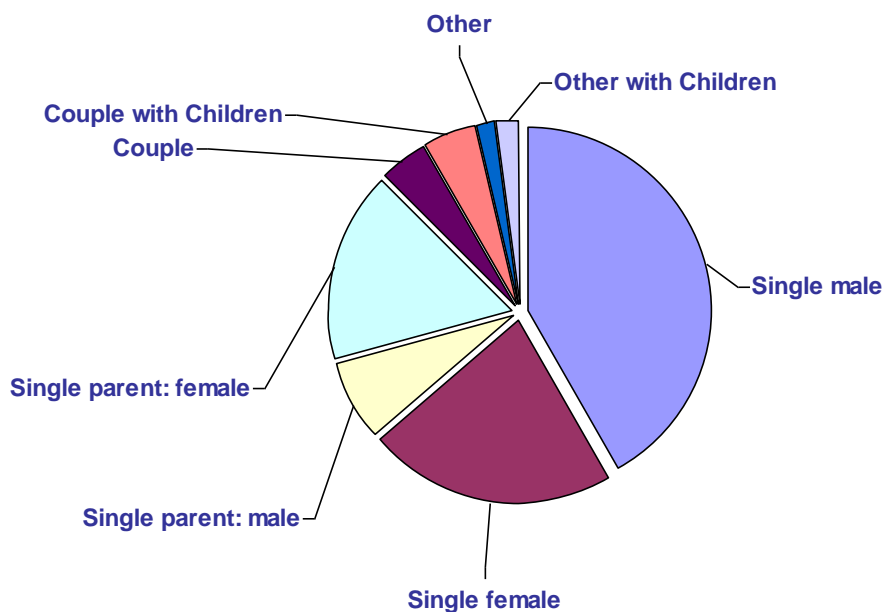
<sup>3</sup> This development has been supported and promoted by the Scottish Government through the creation and funding of joint local authority housing options hubs in which councils have shared experiences, lessons learned and developed training for staff while developing and implementing their housing options/ homelessness prevention services. Further information on the development of housing options services in Scottish local authorities is available at [Homelessness Prevention](#).

- 3.15. In summary, whilst housing options work is reducing the total number of applications overall, there is no evidence to suggest that it is impacting on how these applications are being assessed. The increase in priority need assessments is linked to local authorities meeting the 2012 target, rather than an underlying change in the profile of those assessed as homeless.

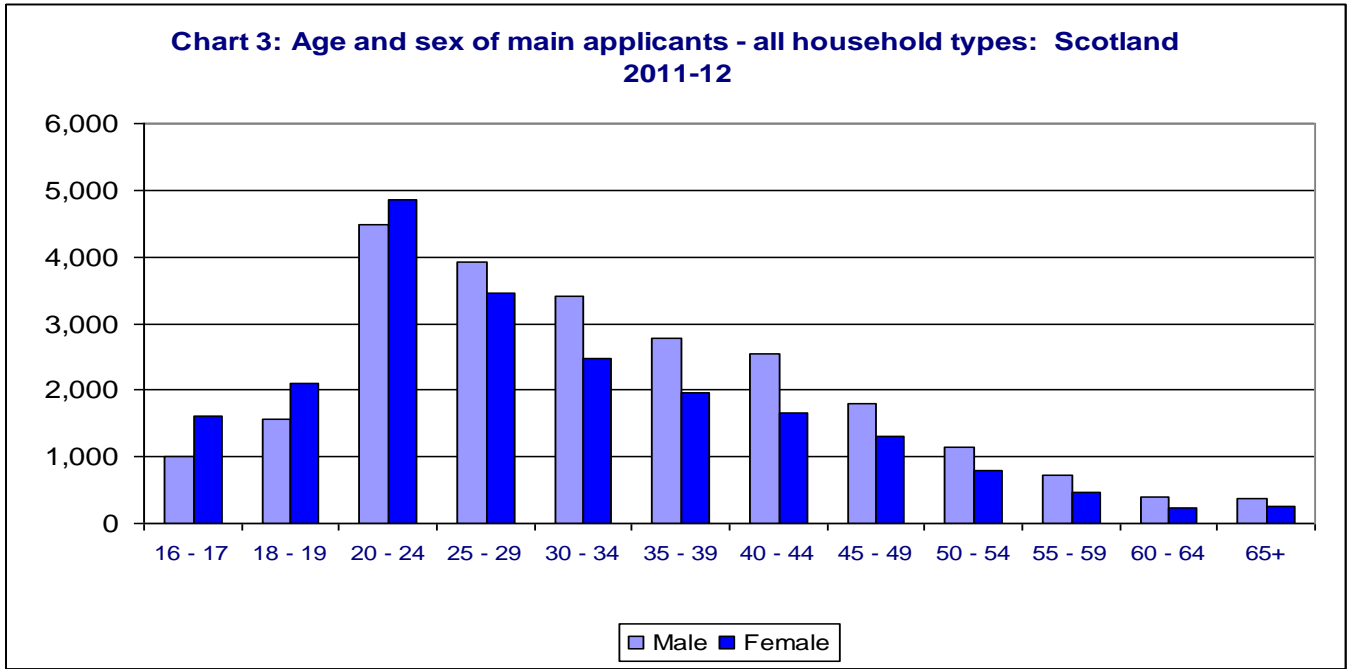
Characteristics of applicants

- 3.16. Of the 45,322 applications for assistance in 2011-12, 28,887 (64%) were single people, of whom around 19,000 were men and 10,000 were women. Around 13,700 applications (30% of applications) were from households with children, most of whom were single parent households (24% of all applications). Of the 10,817 applications by single parents, 7,738 (72%) were by female applicants. (Chart 2)
- 3.17. Overall, whilst the number of applications has changed over the last ten years, the profile of households has stayed remarkably stable. In 2011-12 around 64% of applicants were single people and 24% single parents. This is very similar to the proportions in 2010-11 and 2006-07. (Chart 2 and table 2c).

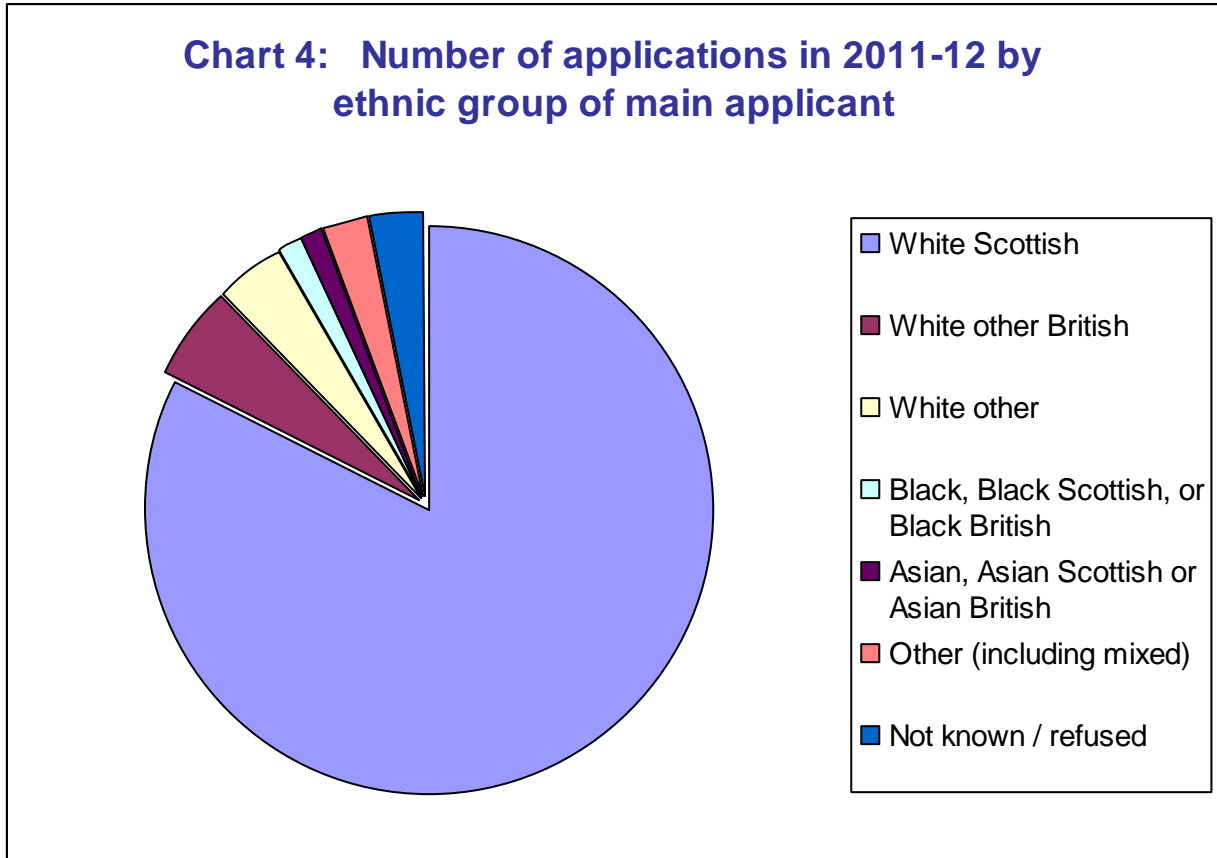
**Chart 2: Number of applications in 2011-12 by household type**



3.18. Chart 3 shows the age distribution of the main applicant in the household, for those who applied as homeless in 2011-12. Homeless households have a young age profile – over half are headed by someone aged under 30 (51% in 2011-12). Female applicants typically have a slighter younger age profile than males - around 40% of female applicants are aged under 25 while this figure is only 29% for male applicants.

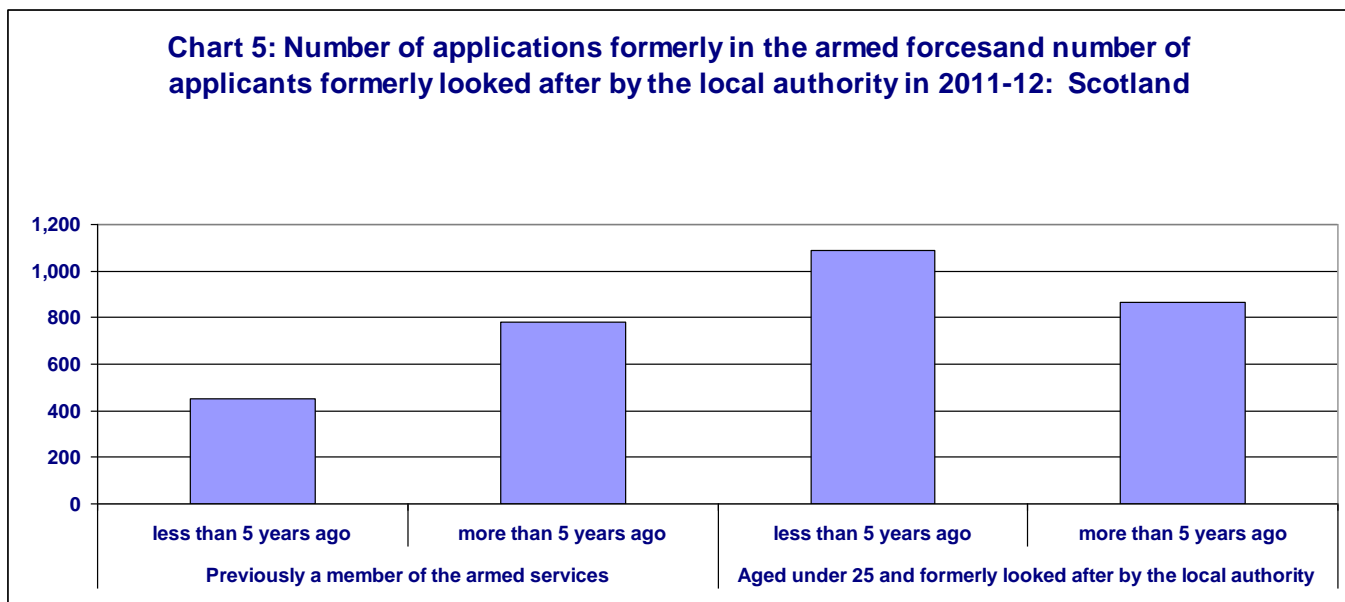


- 3.19. The proportion of homeless applications by ethnic group has remained unchanged since 2007-08. From Chart 4, in 91.8% of applications in 2011-12, the main applicant was recorded as White, 1.2% were recorded as Black, Black Scottish or Black British, 1.3% were recorded as Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British and 2.7% as in other ethnic groups. An ethnic group was not recorded for 3% of all applicants.
- 3.20. In 2011-12, 412 applicants described themselves as a gypsy/ traveller. However, it is important to note that no response was given to this question for 999 applicants in 2011-12, so the number of gypsy/ travellers applying for assistance may be understated slightly.



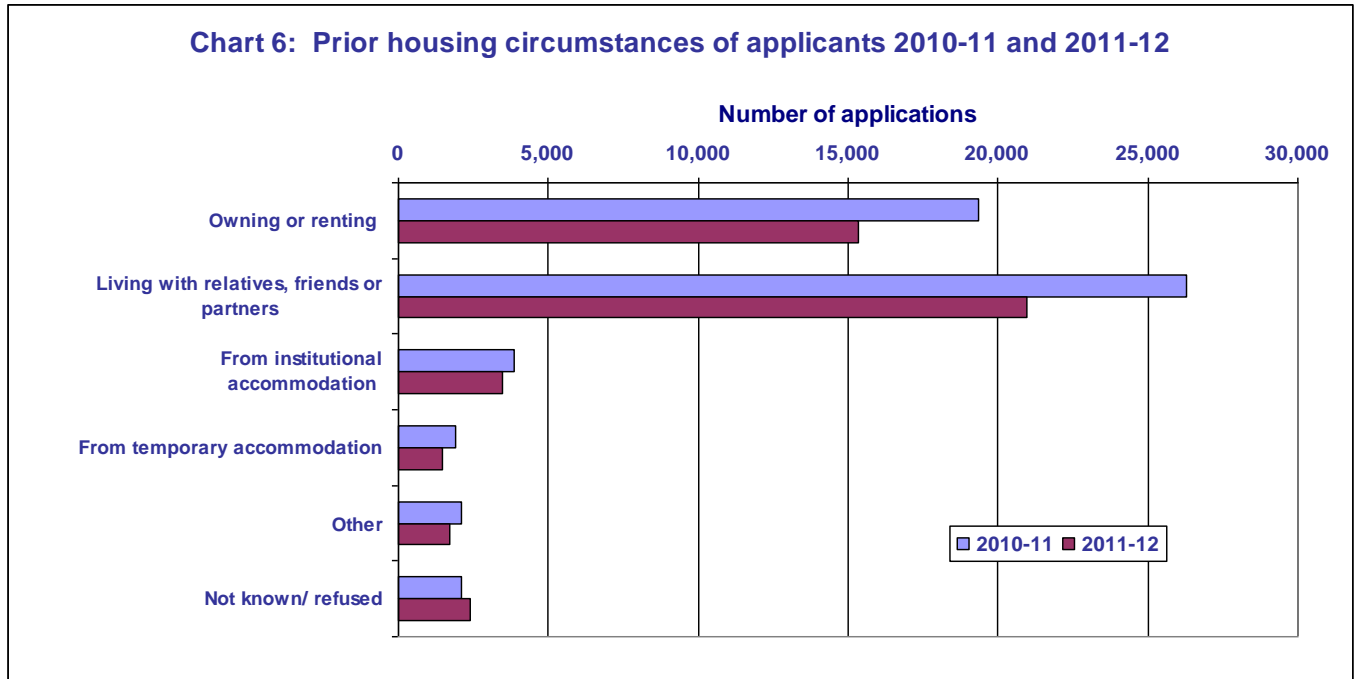


- 3.21. In 2011-12, 1,236 homeless applicants had a household member who had previously been in the armed forces – the lowest number recorded to date. Of these, 453 had been in the armed forces less than 5 years ago and 783 more than 5 years ago. (Chart 5) It should be noted that, for 1,986 applications, the response to the question asking about service in the armed forces was ‘not known/ refused’.
- 3.22. In the same period, 1,956 applicants aged under 25 had a household member who had been formerly looked after by the local authority, of which 1,089 had been looked after within five years of making their homelessness application. (Chart 5). This was the lowest number of applications received from formerly looked-after people since recording began in 2007-08. It should be noted that for 1,377 applications, ‘not known/ refused’ was the response when asked if a member of the applicant household had been previously looked after by the local authority.



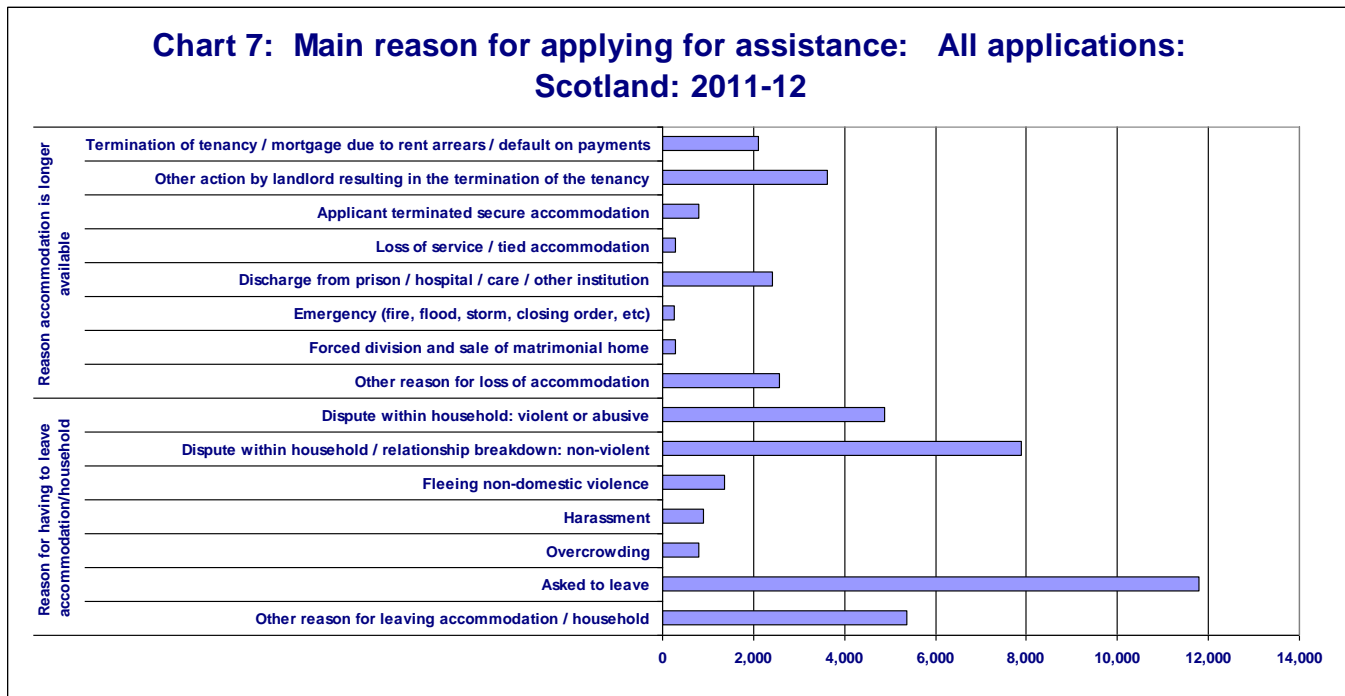
Prior circumstances of applicants

3.23. Of the 45,322 homelessness application in 2011-12, 20,951 (46%) had been living with friends and relatives, while 15,324 (34%) had been living in their own accommodation (i.e. which they either rented or owned). (Table 3 and Chart 6).



Reasons for homelessness

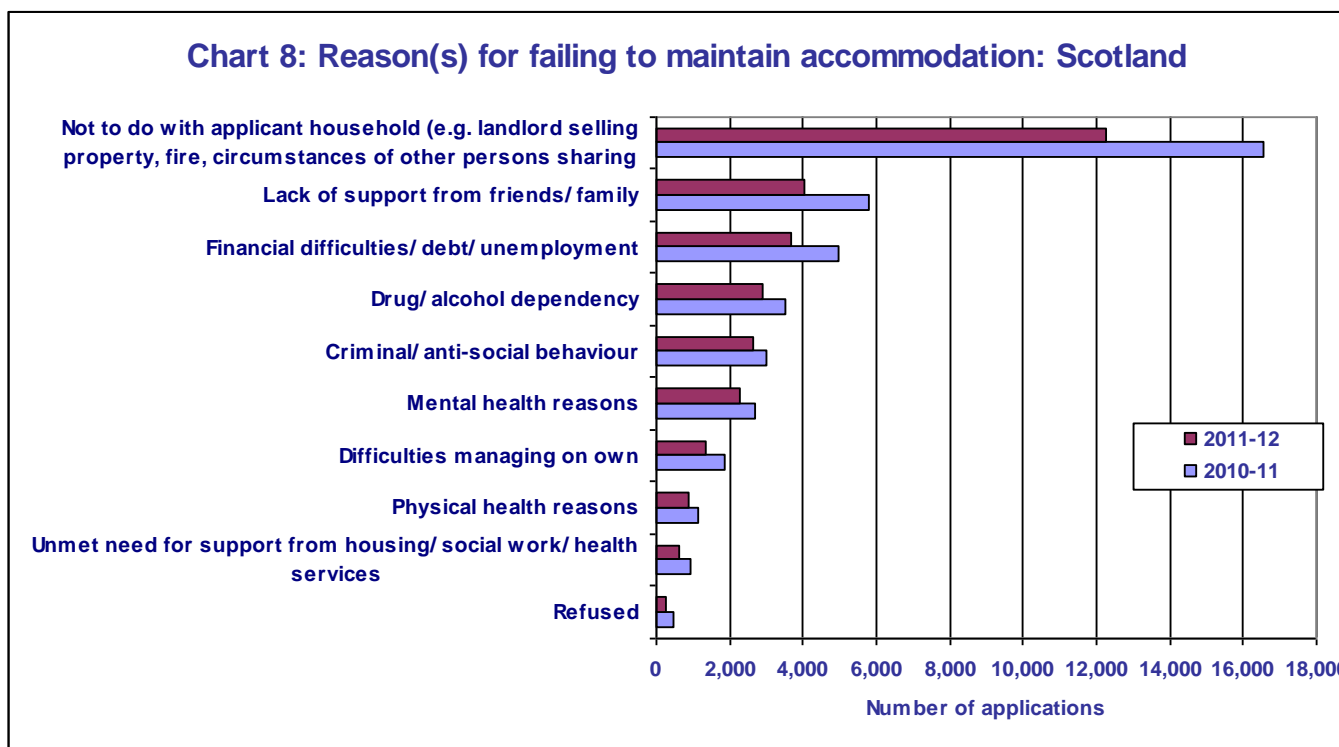
3.24. The main reasons for applying as homeless have remained unchanged over the past year. Relationship breakdown is the main cause of homelessness applications. This is reflected in the high numbers of applicants who cite a dispute within the household (28% of all applications in 2011-12) or being asked to leave (26% of 2011-12 applications). (Table 4 and Chart 9). Rent arrears or mortgage default account for around 5% of all homelessness applications in 2011-12, while 5% of applications are from those leaving prison/ hospital/ care or some other institution.



3.25. In addition to the main reason for homelessness the statistical return also allows applicants to identify factors which have also contributed to their homelessness. This reflects the fact that the causes of homelessness can be complex and not the result of a single incident or event. In 2011-12 additional contributory reasons were recorded for 52% of applications.

3.26. Of those cases where there was an additional factor contributing to homelessness:-

- In over half of these (52%) ‘not to do with the applicant household’ such as landlord selling the property, fire, circumstances of other persons sharing the property, harassment by others – contributed to homelessness;.
- In 17% of these cases lack of support from friends and family was an additional factor;
- In 15% of these cases ‘financial difficulties, debt or unemployment’ was an additional factor;
- In 12% of these cases drug or alcohol dependency was an additional factor.

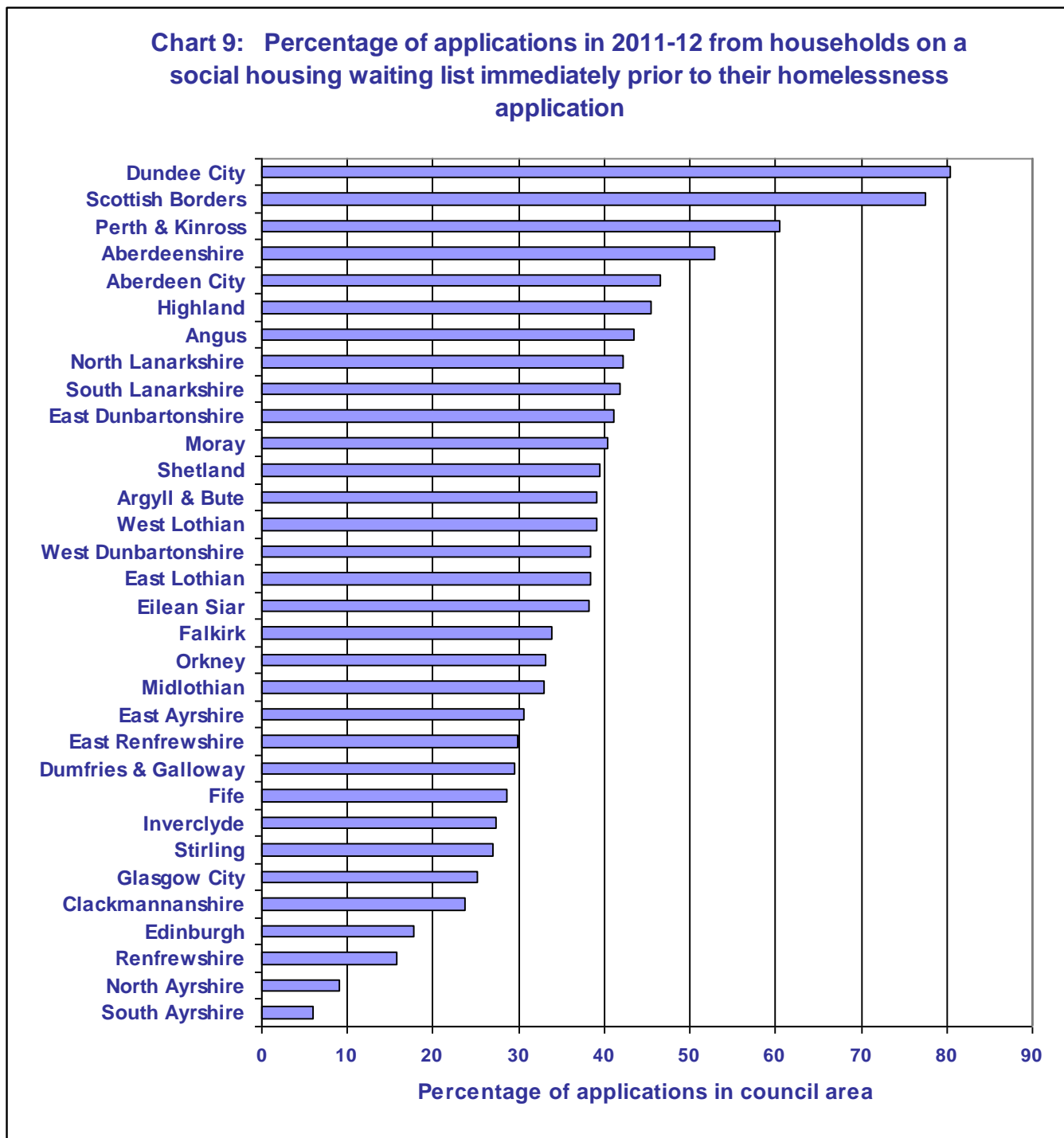


Financial and economic reasons for homelessness applications

- 3.27. There was a 29% reduction between 2010-11 and 2011-12 in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a local authority, a reduction (of 20%) in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a private landlord and a reduction (of 39%) in those presenting as homeless because of mortgage default. (Table 5a)
- 3.28. The number presenting as homeless because of the forced division and sale of the matrimonial home dropped substantially from 725 in 2007-08, to 374 in 2008-09. Since then there have been around 340 applications per year due to forced divisions. During 2011-12, this reduced further to only 253 applications, a reduction of 24% on the previous year.
- 3.29. During 2011-12, there has been an increase (of 9%, 17 applications) in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a housing association.
- 3.30. In 2011-12, there were 2,106 applications (5% of applications) which cited rent arrears or mortgage default as the main reason for the application (Table 4). In all, 3,655 applications stated that financial difficulties/ debt/ unemployment were a contributory factor (Table 5d). The number of applications which gave financial difficulties as a contributing factor fell by 26% between 2010-11 and 2011-12.

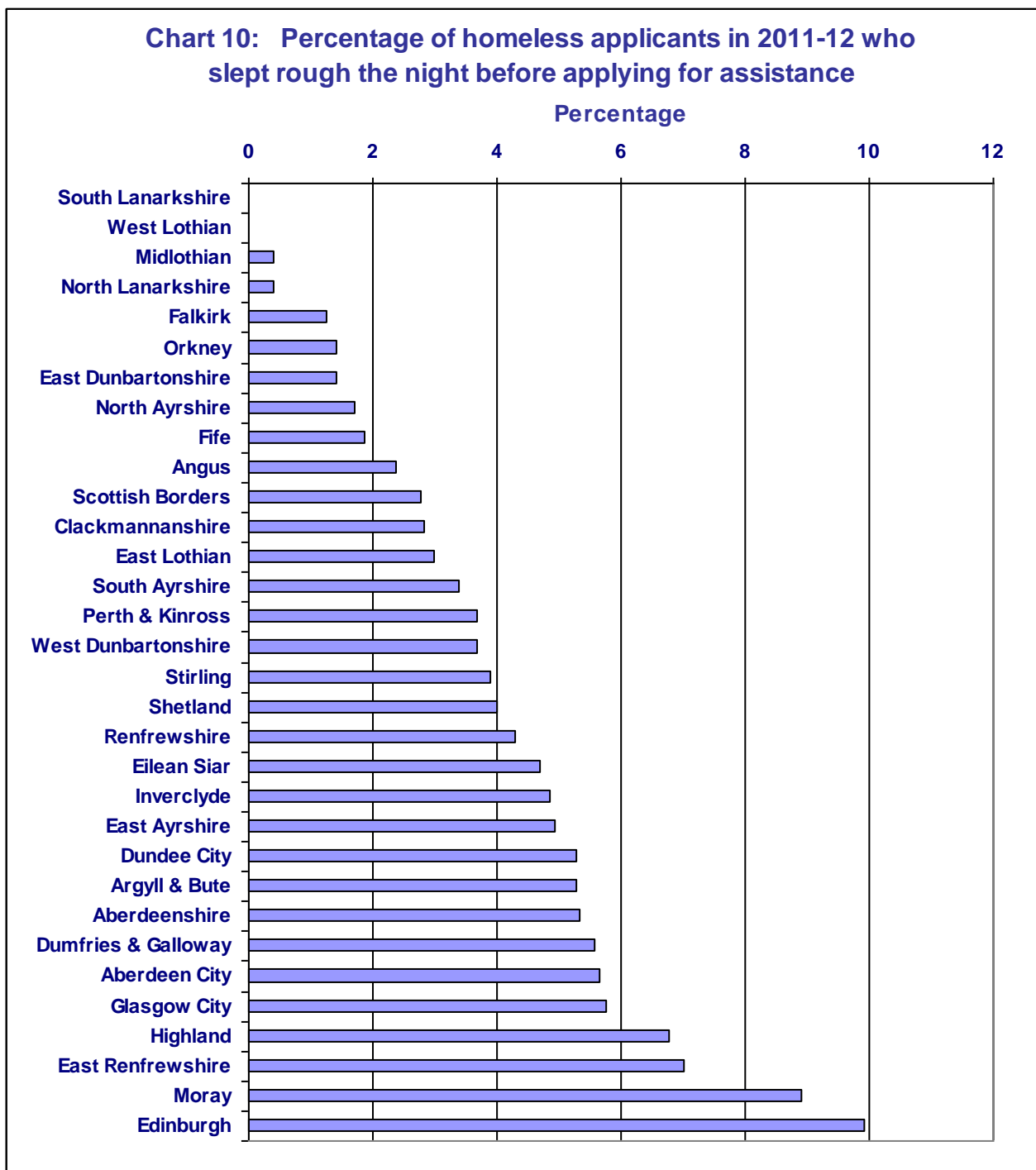
Applicants on waiting lists

3.31. In 2011-12, 34% of homelessness applications were from households on a social housing waiting list immediately prior to their homelessness application. This proportion varied widely between councils from 80% in Dundee to 6% in South Ayrshire. (Chart 9) The response was 'Unknown/Refused' for 826 of the 45,322 cases in 2011-12.



Rough sleeping

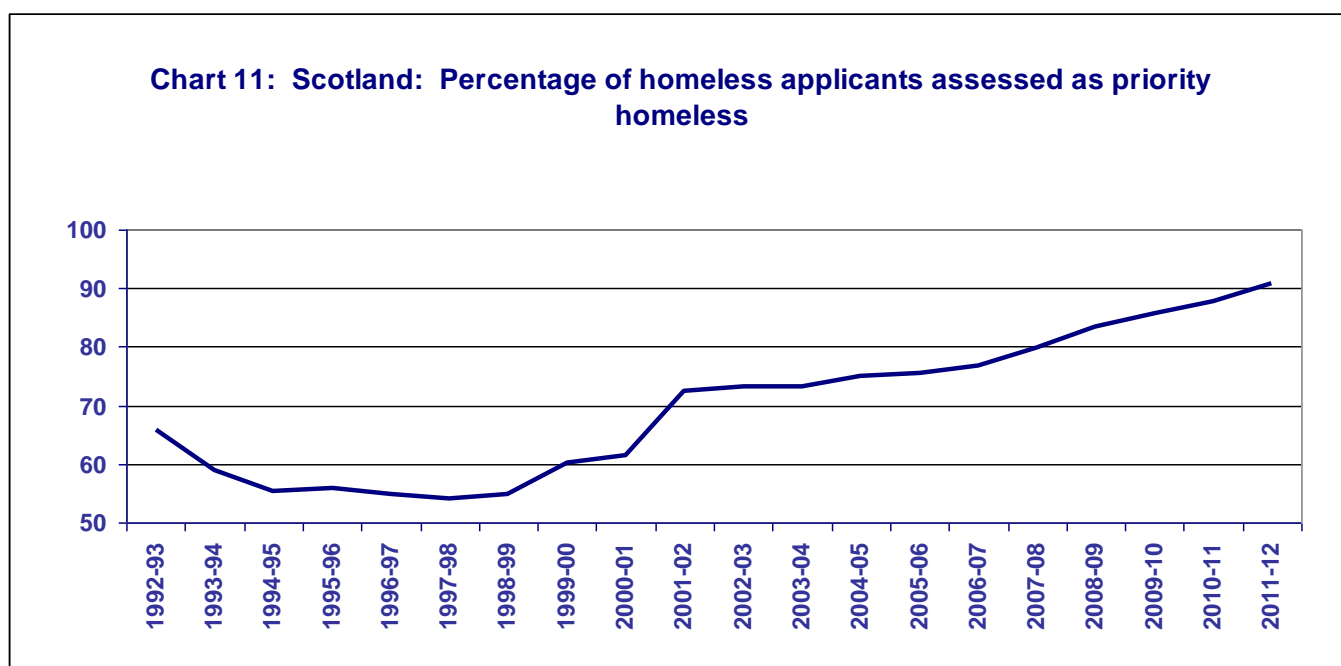
3.32. In 2011-12, 4% of applicants (1,931 in total or 161 per month) slept rough the night before applying for assistance. The incidence of rough sleeping among homeless applicants was highest in Edinburgh (437 cases or 10% of applications) and Moray (46 cases, 9%) while fewer than 1% of applicants were recorded as sleeping rough the night before application in North Lanarkshire. South Lanarkshire and West Lothian reported no rough sleepers. Fife Council has seen a marked decrease in the number of applicants who slept rough the night before applying (74 cases in 2011-12 compared with 373 cases in 2010-11). (Chart 10)



## 4. Assessments

### The national indicator

- 4.1. Table 1 provides the main summary statistics on the progress of homelessness applications, analysed by the year in which the application was received by the council. The year of application is also the basis by which we measure progress against the national indicator – “*Improve access to suitable housing options for those in housing need*”<sup>4</sup>. However, it takes time for councils to assess a homelessness application. As a consequence, 1,283 applications in 2011-12 have yet to be assessed.
- 4.2. Of the 45,322 applications in 2011-12 for which assessment details have been received, 34,302 were assessed as homeless or potentially homeless and 31,183 were assessed as priority need. (Table 1). Those with a priority assessment represent 91% of those assessed as homeless, an increase of three percentage points over 2010-11. The percentage of homeless assessed as priority has increased by 18 percentage points since 2003-04 and by 14 percentage points since 2006-07.



- 4.3. To provide a clearer picture of patterns of assessment the remainder of this section presents analyses of assessments based on the year the assessment was made, rather than the year of application.
- 4.4. In 2011-12, councils assessed 35,515 applications as either homeless or threatened with homelessness. This is a decrease of 6,443 (a 15% decrease) since 2010-11. The reduction in assessments reflects the reduction in applications discussed in the previous section.

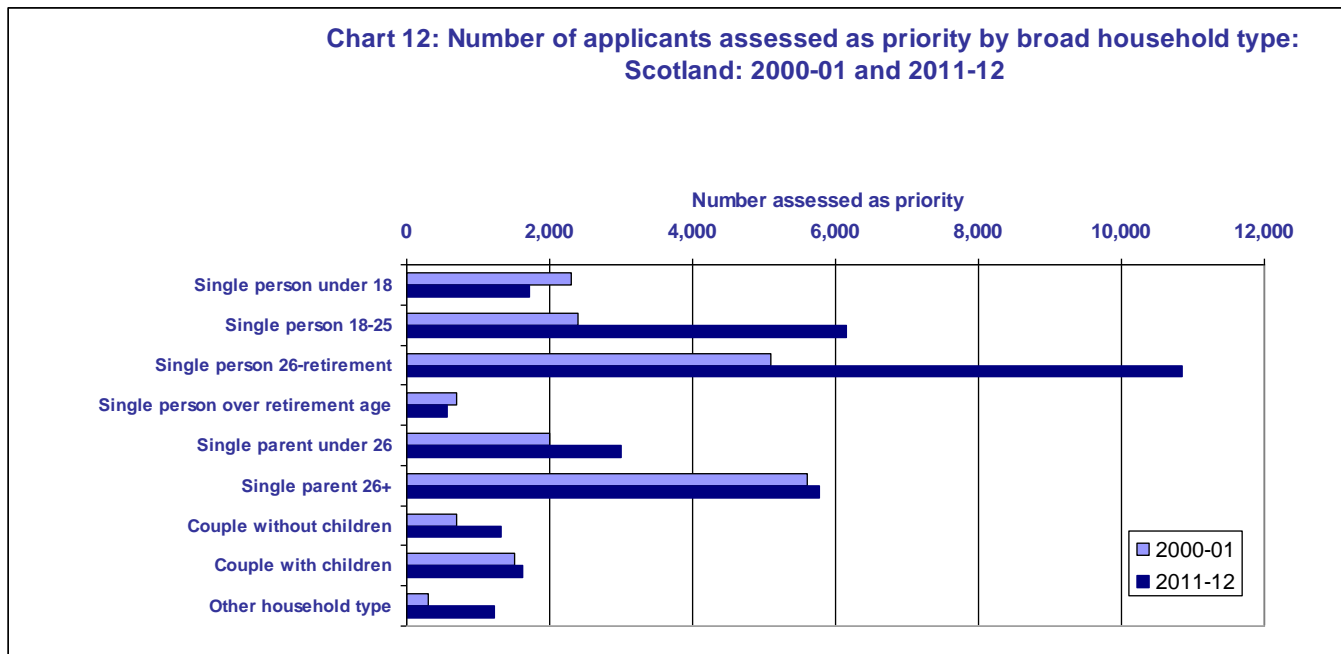
### The 2012 homelessness commitment: National picture and impact

- 4.5. The Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003 set the objective that by 31 December 2012 all homeless applicants would be entitled to settled accommodation. This objective is generally referred to as the 2012 homelessness commitment. At present, those with a priority assessment are entitled to settled accommodation, while those assessed as non-priority are entitled to temporary accommodation, advice and assistance only. Progress towards the commitment can be tracked by the number and proportion of homeless applicants assessed as priority; with the aim that 100% of homeless will be assessed as priority by 31 December 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Further information is available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms/indicator/housingneed>.

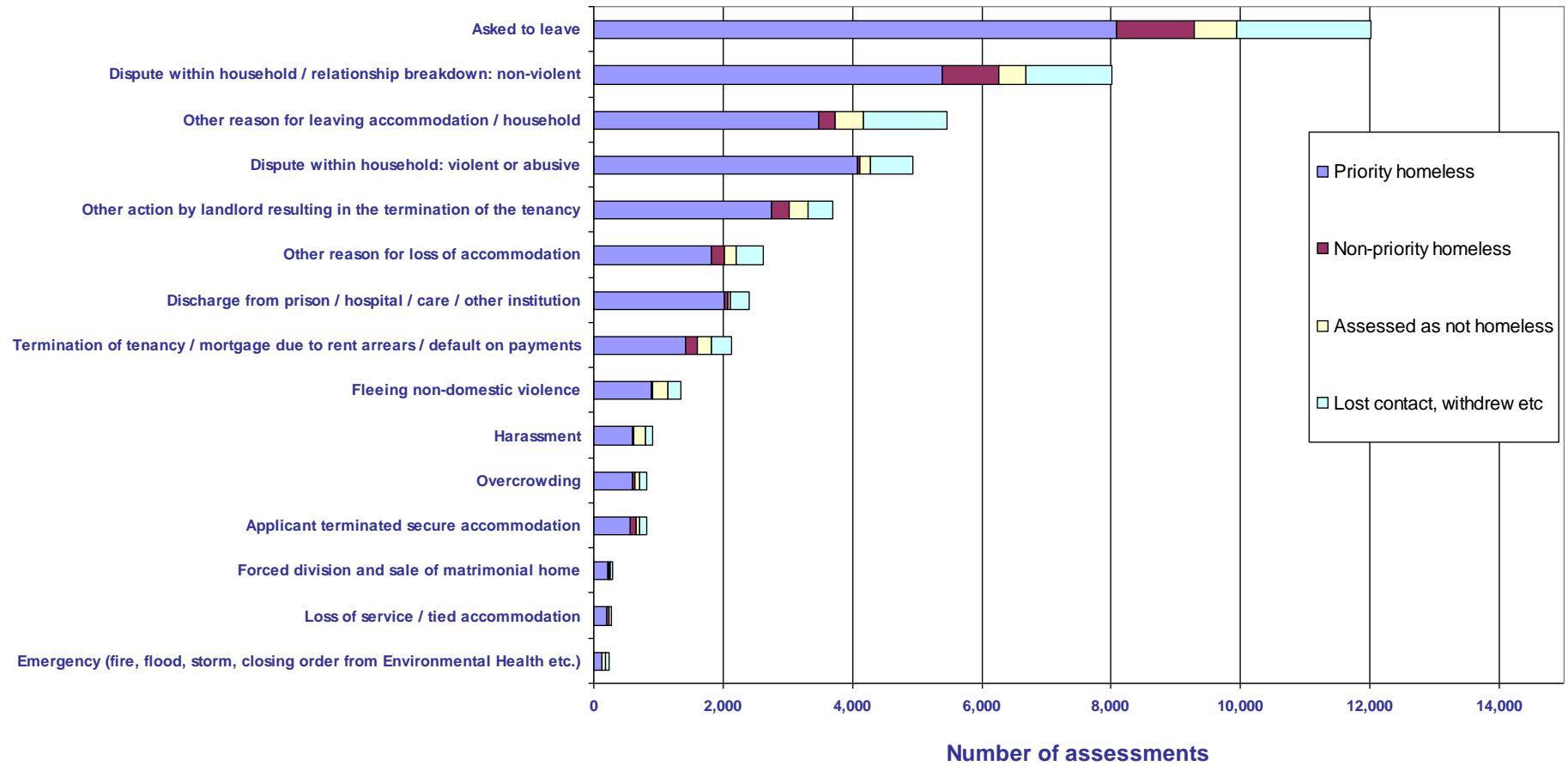


- 4.6. Of the 35,515 homeless assessments in 2011-12, 32,243 (91%) were assessed as priority need. Nationally the *proportion* of homeless/ threatened with homelessness assessed as priority has increased in each year since 2002-03.
- 4.7. Chart 12 shows the impact of the move towards the 2012 commitment on the number and characteristics of priority households. In 200-01, the largest group in priority need were single parent households with parent aged 26 or over. By 2011-12, single people aged between 26 and retirement were the largest priority group, their numbers having increased from a little over 5,000 in 2000-01 to just under 11,000 in 2011-12.



- 4.8. As the number and proportion of priority assessments has increased the number of non-priority assessments has fallen – from around 10,800 in 2002-03 to just under 3,300 in 2011-12. Table 6d shows that, of the 3,272 non-priority homeless assessments in 2011-12, 2,447 (75%) were single male households. A further 649 (20%) were single females, with another 126 (4%) being couples without children and the remaining 50 being other households without children.
- 4.9. Homelessness legislation also prescribes particular circumstances in which a homeless household should be accorded priority. Reflecting this (Chart 13 and Table 6c) shows that:
- Of the 4,112 applications assessed as homeless in 2011-12 where the main reason for presenting as homeless was a violent or abusive dispute within the household, 4,072 (99%) were assessed as priority homeless.
  - Of the 611 homeless households where the main reason for presenting as homeless was harassment, 592 (97%) were accorded priority.
  - Of 913 homeless households fleeing non-domestic violence, 900 (99%) were assessed as priority.
  - There were 230 households assessed as homeless where the main reason for presenting was the loss of service/ tied accommodation, of whom 203 (88%) were assessed as priority.

Chart 13: Applications assessed in 2011-12 by main reason for application: Scotland



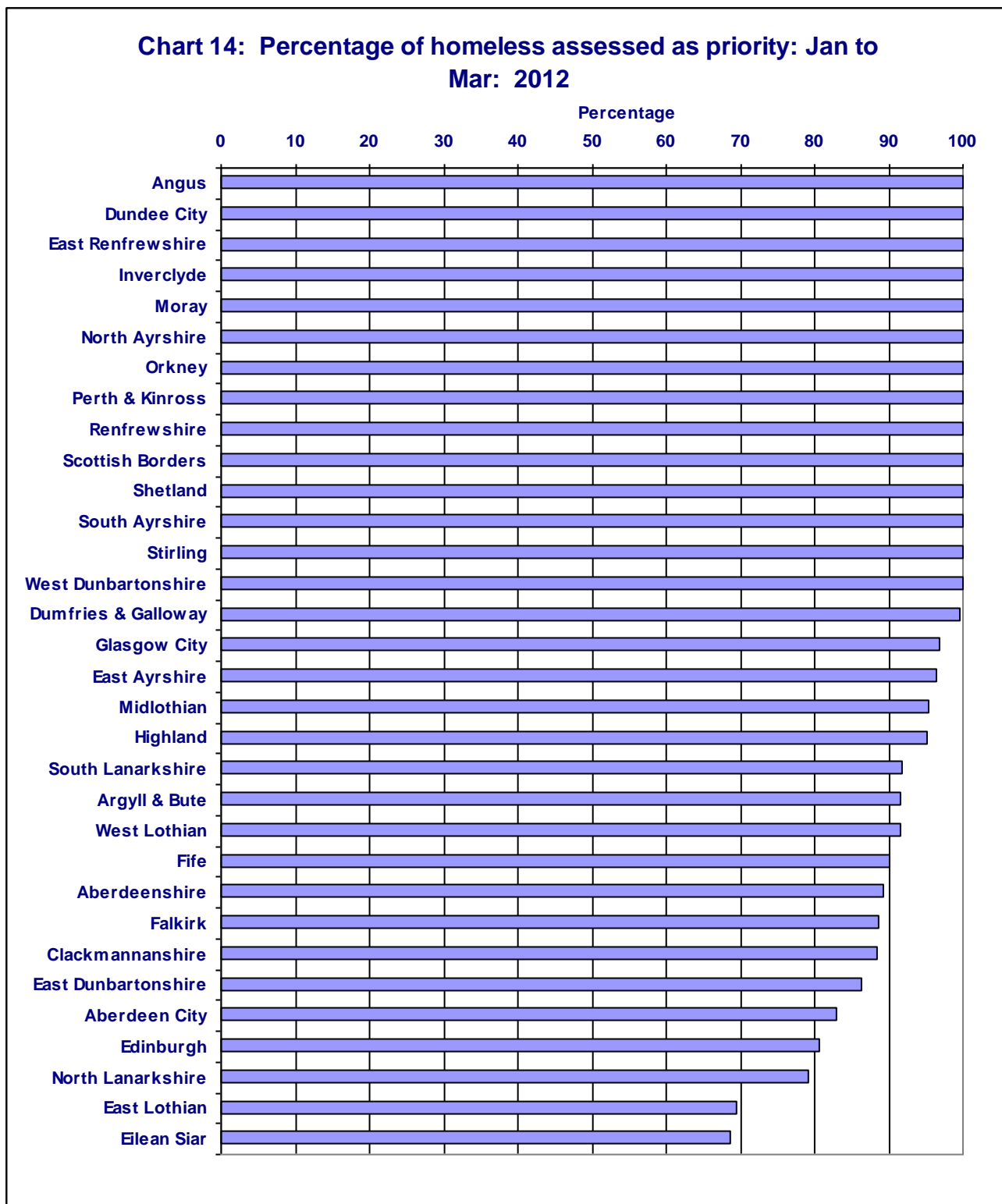
The 2012 homelessness commitment: Progress by local authority area

- 4.10. In their December 2005 statement on progress towards the 2012 commitment Scottish Ministers chose not to prescribe nationally the ways in which priority categories should be extended. Instead the Government left it to individual councils to set their own plans and to widen priority categories according to local policy<sup>5</sup>. Paragraph 4.14 below discusses some of the factors which may have affected local policies.
- 4.11. Table 6a shows each council's progress towards the 2012 commitment annually from 2009-10. As we near the December 2012 target date the proportion assessed as priority can change markedly from quarter to quarter as councils review and update their policies. Table 6b gives the quarterly position for each council over the past two years and Chart 14 shows the position in the latest quarter. Key points are:-
- In the latest quarter, January – March 2012:-
    - 14 local authorities assessed 100% of homeless as priority;
    - 9 local authorities assessed between 90% and 100% of homeless as priority;
    - 6 local authorities assessed between 70% and 80% of homeless as priority; and
    - 3 local authorities assessed under 80% of homeless as priority.
  - The 14 authorities which assessed 100% of homeless as priority in the latest quarter were Angus, Dundee, Orkney, Renfrewshire, Stirling and West Dunbartonshire - which abolished the priority need test over a year ago, together with East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Moray, North Ayrshire, Perth and Kinross, Scottish Borders, Shetland, South Ayrshire and West Dunbartonshire.
  - Nine local authorities assessed 90% or more of homeless as priority and these were Dumfries and Galloway (99%), Glasgow (97%), East Ayrshire (96%), Midlothian (95%), Highland (95%), South Lanarkshire (92%), Argyll and Bute (92%), West Lothian (92%) and Fife (90%).
  - Six local authorities assessed between 80% and 90% of homeless as priority and these were Aberdeenshire (89%), Falkirk (89%), Clackmannanshire (88%), East Dunbartonshire (86%), Aberdeen City (83%) and Edinburgh (81%).
  - The 3 authorities which assessed under 80% of homeless as priority in 2011-12 were East Lothian (69%), Eilean Siar (69%) and North Lanarkshire (79%).
- 4.12. Of the 18 local authorities which did not assess 100% of homeless households as priority in the January – March 2012 quarter progress towards meeting the target over the past year has been as follows:
- In four local authorities, the proportion assessed as priority need is less than in the same quarter one year ago. These authorities are Eilean Siar (-11 percentage points), Edinburgh (-4%), North Lanarkshire (-3%) and East Dunbartonshire (-1%).
  - In five local authorities, the proportion assessed as priority need has increased by between zero and two percentage points. These authorities are Aberdeenshire (0%), West Lothian (1%), Argyll & Bute (1%), Clackmannanshire (1%) and Aberdeen City (2%).
  - In nine local authorities, the proportion assessed as priority need has increased by three or more percentage points. These councils are Glasgow City (4%), Highland (5%), Midlothian (5%), Fife (6%), Falkirk (7%), South Lanarkshire (7%), East Lothian (7%), Dumfries & Galloway (9%) and East Ayrshire (9%).
- 4.13. For small councils such as Eilean Siar small differences in the number assessed as priority can have a big impact on the percentage assessed as priority. Thus there is considerable quarter to quarter variability in the % priority in Eilean Siar. Over the past 2 years this has varied from 88% of homeless assessed as priority in July- Sept 2010 down to 56% in Oct-Dec 2011.

<sup>5</sup> The statement can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/21133010/30107>.

The statement also set interim targets for each council. Progress against the interim targets was reported in the [Homelessness Statistics Bulletin 2008-09](#).

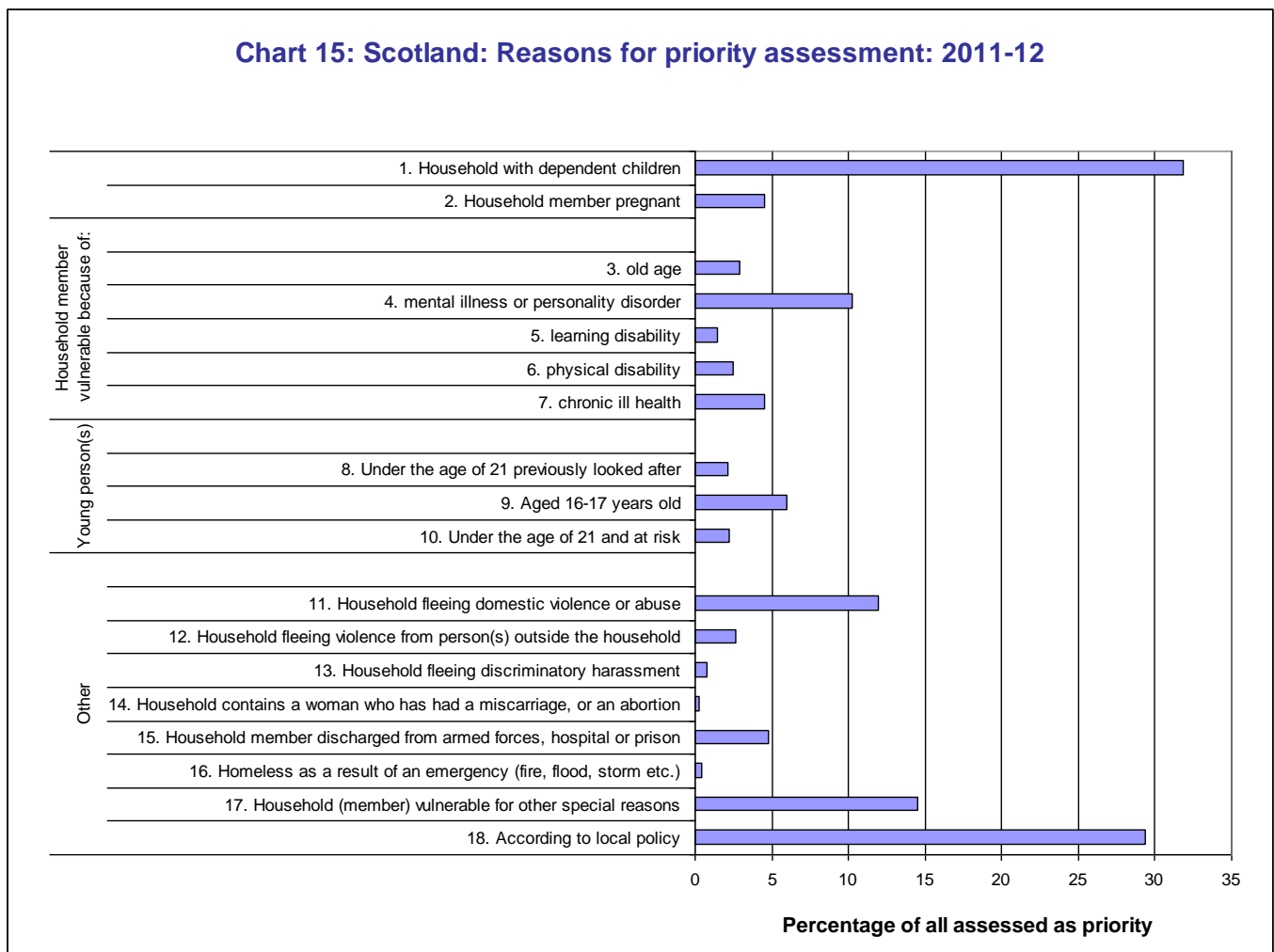
- 4.14. As noted in paragraph 4.10 councils have been free to determine the speed at which they move towards the target of assessing all homeless as priority. In addition to councils' own policies and priorities, there are a number of factors which will have affected councils' decisions over the period since the commitment was entered into. These factors may also continue to affect decisions in the period to December 2012. These factors include:
- *The supply of available lets in the local authority area:* In some areas councils may have judged that at particular times they had insufficient lets to meet the additional needs for social housing for priority homeless households from widening the priority criteria when set against the needs of others to whom they had a statutory duty to re-house. This may be due to a shortage of supply in some areas or difficulty in accessing a sufficient supply of lets from some RSL partners.
  - *The impact of homelessness prevention.* Reductions in homelessness from increased prevention reduces the total need for social lets for homeless households. Over the period councils have adopted, developed and implemented housing options and prevention work at different times and at different speeds. Over the past few years following the formation of the housing options hubs, homelessness prevention has had a significant impact in most local authority areas. It is notable that in the last year, while the percentage of homeless assessed as priority has increased the *number* of priority assessments decreased in 26 of Scotland's 32 local authorities.
  - *The need for and availability of temporary accommodation.* Once a priority need assessment is made, local authorities have a duty to provide temporary accommodation until suitable settled accommodation can be secured. As a result, priority need cases may spend much longer in temporary accommodation. For some local authorities the pace at which priority need categories were extended may have been constrained by the need to procure additional units of suitable temporary accommodation.
- 4.15. The Scottish Parliament's Infrastructure and Capital Investment Committee's recent inquiry into the 2012 commitment gives a useful insight into the issues surrounding the 2012 commitment. The written evidence provided by local authorities and other bodies details the types of issues which councils have faced, and are facing, in moving towards meeting the target. All this information can be found on the Scottish Parliament's website at [ICI Committee Evidence and Report](#).



4.16. For applicants assessed as priority, councils record reasons why the household has priority. Councils must identify at least one reason for the priority assessment, but more than 1 reason can be given. In 2011-12, the main reasons for priority assessment were that the household had dependent children (32% of all priority assessments), the household was fleeing domestic violence or abuse (12%), mental illness or personality disorder of a household member (10%) and a household member vulnerable for other special reasons (15%). Nearly 30% of priority assessments in 2011-12 were because of local policy compared with 8% in 2007-08, the first year this category was identified in the statistics (Chart 15).

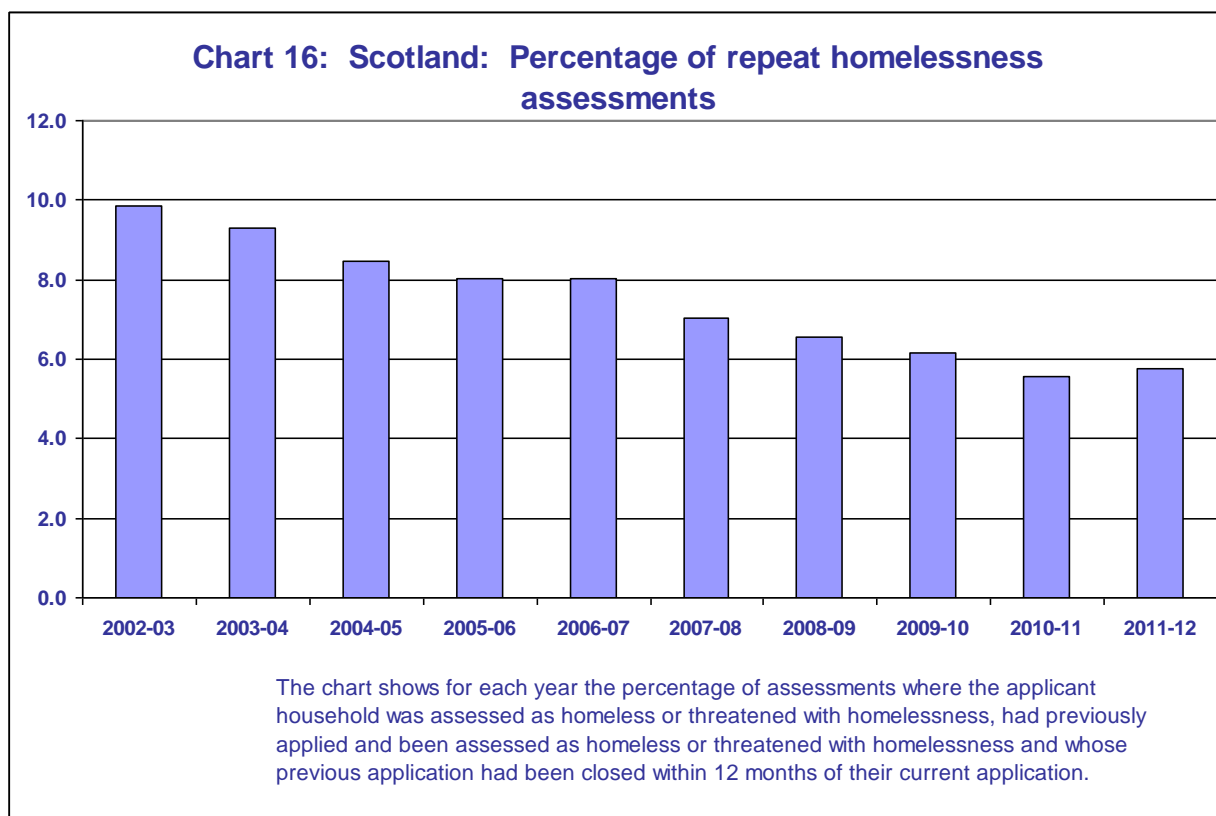
4.17. A consequence of extending priority assessments through local policies is that councils have moved towards the 100% target at different rates at different times. As explained in paragraph 4.10 above, the proportion 'according to local policy' has been growing as councils have developed and implemented local policies to extend the scope of priority assessments in moving to achieve the 2012 homelessness commitment.

**Chart 15: Scotland: Reasons for priority assessment: 2011-12**



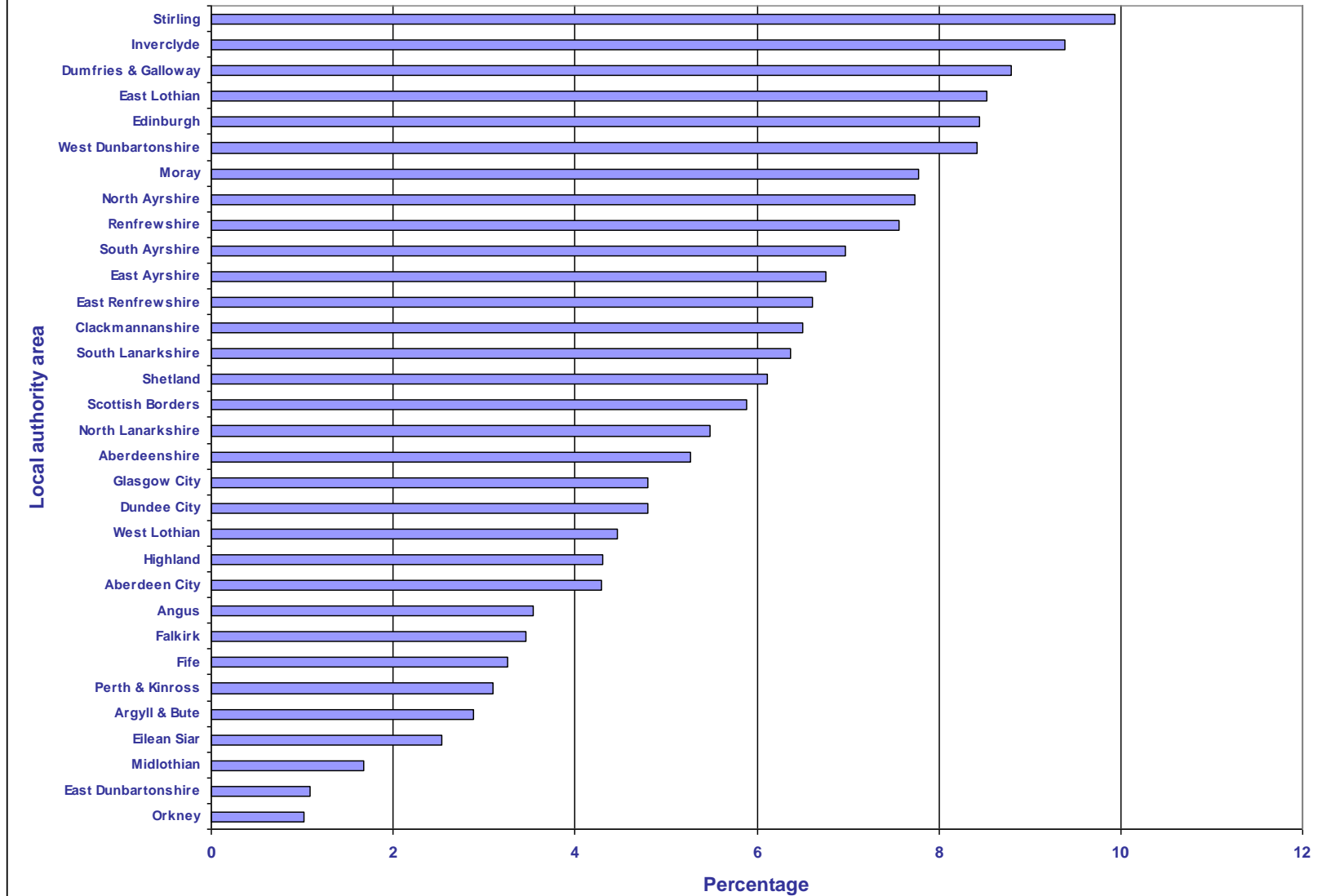
Repeat homelessness

- 4.18. The percentage of homeless assessments identified as repeat cases (i.e. where a previous application from the household had been closed less than 12 months before the current assessment<sup>6</sup>) has fallen from 9.8% in 2002-03 to 5.8% in 2011-12. Whilst the *proportion* of repeat cases has increased slightly (5.8% of homeless assessments were repeats in 2011-12 compared with 5.6% in 2010-11) the actual *number* of repeat cases has fallen over the past year (2,050 repeat cases in 2011-12 compared with 2,328 repeat cases in 2010-11). (Chart 16)
- 4.19. Comparing rates of repeat homelessness by household type, 9% of applications by single males were repeat applications, 6% of applications by single females were repeats, while single parents and couples with or without children had lower rates of repeat homelessness.
- 4.20. The rate of repeat homelessness varies by local authority area, from 9.9% in Stirling to around 1% in East Dunbartonshire and Orkney (Chart 17).



<sup>6</sup> To be classed as a repeat homelessness assessment the applicant household must (1) be assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness in both applications; (2) the previous case must have been closed within 12 months of the current assessment and ; (3) the adults and family circumstances also need to be the same in both applications.

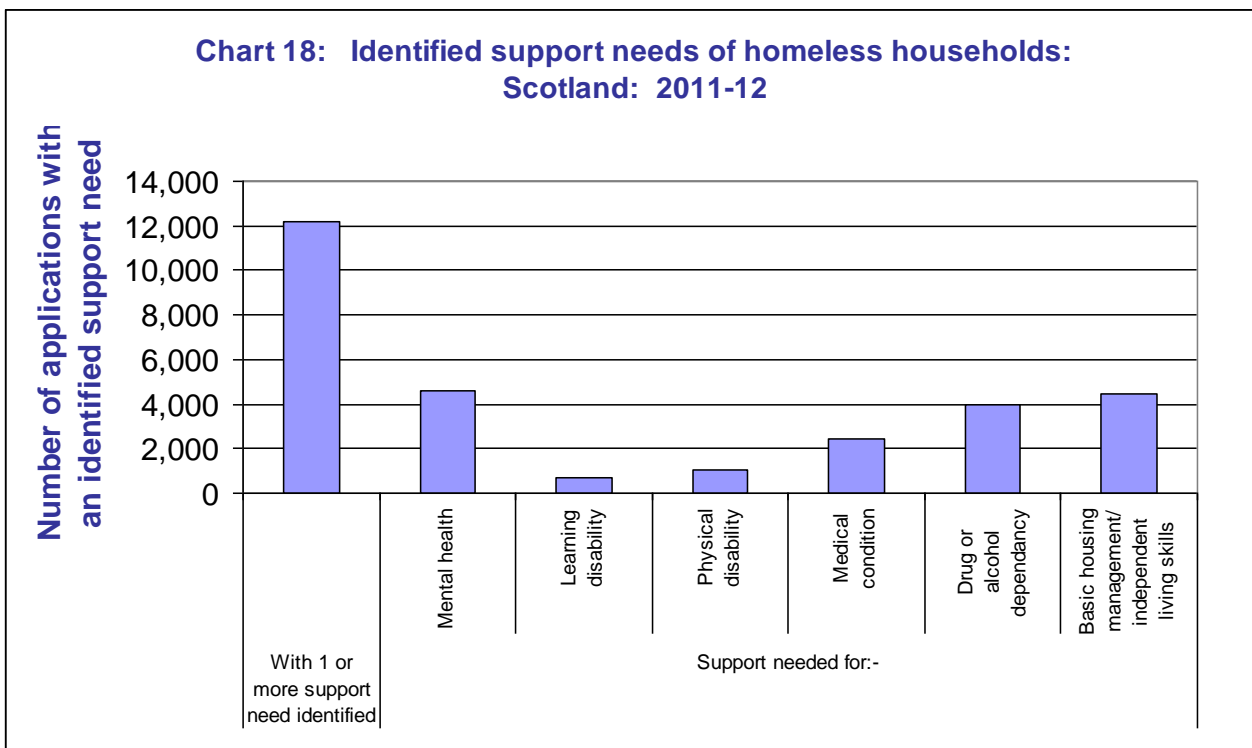
Chart 17: Repeat homelessness assessments as a percentage of all assessments by local authority area: 2011-12





Support needs of homeless households

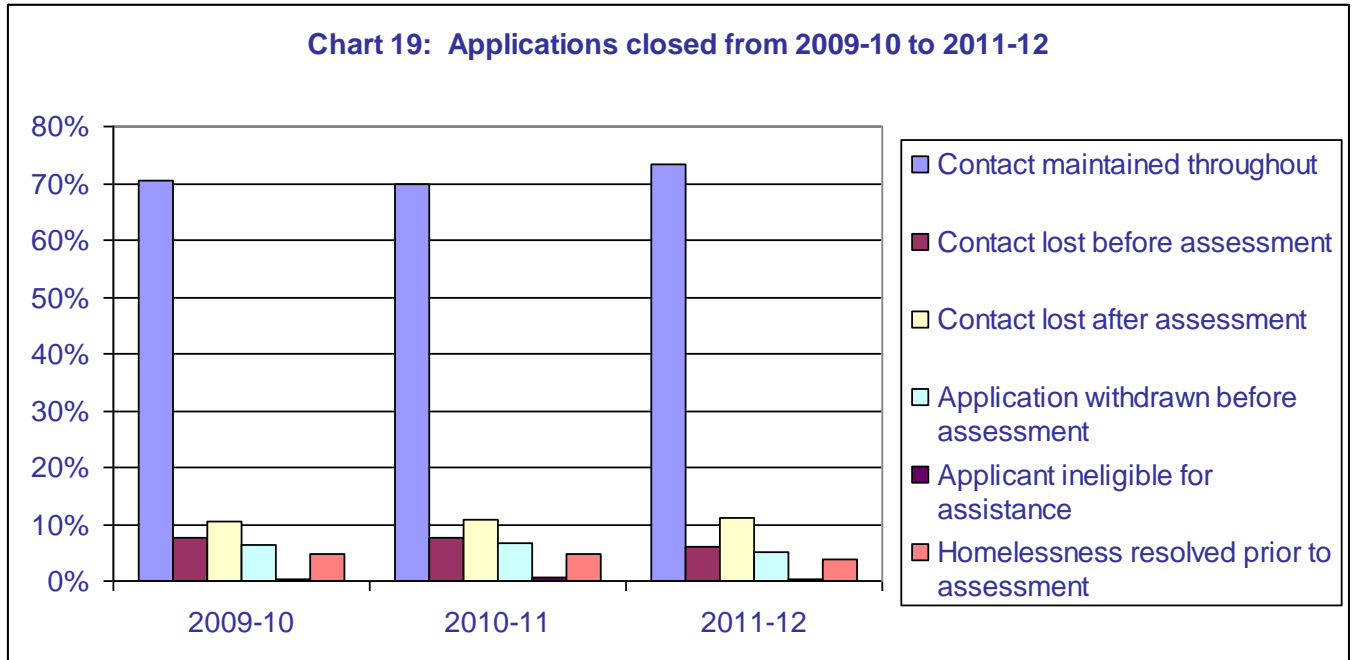
4.21. Of the 35,515 households assessed as homeless in 2011-12, 12,184 (34%) were assessed as having one or more support needs. (Table 7 and Chart 18) A higher proportion of applicants in priority need (37%) were assessed as having one or more support needs. Of those with support needs, 4,601 (13% of all assessed as homeless) required support because of mental health, 4,463 (13%) required support on skills for independent living and 4,000 (11%) required support because of alcohol or dependency problems.



**5. Outcomes**

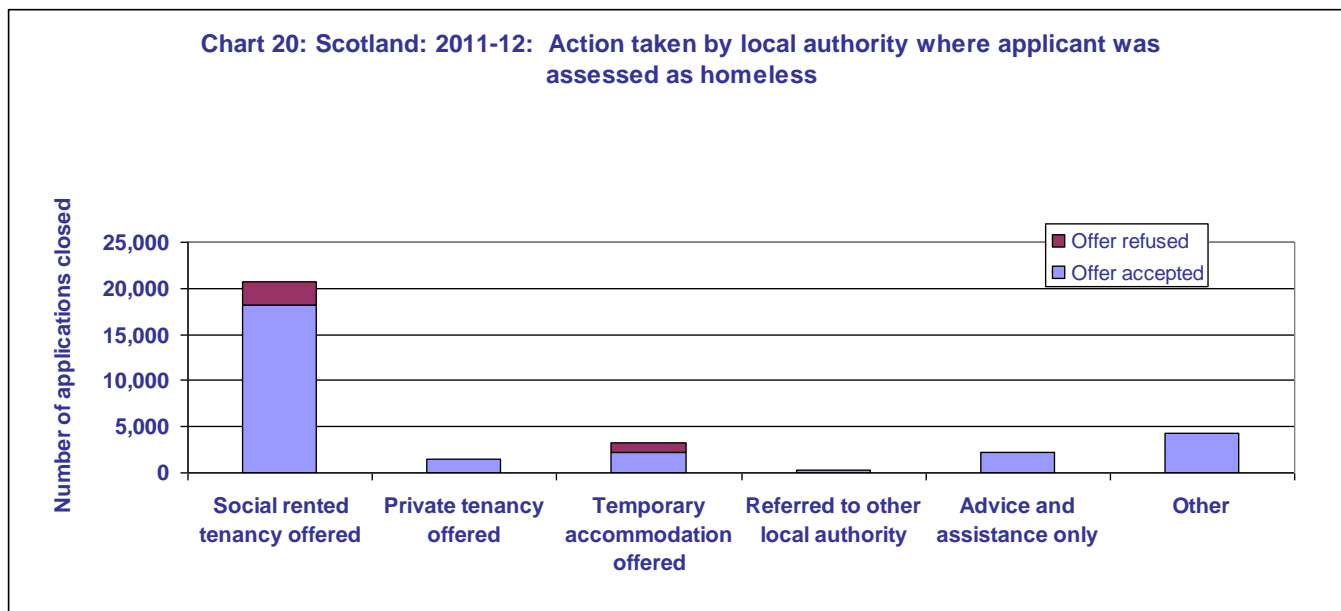
Contact maintained/ lost

5.1. In 2011-12, councils closed 47,748 cases. (Table 9a and Chart 19) Of these, contact was maintained until case closure for 35,014 applications (73% of cases). This was an increase of three percentage points over 2010-11. In 2011-12 contact was lost before assessment for 2,931(6% of) cases and was lost after an assessment in 5,380 (11% of) cases. The overall proportion of lost contacts has reduced by two percentage points between 2010-11 and 2011-12.



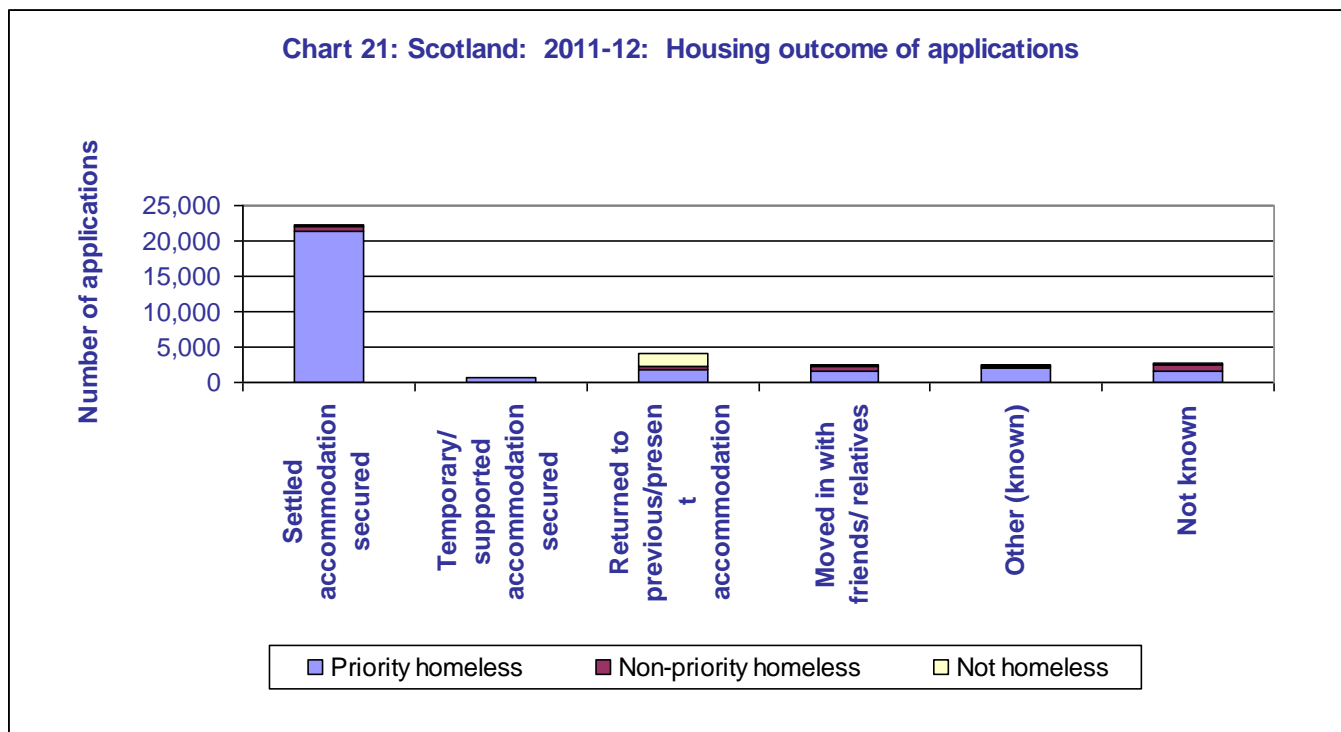
Accommodation offered and taken up

- 5.2. Chart 20 and Table 8c show the offers of accommodation and outcomes for the 32,154 cases assessed as homeless, where contact was maintained until the application reached its conclusion in 2011-12. Of these, 20,766 were offered a social rented tenancy, most of whom (18,187 cases or 88%) took up the offer. Temporary accommodation was offered to 3,234 households, of whom 2,200 (68%) took up the offer; and a private rented tenancy was offered to 1,433 households, almost all of whom (99%) accepted the offer.
- 5.3. The last actions of local authorities towards cases assessed as *priority homeless* remains unchanged from 2010-11 with 70% of cases being offered a social rented tenancy and 4% being offered a private rented sector let. (Table 8d)



Overall outcomes

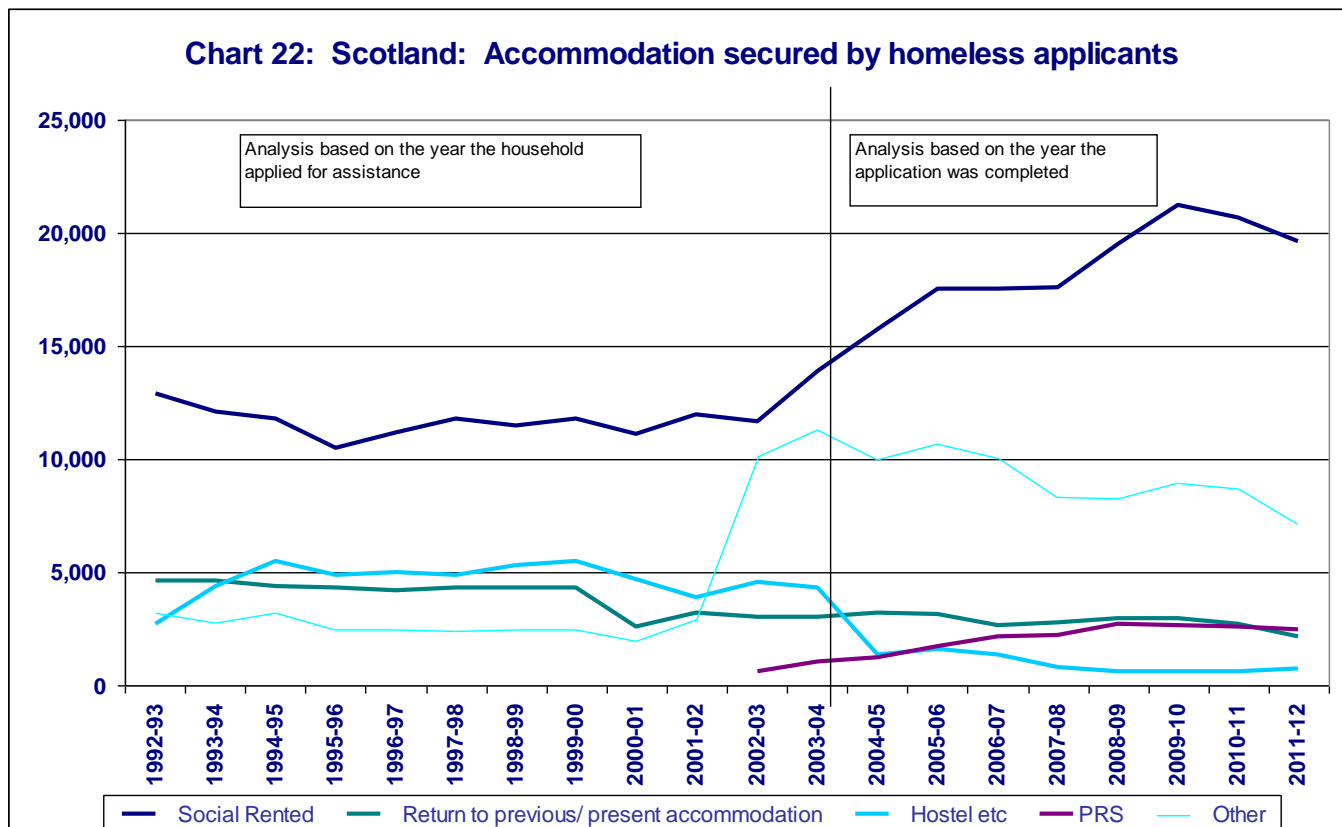
5.4. In 2011-12, settled accommodation was secured for 22,285 (61%) of the 35,014 applications where contact was maintained through to completion of the application. (Table 8b). Within this, 21,408 priority homeless applicants (73% of priority homeless) secured settled accommodation, 663 non-priority homeless (22% of non-priority homeless) and 214 who were assessed as not homeless (7% of those not homeless). This proportion of priority homeless applicants securing settled accommodation is unchanged from 2010-11.



5.5. The number of homeless households securing a social let from either a local authority or housing association increased from 11,664 in 2002-03 to a peak of 21,212 lets in 2009-10. The total number of social lets to homeless households has fallen back slightly and now stands at 19,602 in 2011-12. Comparing 2011-12 and 2002-03, there has been an increase of 7,943 (+68%) social lets to homeless households. This increase is partly due to more homeless households being assessed a priority need (an 11% increase over the same period), but it is also due to more homeless households securing a let as their outcome. (Chart 22 and Table 8a)

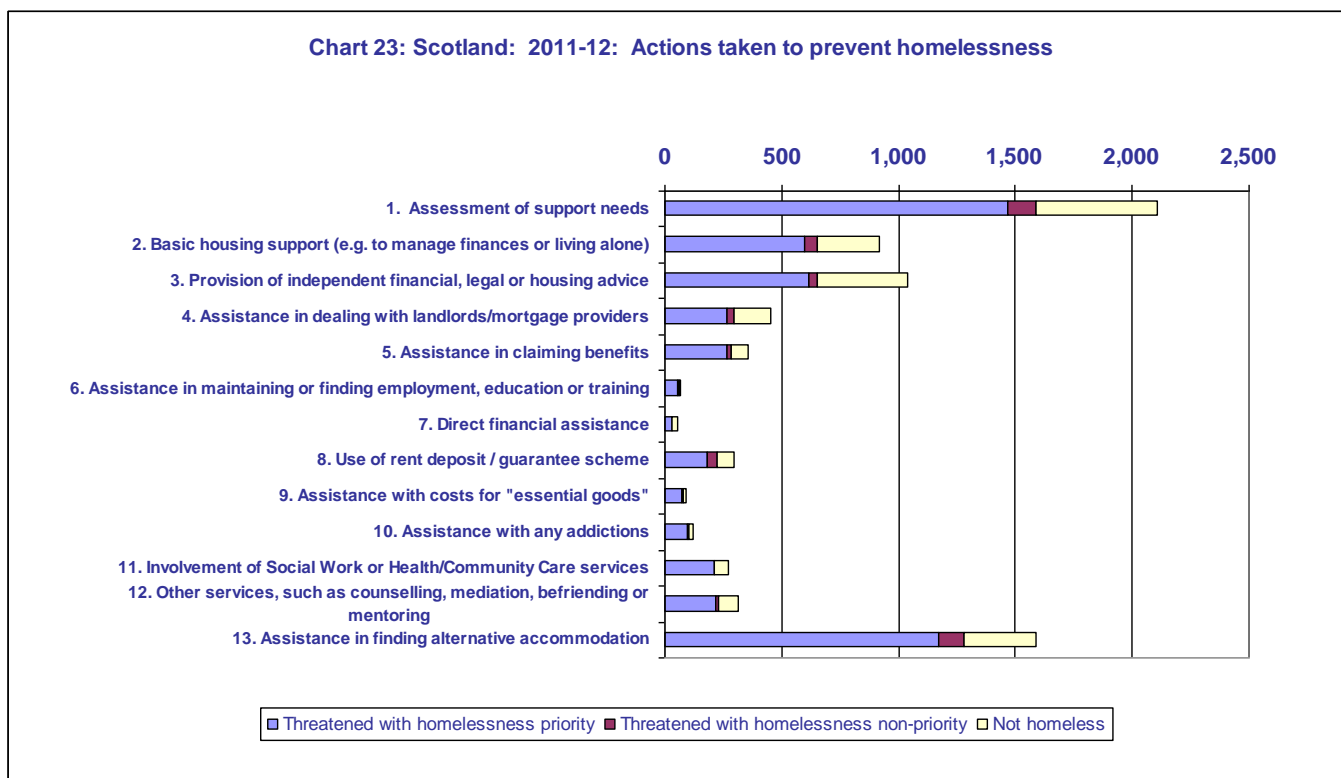
5.6. There has been a marked increase in the number of homeless households securing a housing association tenancy – increasing from 1,343 in 2002-03 to 7,534 by 2011-12. The increase in housing association lets to homeless households is partly explained by stock transfers in six local authority areas<sup>7</sup> to housing associations created for this purpose. For these local authorities, what would have been classified as local authority lets are now classed as housing association lets.

<sup>7</sup> The local authorities are Argyll & Bute, Dumfries and Galloway, Glasgow City, Eilean Siar (Western Isles), Inverclyde and Scottish Borders.



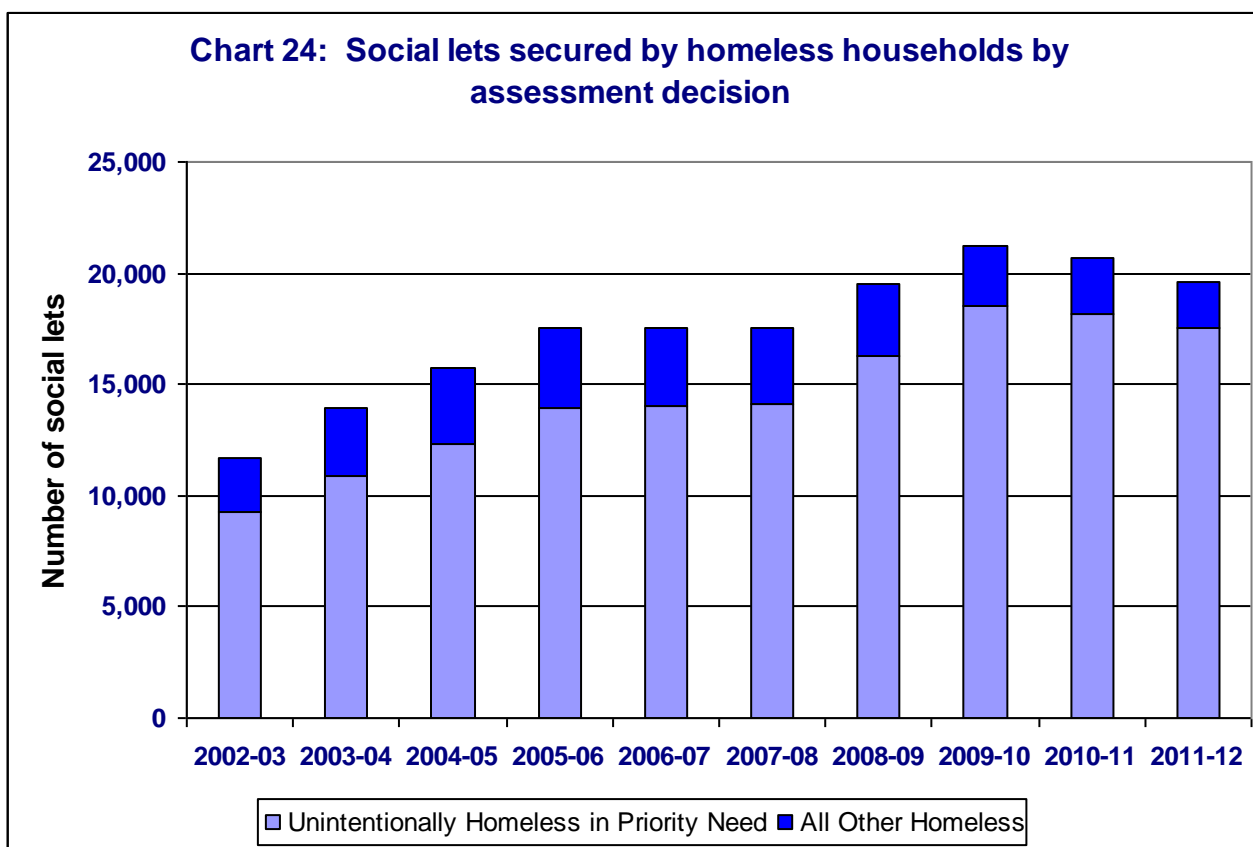
Action taken to prevent homelessness

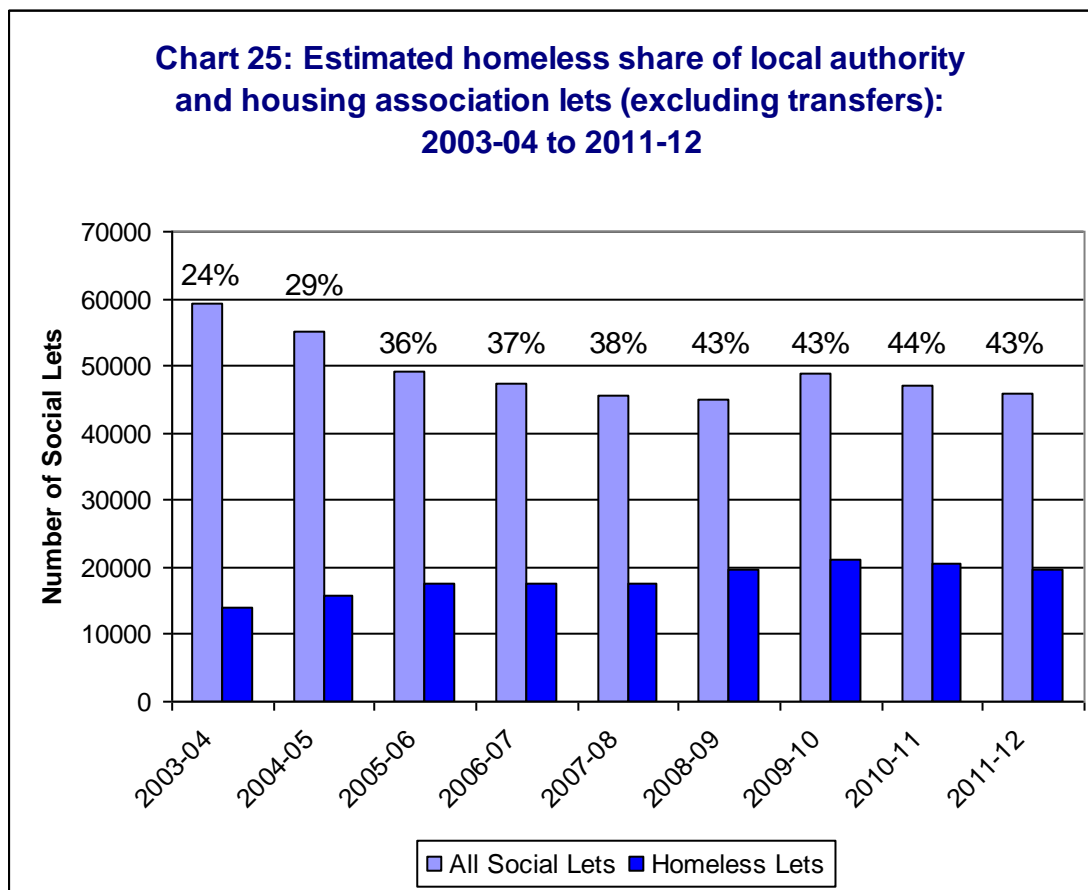
5.7. A question introduced from 1 April 2007 asks councils, at the time they close an application to identify action they took to prevent homelessness for households assessed as threatened with homelessness or assessed as not homeless. Councils can record more than one prevention activity for each application. Chart 23 shows prevention actions taken for the 6,299 households who were assessed as threatened with homelessness or not homeless and whose case was closed in 2011-12. Of these, 2,106 (33%) were provided with an assessment of their support needs, 1,591 (25%) were provided with assistance in finding alternative accommodation, 1,038 (16%) received independent financial, legal or housing advice, 917 (15%) received basic housing support, 454 (7%) received assistance in dealing with their landlord or mortgage provider, 355 (6%) had assistance in claiming benefits, 297 (5%) were assisted to use a rent deposit/ guarantee scheme, for 270 (4%) a Social Work/ Health/ or Community Care service was involved and services such as counselling or mediation were provided for 311 (5%).



Homeless share of social lets

- 5.8. The majority of homeless households who secure a social let following their homeless application do so because they are assessed as unintentionally homeless and in priority need. In such cases an offer of a social let is made and the household accepts this. In addition to this, some other homeless households secure a social let during the period of their application - perhaps because they were already on a local authority or housing association waiting list. During the period of their homelessness application, they are offered and accepted a let. The homelessness statistics (HL1) system records both types of outcome. In other statistical sources (such as local authority and housing associations' letting statistics) the lets secured through the discharge of local authorities' statutory duties are often described as lets to statutory homeless or, in the case of housing associations, they are called section 5 referrals or homeless nominations.
- 5.9. Chart 24 shows the number of social lets secured by homeless households in each year since 2002-03, by homeless assessment decision. Over the period, numbers securing a social let by both means have initially increased and then fallen back slightly. This reflects the increasing numbers of homeless households who have been given priority status, and the more recent reductions in homeless applications.



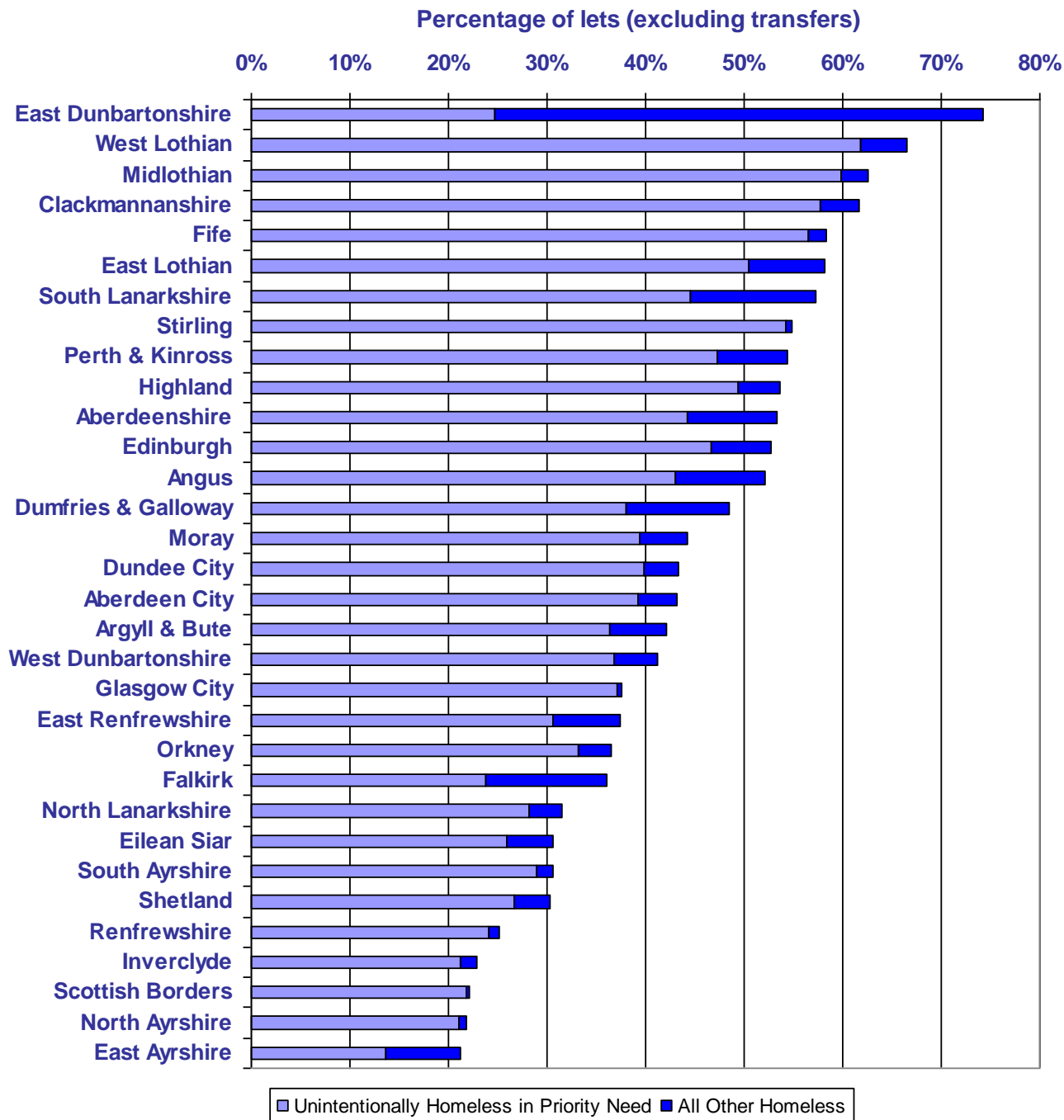


- 5.10. Overall homeless lets (statutory and other means) accounted for an estimated 43% of available social lets during 2011-12, and this has remained the same since 2008-09 (Chart 25).
- 5.11. Chart 26 shows for each local authority area the estimated<sup>8</sup> proportion of social lets (excluding transfer lets) secured by homeless households by assessment decision. The estimated proportion of social lets secured by homeless households varies from 74% in East Dunbartonshire to 21% in East Ayrshire.
- 5.12. In East Dunbartonshire, half of all available social sector lets are secured by other homeless households. The vast majority of these (121 out of 127) have been assessed as threatened with homelessness, unintentionally so and in priority need. These households are likely to become homeless within two months. The Council is securing alternative accommodation before these households lose their existing accommodation. This approach has resulted in homeless and potentially homeless households securing a relatively high proportion of available social lets – an estimated three quarters of all non-transfer social lets in 2011-12. By giving a high proportion of lets to homeless households, East Dunbartonshire has also seen a small decrease in the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation.

<sup>8</sup> The estimate of the number of social lets (excluding transfer lets) available during 2010-11 is derived from the number of local authority lets recorded by councils in their annual lettings return and estimated housing association lets in 2010-11 from the number new build completions and 2009-10 statistics on the turnover of housing association stock.



**Chart 26: Estimated homeless share of local authority and housing association lets (excluding transfers) in 2011-12**



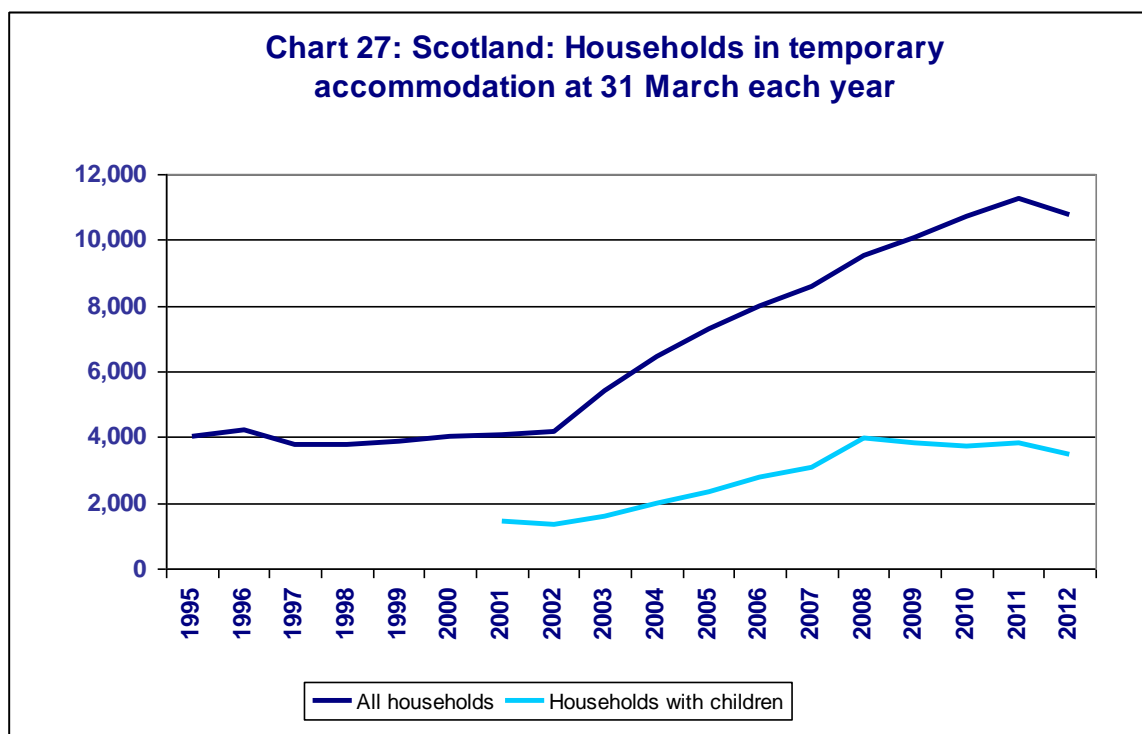
## **6. Temporary accommodation**

- 6.1. Statistics on numbers of households in temporary accommodation are taken from a quarterly statistical return by councils<sup>9</sup>. The return provides summary information on households in temporary accommodation at the end of the quarter who have been placed there as a consequence of their homelessness application. Homeless applicants may be placed in temporary accommodation while the council assesses their application or while awaiting the offer of a permanent let. Also, non-priority applicants and those assessed as intentionally homeless may be placed in temporary accommodation as the outcome of their application.
- 6.2. Homeless applicants may be placed in temporary accommodation while the council assesses their application or while awaiting the offer of settled accommodation. Also, non-priority applicants and those assessed as intentionally homeless may be placed in temporary accommodation as the outcome of their application.
- 6.3. After a marked and consistent increase in the number of households in temporary accommodation - from around 4,000 at 31 March 2002 to 11,254 at 31 March 2012<sup>10</sup> - the number of households in temporary accommodation has reduced to 10,743 at 31 March 2012. This is a reduction of 511 households (-5%) compared with March 2011. (Table 11).
- 6.4. Beneath this national reduction a different picture emerges. Thirteen local authorities experienced a reduction in the number of households in temporary accommodation and nineteen experienced an increase. The largest reductions were seen in Glasgow (-302 households), Highland (-224), Stirling (-89), Midlothian (-65) and South Lanarkshire (-38).
- 6.5. Of the 19 local authorities which have seen an increase in the number of households in temporary accommodation, twelve local authorities saw an increase of ten households or less. A further four saw increase of between 11 and 16 households. The number of households in temporary accommodation increased the most in Shetland (+20 households), Dumfries and Galloway (+29 households) and Fife (+104 households).
- 6.6. Use of bed and breakfast accommodation by local authorities can be an indicator of pressure. It is expensive and is often used as a last resort by local authorities. Two local authorities have seen an increase in its use over the last year. These are Fife (15 extra households in B&B since 31 March 2011) and East Lothian (6 extra households).

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<sup>9</sup> This is the quarterly HL2 summary return. Copies of the return and guidance notes are available at [HL2 Form and Guidance](#)

<sup>10</sup> From 31 March 2008 there is a break in comparability in numbers in temporary accommodation in Glasgow. From this date, as a result of 'legacy' case reviews of asylum applications undertaken by the Home Office, there was a significant increase in numbers of households – particularly households with children - recorded as homeless and in temporary accommodation. Paragraph 13 of the notes on the statistics provides a fuller explanation and the impact on the totals for each quarter.



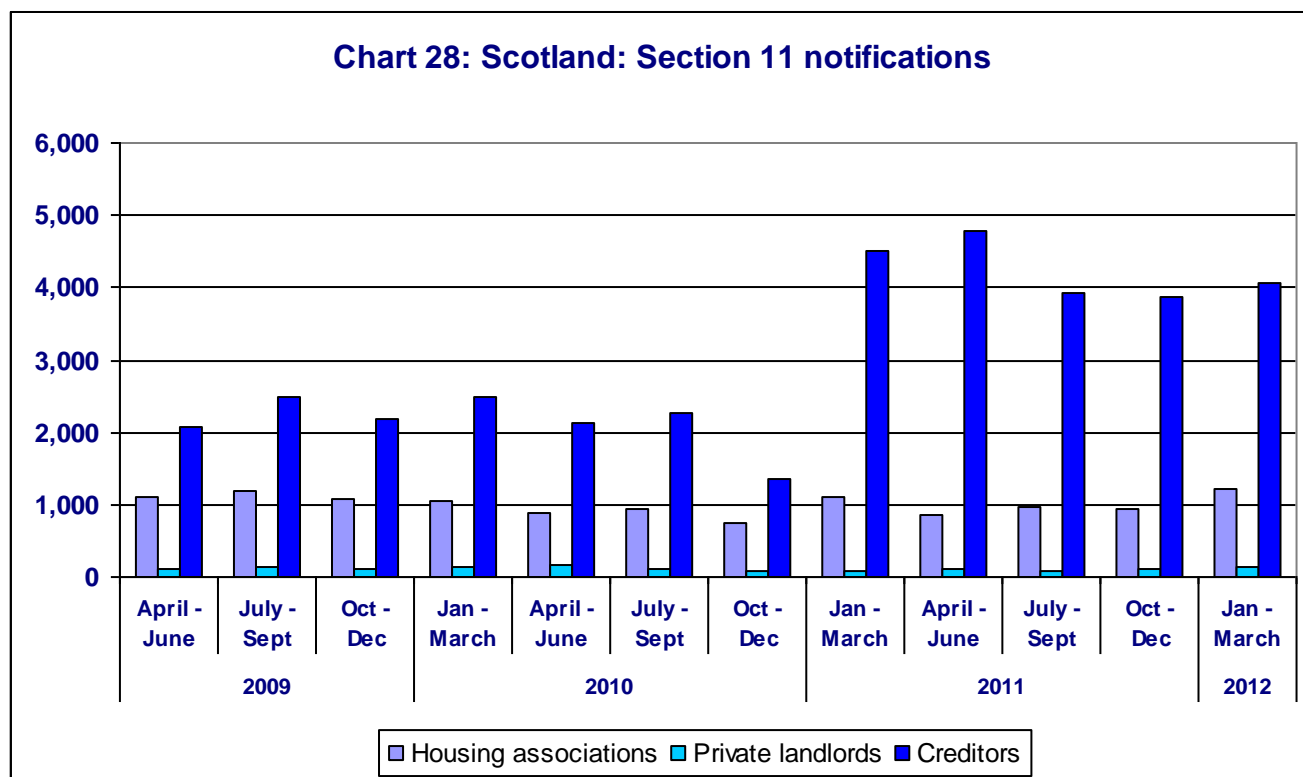
- 6.7. At 31 March 2012, there were 3,484 households with children in temporary accommodation. (Table 11). Households with children currently represent around a third (32%) of all households in temporary accommodation. The number of households with children in temporary accommodation has fallen in each year since March 2008.
- 6.8. The majority of households in temporary accommodation were in local authority or housing association accommodation (66%), with a further 12% in hostels and 12% in bed and breakfast. (Table 11). Households with children or pregnant women are mainly provided with local authority or housing association accommodation (88%), with a small proportion (1%) being placed in bed and breakfast accommodation. (Table 12)
- 6.9. On 31 March 2012, there were 21 households with children or pregnant women in bed and breakfast accommodation. The number of households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation in March has fallen in each year since March 2008 and, at 21 households, is now at just under 18% of the March 2008 level (a 82% fall). (Table 12).
- 6.10. Use of bed and breakfast accommodation for households with children varies by local authority. On 31 March 2012, 25 local authorities had no households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation, three councils had one household with children in bed and breakfast and four local authorities had 2 or more with children in bed & breakfast accommodation. Fife Council had eight households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation. (Table 14)

#### Implementation of the Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order

- 6.11. For each quarter from June 2005, councils have reported on the number of households at the end of the quarter who were in unsuitable temporary accommodation and the number where the accommodation provided to the household was in breach of the Unsuitable Accommodation Order. The snapshot figures show that in the quarter ending 31 March 2012:
- 20 households were in unsuitable accommodation. (Table 15a)
  - Of these, eight of the households were in unsuitable accommodation in breach of the Unsuitable Accommodation Order. These breaches were in Fife (6 households) and Midlothian (two households). (Table 15b)

Households at risk of homelessness due to eviction: notifications under section 11 of the Homelessness etc (Scotland) Act 2003

6.12. During the quarter ending 31 March 2012, a total of 5,420 notifications of households at risk of homelessness due to eviction/repossession were received by local authorities under section 11 of the Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003. Of the 5,420 notifications, 4,072 (75%) were by creditors, 1,210 (22%) were by housing associations and 138 (3%) were by private landlords. (Chart 28 and Table 16)



6.13. Compared to January to March 2011:

- Notifications from creditors have decreased by 426 (-9%), although local authorities are still receiving around 4,000 per quarter. This slight decrease reflects the atypically large number of notifications received following the RBS vs. Wilson judgement in November 2010.
- Notifications from housing associations have increased by 104 (9%);
- Notifications from private landlords have increased 49 (55%).

6.14. Notifications by creditors during 2011 were double those seen in 2010. This increase in thought to be due to the result of the Supreme Court judgement on 24 November 2010, in the case of Royal Bank of Scotland v Wilson and others. Following this judgement lenders must now serve a calling up notice (section 19) and a section 24 notice. As both of these are trigger points for a section 11 notification, this could potentially explain why notifications from creditors doubled during 2011<sup>11</sup>.

6.15. To investigate further we conducted a short survey, to which eight local authorities responded. These are detailed in Table A1 below. These local authorities accounted for 55% of section 11 notifications by creditors in 2011. The proportion of properties with more than one notification varied by local authority, from 0% in Glasgow (who cross-check all notifications prior to entering onto their system) to 31% in Fife.

<sup>11</sup> For a note on the issues surrounding section 11 notifications, please download the paper available at: <http://scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/15257/22540/meeting18042012/paper2-6>

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- 6.16. If the RBS vs Wilson decision accounted for all of the increase in notifications, we would expect to see the vast majority of properties have two notifications. i.e. the number of properties with more than one notification should be about half the total number of notifications. However, as Table A1 shows, only a small minority of properties have more than one notification.
- 6.17. This suggests the following interpretation of the change in notifications:
- The impact of the RBS vs. Wilson judgment alone is insufficient to account for all of the increase in section 11 notifications by creditors. In this case, it would seem reasonable to assume that there **has** been an increase in lenders seeking repossession of properties, but that this increase is not as large as a doubling.
  - It seems likely that some creditors are submitting two section 11 notifications following the RBS vs. Wilson judgment and some are submitting only one.
  - Because the recording of section 11 notifications by creditors is not being done in a consistent way across all local authorities in Scotland it is not possible to provide an estimate of the underlying increase in lenders seeking repossession of properties.
- 6.18. In the light of the reporting difficulties flowing from the RBS v Wilson judgement we will review with councils the way in which these statistics are recorded and reported to us.
- 6.19. Notifications do not necessarily lead to repossessions of the property. It is notable that any increase in lenders seeking repossession has not resulted in increases in homelessness from owner occupation for mortgage default or other financial reasons.

**Table A1: Duplications in Section 11 Notifications from Creditors**

Local Authority	Notifications from Creditors		Properties with more than one notification	
	2010	2011	Number	Percentage of 2011 Notifications
Glasgow City	1,193	1,938	0	0%
South Lanarkshire	891	1,830	114	6%
West Dunbartonshire	120	309	36	12%
Edinburgh	698	1,433	205	14%
Renfrewshire	392	812	150	18%
East Ayrshire	122	436	87	20%
West Lothian	420	889	181	20%
Fife	634	1,706	524	31%
<b>Total for Respondents</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>9,353</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>14%</b>

TABLES

**Table 1**  
**Number of applications to local authorities under the Homeless Persons legislation:**  
**1992-93 to 2011-12**

	All applications	Assessed as homeless		Assessed as homeless and in priority need	
		Number	% of all applications <sup>2</sup>	Number	% of applications assessed as homeless
1992-93	42,822	30,100	70	19,800	66
1993-94	43,038	30,900	72	18,200	59
1994-95	41,495	31,600	76	17,500	55
1995-96	40,936	30,300	74	16,900	56
1996-97	40,989	30,600	75	16,800	55
1997-98	43,135	32,500	75	17,600	54
1998-99	45,723	33,500	73	18,400	55
1999-00	46,023	33,600	73	20,200	60
2000-01	45,004	33,300	74	20,500	62
2001-02	47,493	37,100	78	26,900	73
2002-03	52,124	40,243	77	29,446	73
2003-04	56,631	43,060	76	31,575	73
2004-05	57,395	41,628	73	31,195	75
2005-06	60,698	43,591	72	32,902	75
2006-07	59,608	42,750	72	32,829	77
2007-08	57,211	41,611	73	33,253	80
2008-09	57,681	41,585	72	34,695	83
2009-10	57,214	43,362	76	37,137	86
2010-11	55,663	41,515	76	36,470	88
2011-12 <sup>1</sup>	45,322	34,302	76	31,183	91

Notes:

Data prior to 2002-03 are estimated (see notes and definitions).

1. The percentages are based on all applications for which a homelessness assessment has been completed by the time of the analysis. All analysis by financial year of application.

Please note:

All of the tables in this publication are available in electronic format at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/homelessstats>

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**Total applications by household type**

**Table 2**

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Single person	23,900	25,700	27,500	28,500	28,800	31,400	34,136	36,742	36,097	38,418	37,337	34,403	35,446	35,363	34,938	28,877
Single parent	12,000	12,100	12,000	12,200	11,500	11,800	11,629	12,586	13,564	14,305	14,073	13,792	13,905	13,810	13,095	10,817
Couple without children	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,800	2,224	2,563	2,841	2,861	2,917	2,940	2,923	2,773	2,603	1,881
Couple with children	3,100	3,100	2,900	2,600	2,400	2,300	2,599	2,813	3,026	3,051	3,155	3,304	2,980	2,971	2,820	2,059
Other household type	500	600	400	400	600	1,000	1,536	1,927	1,867	2,063	2,126	2,772	2,427	2,297	2,207	1,688

**Percentage of applications by household type**

**Table 2a**

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Single person	58	59	62	63	64	65	65	65	63	63	63	60	61	62	63	64
Single parent	29	28	27	27	26	24	22	22	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Couple without children	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Couple with children	8	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
Other household type	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4

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Total applications by household type and gender

Table 2b

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Single person: male	23,676	25,535	24,334	25,898	24,549	22,228	23,188	23,364	22,880	18,861
Single person: female	10,460	11,207	11,763	12,520	12,788	12,175	12,258	11,999	12,058	10,016
<b>Total single person</b>	<b>34,136</b>	<b>36,742</b>	<b>36,097</b>	<b>38,418</b>	<b>37,337</b>	<b>34,403</b>	<b>35,446</b>	<b>35,363</b>	<b>34,938</b>	<b>28,877</b>
Single parent: male	1,187	1,457	1,820	2,345	2,747	3,029	3,490	3,883	3,748	3,079
Single parent: female	10,442	11,129	11,744	11,960	11,326	10,763	10,415	9,927	9,347	7,738
<b>Total single parent</b>	<b>11,629</b>	<b>12,586</b>	<b>13,564</b>	<b>14,305</b>	<b>14,073</b>	<b>13,792</b>	<b>13,905</b>	<b>13,810</b>	<b>13,095</b>	<b>10,817</b>
Couple without children	2,224	2,563	2,841	2,861	2,917	2,940	2,923	2,773	2,603	1,881
Couple with children	2,599	2,813	3,026	3,051	3,155	3,304	2,980	2,971	2,820	2,059
Other without children	864	1,032	1,013	1,100	1,123	1,406	1,265	1,188	1,193	864
Other with children	672	895	854	963	1,003	1,366	1,162	1,109	1,014	824
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,124</b>	<b>56,631</b>	<b>57,395</b>	<b>60,698</b>	<b>59,608</b>	<b>57,211</b>	<b>57,681</b>	<b>57,214</b>	<b>55,663</b>	<b>45,322</b>

Percentage applications by household type and gender

Table 2c

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Single person: male	45%	45%	42%	43%	41%	39%	40%	41%	41%	42%
Single person: female	20%	20%	20%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	22%	22%
<b>Total single person</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>64%</b>
Single parent: male	2%	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	6%	7%	7%	7%
Single parent: female	20%	20%	20%	20%	19%	19%	18%	17%	17%	17%
<b>Total single parent</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>
Couple without children	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%
Couple with children	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Other without children	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Other with children	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Number of applications by single person households by age and gender: 2011-12

Table 2d

	16 - 17	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+
Male	949	1,380	3,546	2,855	2,489	2,062	1,906	1,421	964	622	354	313
Female	1,280	1,349	2,248	1,210	788	630	589	639	524	365	177	217
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>530</b>



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Previous housing circumstances of applicants: 2010-11 and 2011-12

Table 3

	2010-11		2011-12	
	Number	% of all applications	Number	% of all applications
<b>All applicants</b>	<b>55,663</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45,322</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Owning or renting</b>	<b>19,356</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15,324</b>	<b>35</b>
Renting from Local Authority	4,691	9	3,843	8
Renting from housing association	2,151	4	1,900	4
Renting privately	8,677	15	7,003	16
In tied accommodation	440	1	276	1
Owner occupier	3,397	7	2,302	6
<b>Living with relatives, friends or partners</b>	<b>26,270</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20,951</b>	<b>47</b>
Parental/family home/relatives	15,527	28	12,356	28
Friends/partners	10,743	19	8,595	19
<b>From institutional accommodation</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>7</b>
Armed services accommodation <sup>1</sup>	157	0	138	0
Prison	2,261	4	2,244	4
Hospital	324	1	314	1
Childrens residential accommodation	187	0	147	0
Supported accommodation	955	2	607	2
<b>From temporary accommodation</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>3</b>
Hostel (unsupported)	194	0	177	0
Bed & Breakfast	152	0	141	0
Caravan/mobile home	289	1	185	1
Long-term roofless	240	1	189	0
Long-term "sofa-surfing"	1,043	2	788	2
<b>Other</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,117</b>	<b>7</b>
Other	2,125	3	1,716	4
Not Known/Refused	2,110	3	2,401	4

Typo at armed services accommodation

**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**Main reason for applying as homeless: 2010-11 and 2011-12**

**Table 4**

	2010-11		2011-12	
	Number	% of all applications	Number	% of all applications
<b>All applications</b>	<b>55,663</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45,322</b>	<b>100</b>
<b><i>Reason accommodation is no longer available</i></b>	<b>15,012</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12,344</b>	<b>27</b>
Termination of tenancy / mortgage due to rent arrears / default on payments	2,768	5	2,106	5
Other action by landlord resulting in the termination of the tenancy	4,568	8	3,621	8
Applicant terminated secure accommodation	920	2	803	2
Loss of service / tied accommodation	399	1	279	1
Discharge from prison / hospital / care / other institution	2,526	5	2,424	5
Emergency (fire, flood, storm, closing order, etc)	429	1	247	1
Forced division and sale of matrimonial home	393	1	294	1
Other reason for loss of accommodation	3,009	5	2,570	6
<b><i>Reason for having to leave accommodation/household</i></b>	<b>40,651</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>32,978</b>	<b>73</b>
Dispute within household: violent or abusive	5,387	10	4,874	11
Dispute within household / relationship breakdown: non-violent	10,221	18	7,892	17
Fleeing non-domestic violence	1,437	3	1,353	3
Harassment	1,210	2	898	2
Overcrowding	1,085	2	785	2
Asked to leave	14,480	26	11,801	26
Other reason for leaving accommodation / household	6,831	12	5,375	12

Reasons for loss of accommodation for those who previously rented/owned their accommodation.

Table 5a

	2010-11		2011-12	
	Number	% of all applications from tenure	Number	% of all applications from tenure
<b>Rented from local authority</b>	<b>4,691</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,843</b>	<b>100</b>
Rent arrears	467	10	332	9
Other action by landlord	235	5	216	6
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	849	18	814	21
Dispute within household - non-violent	676	14	516	13
Non-domestic violence/ harassment	1,174	25	917	24
Other reasons	1,290	27	1,048	27
<b>Rented from housing association</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>100</b>
Rent arrears	199	9	216	11
Other action by landlord	177	8	131	7
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	425	20	381	20
Dispute within household - non-violent	360	17	286	15
Non-domestic violence/ harassment	494	23	443	23
Other reasons	496	23	443	23
<b>Rented privately (including tied accommodation)</b>	<b>9,117</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,279</b>	<b>100</b>
Rent arrears	1,071	12	862	12
Other action by landlord	3,767	41	2,875	39
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	626	7	601	8
Dispute within household - non-violent	615	7	480	7
Non-domestic violence/ harassment	416	5	375	5
Other reasons	2,622	29	2,086	29
<b>Owner occupied</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>100</b>
Mortgage default	767	23	465	20
Forced division and sale of matrimonial home	334	10	253	11
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	731	22	519	23
Dispute within household - non-violent	881	26	576	25
Non-domestic violence/ harassment	46	1	31	1
Other reasons	638	19	458	20

PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012

Reasons for presenting as homeless while living with parents/ relatives/ friends or partners

Table 5b

	2010-11		2011-12	
	Number	<i>% of all applications from each accommodation type</i>	Number	<i>% of all applications from each accommodation type</i>
<b>From parents/ relatives</b>	<b>15,527</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,356</b>	<b>100</b>
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	896	6	751	6
Dispute within household - non-violent	3,536	23	2,706	22
Asked to leave	7,995	51	6,403	52
Other reasons	3,100	20	2,496	20
<b>From friends/ partners</b>	<b>10,743</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,595</b>	<b>100</b>
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	1,408	13	1,250	15
Dispute within household - non-violent	3,533	33	2,678	31
Asked to leave	3,971	37	3,208	37
Other reasons	1,831	17	1,459	17

**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**Reason for applying as homeless for applicants from other backgrounds** **Table 5c**

	2010-11		2011-12	
	Number	<i>% of all applications from other background</i>	Number	<i>% of all applications from other background</i>
<b>From other background</b>	<b>10,037</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,047</b>	<b>100</b>
From armed services accommodation	157	2	138	2
From prison	2,261	23	2,244	25
From hospital	324	3	314	3
From childrens residential and other supported	1,142	11	754	8
From temporary accommodation	1,918	19	1,480	16
Other reasons	4,235	42	4,117	46

PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012

Reasons for failing to maintain accommodation

Table 5d

	2010-11				2010-11	2011-12				2011-12
	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan-Mar		Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan-Mar	
Financial difficulties/ debt/ unemployment	1,388	1,331	1,023	1,217	<b>4,959</b>	984	934	776	961	<b>3,655</b>
Physical health reasons	303	300	254	263	<b>1,120</b>	214	207	193	266	<b>880</b>
Mental health reasons	687	772	576	639	<b>2,674</b>	626	590	503	566	<b>2,285</b>
Unmet need for support from housing/ social work/ health	266	284	208	178	<b>936</b>	155	147	124	181	<b>607</b>
Lack of support from friends/ family	1,746	1,601	1,149	1,287	<b>5,783</b>	1,130	1,057	861	983	<b>4,031</b>
Difficulties managing on own	529	535	397	387	<b>1,848</b>	352	362	273	354	<b>1,341</b>
Drug/ alcohol dependency	824	984	802	908	<b>3,518</b>	781	730	647	731	<b>2,889</b>
Criminal/ anti-social behaviour	764	843	673	717	<b>2,997</b>	706	629	612	671	<b>2,618</b>
Not to do with applicant household (e.g. landlord selling property, fire, circumstances of other persons sharing previous property, harassment by others etc	4,369	4,434	3,361	4,367	<b>16,531</b>	3,285	3,370	2,621	2,996	<b>12,272</b>
Refused	104	97	119	163	<b>483</b>	56	36	57	119	<b>268</b>
<b>All applications completing this question</b>	<b>8,532</b>	<b>8,527</b>	<b>6,554</b>	<b>8,023</b>	<b>31,636</b>	<b>6,422</b>	<b>6,236</b>	<b>5,152</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>23,771</b>
<b>Total applications</b>	15,034	14,762	11,381	14,486	<b>55,663</b>	11,981	11,845	9,899	11,597	<b>45,322</b>
<b>Percentage completing this question</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>52%</b>

Note:-

For each application, more than one reason can be given.

This question was answered for approximately 58% of applications in 2010-11, including refusals.

Reasons for failing to maintain accommodation (as percentage of all applications completing this question)

Table 5e

	2010-11				2010-11	2011-12				2011-12
	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan-Mar		Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan-Mar	
Financial difficulties/ debt/ unemployment	16%	16%	16%	15%	<b>16%</b>	15%	15%	15%	16%	<b>15%</b>
Physical health reasons	4%	4%	4%	3%	<b>4%</b>	3%	3%	4%	4%	<b>4%</b>
Mental health reasons	8%	9%	9%	8%	<b>8%</b>	10%	9%	10%	9%	<b>10%</b>
Unmet need for support from housing/ social work/ health services	3%	3%	3%	2%	<b>3%</b>	2%	2%	2%	3%	<b>3%</b>
Lack of support from friends/ family	20%	19%	18%	16%	<b>18%</b>	18%	17%	17%	16%	<b>17%</b>
Difficulties managing on own	6%	6%	6%	5%	<b>6%</b>	5%	6%	5%	6%	<b>6%</b>
Drug/ alcohol dependency	10%	12%	12%	11%	<b>11%</b>	12%	12%	13%	12%	<b>12%</b>
Criminal/ anti-social behaviour	9%	10%	10%	9%	<b>9%</b>	11%	10%	12%	11%	<b>11%</b>
Not to do with applicant household (e.g. landlord selling property, fire, circumstances of other persons sharing previous property, harassment by others etc	51%	52%	51%	54%	<b>52%</b>	51%	54%	51%	50%	<b>52%</b>
Refused	1%	1%	2%	2%	<b>2%</b>	1%	1%	1%	2%	<b>1%</b>

Homeless assessments by local authority area in each year

Table 6a

	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	All Homeless Number	Priority homeless Number	%	All Homeless Number	Priority homeless Number	%	All Homeless Number	Priority homeless Number	%
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>43,554</b>	<b>37,258</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>41,958</b>	<b>36,845</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>35,515</b>	<b>32,243</b>	<b>91</b>
Aberdeen City	1,855	1,580	85	2,033	1,677	82	1,221	1,039	85
Aberdeenshire	1,271	1,108	87	1,387	1,246	90	1,232	1,080	88
Angus	937	937	100	990	990	100	961	961	100
Argyll & Bute	682	570	84	626	559	89	449	404	90
Clackmannanshire	564	481	85	585	512	88	534	497	93
Dumfries & Galloway	955	770	81	910	832	91	774	745	96
Dundee City	1,704	1,688	99	1,335	1,335	100	1,252	1,252	100
East Ayrshire	670	620	93	666	600	90	549	487	89
East Dunbartonshire	488	394	81	465	398	86	443	371	84
East Lothian	949	573	60	938	593	63	682	462	68
East Renfrewshire	265	218	82	242	198	82	202	195	97
Edinburgh	4,645	3,814	82	4,537	3,757	83	4,310	3,551	82
Eilean Siar	158	121	77	158	132	84	134	94	70
Falkirk	1,879	1,685	90	1,774	1,486	84	1,024	925	90
Fife	2,727	2,039	75	3,193	2,701	85	2,713	2,321	86
Glasgow City	8,073	7,279	90	7,392	6,792	92	6,297	6,066	96
Highland	1,857	1,514	82	1,728	1,498	87	1,092	951	87
Inverclyde	377	354	94	384	369	96	323	318	98
Midlothian	555	454	82	536	474	88	693	634	91
Moray	664	476	72	502	366	73	371	371	100
North Ayrshire	877	802	91	672	656	98	626	626	100
North Lanarkshire	2,315	1,887	82	1,917	1,557	81	1,647	1,303	79
Orkney	85	79	93	98	97	99	102	102	100
Perth & Kinross	794	656	83	969	899	93	792	770	97
Renfrewshire	1,010	965	96	974	951	98	964	964	100
Scottish Borders	684	480	70	645	466	72	399	389	97
Shetland	155	106	68	147	127	86	155	143	92
South Ayrshire	678	584	86	674	612	91	694	667	96
South Lanarkshire	2,451	2,100	86	2,323	2,006	86	1,958	1,786	91
Stirling	617	542	88	473	448	95	392	391	100
West Dunbartonshire	1,263	1,234	98	1,187	1,164	98	1,161	1,161	100
West Lothian	1,350	1,148	85	1,498	1,347	90	1,369	1,217	89

Note:- All homeless and priority homeless assessment decisions include households assessed as threatened with homelessness

**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**Homeless assessments by local authority area in each quarter: percentage of homeless assessed as priority homeless**

**Table 6b**

	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>
Aberdeen City	86	85	84	86	84	82	82	81	89	84	83	83
Aberdeenshire	85	90	89	85	92	92	86	89	87	89	86	89
Angus	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Argyll & Bute	81	76	88	91	92	89	85	91	86	90	93	92
Clackmannanshire	82	87	88	84	82	86	97	87	95	93	96	88
Dumfries & Galloway	89	76	73	87	93	93	89	91	97	94	95	99
Dundee City	98	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Ayrshire	90	96	95	90	92	86	95	87	84	89	87	96
East Dunbartonshire	80	84	79	79	81	90	83	87	80	83	86	86
East Lothian	59	59	65	59	59	64	67	63	67	66	69	69
East Renfrewshire	79	77	80	93	84	83	83	78	98	98	88	100
Edinburgh	80	81	83	84	81	82	84	85	84	82	83	81
Eilean Siar	81	71	77	78	81	88	84	80	80	75	56	69
Falkirk	89	87	92	92	87	84	80	82	88	94	92	89
Fife	73	76	74	76	84	85	85	84	83	86	85	90
Glasgow City	90	90	91	90	90	91	93	93	96	96	97	97
Highland	82	82	79	83	86	84	88	90	83	80	90	95
Inverclyde	83	94	97	98	95	94	97	98	97	97	100	100
Midlothian	81	83	85	78	86	89	88	90	88	92	90	95
Moray	68	77	58	77	64	69	76	95	100	100	100	100
North Ayrshire	88	91	93	95	99	97	98	96	100	100	100	100
North Lanarkshire	79	82	84	81	82	79	82	82	79	78	80	79
Orkney	84	95	100	92	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Perth & Kinross	79	80	76	94	91	92	94	94	95	94	100	100
Renfrewshire	95	97	95	94	96	98	96	100	100	100	100	100
Scottish Borders	71	67	74	69	74	70	69	77	89	100	100	100
Shetland	64	66	74	71	80	83	91	94	83	92	97	100
South Ayrshire	80	88	86	89	89	86	90	97	96	94	94	100
South Lanarkshire	86	85	84	87	87	85	88	85	91	92	90	92
Stirling	80	85	95	92	96	89	96	100	100	100	99	100
West Dunbartonshire	97	99	98	97	96	98	99	100	100	100	100	100
West Lothian	73	86	90	90	91	89	89	91	90	87	88	92

Note:- All homeless and priority homeless assessment decisions include households assessed as threatened with homelessness



**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**Assessment decision by main reason for application: Scotland: 2010-11 and 2011-12**

**Table 6c**

	2010-11					2011-12				
	Priority homeless	Non-priority homeless	Assessed as not homeless	Lost contact, withdrew etc	All assessments	Priority homeless	Non-priority homeless	Assessed as not homeless	Lost contact, withdrew etc	All assessments
<b>All reasons</b>	<b>36,845</b>	<b>5,113</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>10,606</b>	<b>56,239</b>	<b>32,243</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>45,995</b>
Termination of tenancy / mortgage due to rent arrears / default on payments	1,695	313	334	475	2,817	1,419	189	204	321	2,133
Applicant terminated secure accommodation	598	117	64	140	919	561	95	58	107	821
Loss of service / tied accommodation	258	58	25	66	407	203	27	11	38	279
Discharge from prison / hospital / care / other institution	2,114	61	36	365	2,576	2,026	54	31	285	2,396
Emergency (fire, flood, storm, closing order from Environmental Health etc.)	263	7	78	85	433	133	2	44	63	242
Forced division and sale of matrimonial home	266	36	32	57	391	219	16	20	41	296
Other reason for loss of accommodation	2,091	224	177	521	3,013	1,826	195	181	425	2,627
Dispute within household: violent or abusive	4,326	56	148	907	5,437	4,072	40	165	662	4,939
Dispute within household / relationship breakdown: non-violent	6,465	1,323	491	2,056	10,335	5,384	882	418	1,334	8,018
Fleeing non-domestic violence	916	28	249	262	1,455	900	13	237	192	1,342
Harassment	755	22	249	188	1,214	592	19	183	116	910
Overcrowding	700	110	102	165	1,077	594	38	83	107	822
Asked to leave	9,203	1,894	726	2,845	14,668	8,089	1,188	669	2,068	12,014
Other reason for leaving accommodation / household	4,067	444	524	1,850	6,885	3,484	241	437	1,301	5,463
Other action by landlord resulting in the termination of the tenancy	3,128	420	440	624	4,612	2,741	273	294	385	3,693

Note:- All homeless and priority homeless assessment decisions include households assessed as threatened with homelessness

**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**Assessment decision by applicant household type - Scotland: 2010-11 and 2011-12**

**Table 6d**

	2010-11					2011-12				
	Priority homeless	Non-priority homeless	Assessed as not homeless	Lost contact, withdrew etc	<b>All Assessments</b>	Priority homeless	Non-priority homeless	Assessed as not homeless	Lost contact, withdrew etc	<b>All assessments</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>36,845</b>	<b>5,113</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>10,606</b>	<b>56,239</b>	<b>32,243</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>45,995</b>
Single Person: male	13,280	3,698	1,196	4,983	<b>23,157</b>	12,088	2,447	1,060	3,541	<b>19,136</b>
Single Parent: male	3,118	0	163	510	<b>3,791</b>	2,580	0	143	401	<b>3,124</b>
Single Person: female	7,857	1,079	744	2,432	<b>12,112</b>	7,202	649	650	1,650	<b>10,151</b>
Single Parent: female	7,294	0	747	1,423	<b>9,464</b>	6,195	0	602	1,049	<b>7,846</b>
Couple	1,717	244	222	472	<b>2,655</b>	1,326	126	166	302	<b>1,920</b>
Couple with Children	2,092	0	339	419	<b>2,850</b>	1,618	0	232	253	<b>2,103</b>
Other	1,487	92	264	367	<b>2,210</b>	1,234	50	182	249	<b>1,715</b>

Note:- All homeless and priority homeless assessment decisions include households assessed as threatened with homelessness

**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**Homeless households by type of support need identified: Number and percentage of applications assessed in 2011-12**

**Table 7**

	All applications assessed in the period	With 1 or more support need identified	Support needed for:-					
			Mental health	Learning disability	Physical disability	Medical condition	Drug or alcohol dependency	Basic housing management/independent living skills
Homeless or potentially homeless priority	32,243	12,020	4,561	679	1,049	2,427	3,939	4,393
Homeless or potentially homeless non-priority	3,272	164	40	2	4	29	61	70
<b>Total all homeless or potentially homeless</b>	<b>35,515</b>	12,184	<b>4,601</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,463</b>
<i>% of those with support needs</i>		100	38	6	9	20	33	37
<i>% of homeless assessments</i>		34	13	2	3	7	11	13

More than support need can be identified in each application.

PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012

Final rehousing outcomes for applicants assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness: Scotland

Table 8a

	2002-03 Number	2003-04 Number	2004-05 Number	2005-06 Number	2006-07 Number	2007-08 Number	2008-09 Number	2009-10 Number	2010-11 Number	2011-12 Number
<b>All final outcomes</b>	<b>29,984</b>	<b>33,588</b>	<b>31,588</b>	<b>34,699</b>	<b>33,758</b>	<b>31,710</b>	<b>34,126</b>	<b>36,420</b>	<b>35,283</b>	<b>32,154</b>
<b>Social Rented</b>	<b>11,664</b>	<b>13,917</b>	<b>15,735</b>	<b>17,528</b>	<b>17,538</b>	<b>17,564</b>	<b>19,536</b>	<b>21,212</b>	<b>20,694</b>	<b>19,602</b>
Local Authority tenancy	10,177	9,776	10,526	11,525	11,653	11,163	12,268	12,969	12,589	12,068
Housing Association tenancy	1,487	4,141	5,209	6,003	5,885	6,401	7,268	8,243	8,105	7,534
<b>Private Rented</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,469</b>
Private rented tenancy										
<b>Temporary</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>4,668</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>771</b>
Hostel	4,547	4,320	1,370	1,593	1,339	776	610	633	613	735
Bed and Breakfast	289	348	221	292	203	0	0	0	0	0
Women's Refuge	0	0	0	0	0	24	30	31	26	36
<b>Other (known)</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>6,802</b>	<b>6,935</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>7,448</b>	<b>7,830</b>	<b>8,486</b>	<b>8,354</b>	<b>6,801</b>
Residential care, nursing home, supported accommodation	0	0	1	1	6	119	187	209	177	151
Tenancy with voluntary organisation	81	85	90	136	183	176	173	146	140	60
Returned to previous/ present accommodation	3,050	2,997	3,222	3,179	2,681	2,808	2,971	2,950	2,692	2,172
Moved in with friends/ relatives	2,241	2,279	1,990	2,586	2,938	2,842	2,750	3,126	3,038	2,326
Other (known)	1,197	1,441	1,632	2,147	2,282	1,503	1,749	2,055	2,307	2,092
<b>Other (unknown) Other (unknown)</b>	<b>6,320</b>	<b>7,164</b>	<b>6,082</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>3,661</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>2,511</b>

Only includes cases where contact was maintained until duty discharge.

Includes cases assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, but excludes all other cases.

**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**Table 8b**

**Final rehousing outcomes in 2011-12 for applicants with whom contact was maintained until case closure: Scotland**

	<b>Priority homeless Number</b>	<b>Non- priority homeless Number</b>	<b>Assessed as not homeless Number</b>	<b>Total Number</b>
<b>All final outcomes</b>	<b>29,190</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>35,014</b>
<b>Social Rented</b>	<b>19,396</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>19,727</b>
Local Authority tenancy	11,908	160	73	12,141
Housing Association tenancy	7,488	46	52	7,586
<b>Private Rented</b> Private rented tenancy	<b>2,012</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2,558</b>
<b>Total Settled Accommodation</b>	<b>21,408</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>22,285</b>
<b>Temporary</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>776</b>
Hostel	628	107	5	740
Women's Refuge	36	0	0	36
<b>Other (known)</b>	<b>5,580</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>9,156</b>
Residential care, nursing home, supported accommodation	149	2	2	153
Tenancy with voluntary organisation	60	0	1	61
Returned to previous/ present accommodation	1,795	377	1,935	4,107
Moved in with friends/ relatives	1,672	654	221	2,547
Other (known)	1,904	188	196	2,288
<b>Other (unknown)</b> Other (unknown)	<b>1,538</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>2,797</b>

Only includes cases where contact was maintained until duty discharge.

Includes cases assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, and also those assessed as not homeless.

**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**Table 8c**

**Action taken by local authorities for applicants assessed as homeless (priority or non-priority), by year of case closure**

<b>Action taken by local authority</b>	<b>2010-11</b>			<b>2011-12</b>		
	<b>Priority homeless Number</b>	<b>Non-priority Number</b>	<b>All homeless</b>	<b>Priority homeless Number</b>	<b>Non-priority Number</b>	<b>All homeless</b>
Social rented tenancy offered: accepted	18,956	244	19,200	18,035	152	18,187
Social rented tenancy offered: not accepted	2,476	29	2,505	2,540	39	2,579
<b>Social rented tenancy offered</b>	<b>21,432</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>21,705</b>	<b>20,575</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>20,766</b>
Private tenancy offered: accepted	1,088	278	1,366	1,127	285	1,412
Private tenancy offered: not accepted	16	8	24	17	4	21
<b>Private tenancy offered</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1,433</b>
Temporary accommodation offered: accepted	1,774	940	2,714	1,563	637	2,200
Temporary accommodation offered: not accepted	671	1,215	1,886	515	519	1,034
<b>Temporary accommodation offered</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>3,234</b>
Referred to other LA	237	3	240	229	2	231
Advice and assistance	1,083	1,746	2,829	1,122	1,120	2,242
Other	4,145	374	4,519	4,042	206	4,248
Lost contact before duty discharged						
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,446</b>	<b>4,837</b>	<b>35,283</b>	<b>29,190</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>32,154</b>

Notes:- Priority and non-priority homeless include applicants assessed as threatened with homelessness

This table includes cases closed which had been assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, and where contact had been maintained to duty discharge.

**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**Table 8d**

**Action taken by local authorities for applicants assessed as homeless (priority or non-priority), by year of case closure (percentage)**

<b>Action taken by local authority</b>	<b>2010-11</b>			<b>2011-12</b>		
	<b>Priority homeless Number</b>	<b>Non-priority homeless Number</b>	<b>All homeless</b>	<b>Priority homeless Number</b>	<b>Non-priority homeless Number</b>	<b>All homeless</b>
Social rented tenancy offered: accepted	62%	5%	54%	62%	5%	57%
Social rented tenancy offered: not accepted	8%	1%	7%	9%	1%	8%
<b>Social rented tenancy offered</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>65%</b>
Private tenancy offered: accepted	4%	6%	4%	4%	10%	4%
Private tenancy offered: not accepted	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Private tenancy offered</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Temporary accommodation offered: accepted	6%	19%	8%	5%	21%	7%
Temporary accommodation offered: not accepted	2%	25%	5%	2%	18%	3%
<b>Temporary accommodation offered</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>10%</b>
Referred to other LA	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Advice and assistance	4%	36%	8%	4%	38%	7%
Other	14%	8%	13%	14%	7%	13%
Lost contact before duty discharged	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Notes:- Priority and non-priority homeless include applicants assessed as threatened with homelessness

This table includes cases closed which had been assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, and where contact had been maintained to duty discharge.

**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**All applications closed by whether contact was maintained: Scotland**

**Table 9a**

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
<b>All cases closed</b>	<b>45,788</b>	<b>51,552</b>	<b>54,770</b>	<b>59,095</b>	<b>57,886</b>	<b>53,743</b>	<b>57,381</b>	<b>56,126</b>	<b>55,302</b>	<b>47,748</b>
Contact maintained throughout	33,998	37,689	36,133	39,373	38,260	35,318	37,785	39,557	38,607	35,014
Contact lost before assessment	4,393	5,392	6,986	7,614	7,509	6,077	6,682	4,307	4,201	2,931
Contact lost after assessment	5,381	5,346	7,990	7,959	7,836	7,296	6,913	5,804	5,980	5,380
Application withdrawn before assessment	0	0	0	0	0	2,339	3,040	3,504	3,626	2,423
Applicant ineligible for assistance	0	0	0	0	0	268	298	262	302	140
Homelessness resolved prior to assessment	2,016	3,125	3,661	4,149	4,281	2,445	2,663	2,692	2,586	1,860

**All applications closed by whether contact was maintained: Scotland**

**% of all cases closed**

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
<b>All cases closed</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Contact maintained throughout	74	73	66	67	66	66	66	70	70	73
Contact lost before assessment	10	10	13	13	13	11	12	8	8	6
Contact lost after assessment	12	10	15	13	14	14	12	10	11	11
Application withdrawn before assessment	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	6	7	5
Applicant ineligible for assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Homelessness resolved prior to assessment	4	6	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	4

Notes:-

Prior to 2007-08, applications which were withdrawn before assessment, or which were ineligible for assistance are included in contact lost before assessment.



**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**Applicants assessed as homeless with whom contact was lost after assessment, by year of case closure**

**Table 9b**

	Priority homeless or threatened			Non-priority homeless or threatened			All homeless		
	All priority homeless	Contact lost		All non-priority homeless	Contact lost		All homeless	Contact lost	
	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	%
<b>2002-03</b>	24,843	4,056	16.3	10,111	914	9.0	34,954	4,970	14.2
<b>2003-04</b>	27,814	3,939	14.2	10,804	1,091	10.1	38,618	5,030	13.0
<b>2004-05</b>	28,993	5,950	20.5	10,172	1,627	16.0	39,165	7,577	19.3
<b>2005-06</b>	31,644	5,945	18.8	10,606	1,606	15.1	42,250	7,551	17.9
<b>2006-07</b>	31,233	5,836	18.7	9,931	1,570	15.8	41,164	7,406	18.0
<b>2007-08</b>	30,265	5,642	18.6	8,425	1,338	15.9	38,690	6,980	18.0
<b>2008-09</b>	33,580	5,512	16.4	7,147	1,089	15.2	40,727	6,601	16.2
<b>2009-10</b>	35,535	4,885	13.7	6,440	670	10.4	41,975	5,555	13.2
<b>2010-11</b>	35,590	5,144	14.5	5,367	530	9.9	40,957	5,674	13.9
<b>2011-12</b>	34,045	4,855	14.3	3,314	350	10.6	37,359	5,205	13.9

Notes:- Priority and non-priority homeless include applicants assessed as threatened with homelessness

Types of accommodation occupied during application by year of case closure: Scotland

Table 10

	2010-11					2011-12				
	Priority homeless Number of cases	Non-priority homeless Number of cases	Assessed as not homeless Number of cases	Lost contact, withdrew Number of cases	All assessments Number of cases	Priority homeless Number of cases	Non-priority homeless Number of cases	Assessed as not homeless Number of cases	Lost contact, withdrew Number of cases	All assessments Number of cases
<b>All cases closed</b>	<b>35,590</b>	<b>5,367</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>10,715</b>	<b>55,302</b>	<b>34,045</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>7,354</b>	<b>47,748</b>
No information supplied on types of accommodation occupied	5,546	675	410	2,072	<b>8,703</b>	5,228	523	346	1,452	<b>7,549</b>
Accommodation arranged by the applicant only	11,783	2,760	2,510	6,037	<b>23,090</b>	10,566	1,246	2,035	3,853	<b>17,700</b>
Temporary accommodation provided by the local authority	14,579	1,542	553	2,017	<b>18,691</b>	15,198	1,333	536	1,644	<b>18,711</b>
Both accommodation arranged by the applicant and temporary accommodation arranged by the local authority	3,682	390	157	589	<b>4,818</b>	3,053	212	118	405	<b>3,788</b>

Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type:  
31 March 1995 to 31 March 2012

Table 11

		Social sector accommodation <sup>1</sup>	Hostel	Bed & Breakfast	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total	Households with dependent children <sup>3</sup>	
							Number	% of total
1995	as at 31 March	1,851	1,648	449	80	<b>4,028</b>	-	-
1996	as at 31 March	1,884	1,776	454	100	<b>4,214</b>	-	-
1997	as at 31 March	1,741	1,562	355	114	<b>3,772</b>	-	-
1998	as at 31 March	1,859	1,465	360	80	<b>3,764</b>	-	-
1999	as at 31 March	1,855	1,543	413	53	<b>3,864</b>	-	-
2000	as at 31 March	1,826	1,608	500	61	<b>3,995</b>	374	9
2001	as at 31 March	1,968	1,512	502	78	<b>4,060</b>	1,438	35
2002	as at 31 March	2,152	1,363	569	69	<b>4,153</b>	1,329	32
2003	as at 31 March	2,984	1,380	898	141	<b>5,403</b>	1,599	30
2004	as at 31 March	3,537	1,586	1,190	132	<b>6,445</b>	1,997	31
2005	as at 31 March	4,136	1,490	1,516	159	<b>7,301</b>	2,330	32
2006	as at 31 March	4,747	1,328	1,494	416	<b>7,985</b>	2,785	35
2007	as at 31 March	5,164	1,242	1,528	643	<b>8,577</b>	3,094	36
2008	as at 31 March <sup>4</sup>	6,134	1,079	1,609	713	<b>9,535</b>	3,988	42
2009	as at 31 March	6,355	994	1,748	956	<b>10,053</b>	3,825	38
2010	as at 31 March	6,775	1,217	1,765	972	<b>10,729</b>	3,715	35
2011	as at 31 March	7,215	1,371	1,544	1,124	<b>11,254</b>	3,833	34
2012	as at 31 March	7,093	1,333	1,281	1,036	<b>10,743</b>	3,484	32

Notes: Figures from March 1995 to March 1996 include estimates for Fife council.

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

2. 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.

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

4. From 31 March 2008 there is a break in comparability in numbers in temporary accommodation in Glasgow. From this date, as a result of 'legacy' case reviews of asylum applications undertaken by the Home Office, there was a significant increase in numbers recorded as homeless and in temporary accommodation. See Notes page for full details.

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Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type: 31 March 2011 to 31 March 2012

Table 12

Household type		Social sector accommodation <sup>1</sup>		Hostel		Bed & Breakfast		Other <sup>2</sup>		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>All households</b>											
2002	as at 31 March	2,152	52	1,363	33	569	14	69	2	4,153	100
2003	as at 31 March	2,984	55	1,380	26	898	17	141	3	5,403	100
2004	as at 31 March	3,537	55	1,586	25	1,190	18	132	2	6,445	100
2005	as at 31 March	4,136	57	1,490	20	1,516	21	159	2	7,301	100
2006	as at 31 March	4,747	59	1,328	17	1,494	19	416	5	7,985	100
2007	as at 31 March	5,164	60	1,242	14	1,528	18	643	7	8,577	100
2008	as at 31 March	6,134	64	1,079	11	1,609	17	713	7	9,535	100
2009	as at 31 March	6,355	63	994	10	1,748	17	956	10	10,053	100
2010	as at 31 March	6,775	63	1,217	11	1,765	16	972	9	10,729	100
2011	as at 31 March	7,215	64	1,371	12	1,544	14	1,124	10	11,254	100
2012	as at 31 March	7,093	66	1,333	12	1,281	12	1,036	10	10,743	100
<b>Households with dependent children<sup>3</sup></b>											
2002	as at 31 March	1,107	83	103	8	94	7	25	2	1,329	100
2003	as at 31 March	1,347	84	64	4	108	7	80	5	1,599	100
2004	as at 31 March	1,692	85	102	5	146	7	57	3	1,997	100
2005	as at 31 March	1,981	85	86	4	163	7	100	4	2,330	100
2006	as at 31 March	2,374	85	81	3	130	5	200	7	2,785	100
2007	as at 31 March	2,589	84	76	2	84	3	345	11	3,094	100
2008	as at 31 March	3,486	87	66	2	118	3	318	8	3,988	100
2009	as at 31 March	3,257	85	64	2	86	2	418	11	3,825	100
2010	as at 31 March	3,201	86	70	2	49	1	394	11	3,715	100
2011	as at 31 March	3,260	85	68	2	34	1	471	12	3,833	100
2012	as at 31 March	3,056	88	55	2	21	1	352	10	3,484	100
<b>Total number of dependent children</b>											
2002	as at 31 March	2,046	86	156	7	142	6	45	2	2,389	100
2003	as at 31 March	2,567	86	110	4	183	6	128	4	2,988	100
2004	as at 31 March	3,233	86	195	5	228	6	100	3	3,756	100
2005	as at 31 March	3,668	86	152	4	257	6	168	4	4,245	100
2006	as at 31 March	4,230	88	106	2	161	3	316	7	4,813	100
2007	as at 31 March	4,648	85	100	2	116	2	592	11	5,456	100
2008	as at 31 March <sup>4</sup>	6,306	89	93	1	180	3	545	8	7,124	100
2009	as at 31 March	5,488	88	69	1	103	2	608	10	6,268	100
2010	as at 31 March	5,422	89	83	1	59	1	539	9	6,103	100
2011	as at 31 March	5,255	87	86	1	51	1	672	11	6,064	100
2012	as at 31 March	4,982	89	60	1	35	1	511	9	5,588	100

Notes: Figures from March 1995 to March 1996 include estimates for Fife council.

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

2. 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.

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

4. From 31 March 2008 there is a break in comparability in numbers in temporary accommodation in Glasgow. From this date, as a result of 'legacy' case reviews of asylum applications undertaken by the home office, there was a significant increase in number of households and households with children in temporary accommodation.

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Households in temporary accommodation by local authority area: 31 March 2011 to 31 March 2012

Table 13

	Households in temporary accommodation						Households with children in temporary accommodation					
	Number					Percentage of all households	Number					Percentage of all households with children
	31-Mar-11	30-Jun-11	30-Sep-11	31-Dec-11	31-Mar-12	31-Mar-12	31-Mar-11	30-Jun-11	30-Sep-11	31-Dec-11	31-Mar-12	31-Mar-12
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>11,254</b>	<b>11,159</b>	<b>11,060</b>	<b>10,685</b>	<b>10,743</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>0.60</b>
Aberdeen City	391	380	371	384	401	0.37	89	62	71	71	77	0.36
Aberdeenshire	451	469	456	461	456	0.43	183	188	193	208	204	0.72
Angus	115	121	143	126	122	0.24	12	6	10	6	9	0.08
Argyll & Bute	155	165	163	159	156	0.37	55	65	48	55	53	0.61
Clackmannanshire	123	111	125	125	133	0.55	36	36	40	29	32	0.50
Dumfries & Galloway	254	249	297	285	283	0.41	70	65	70	83	82	0.54
Dundee City	319	312	328	312	311	0.44	93	85	91	80	91	0.58
East Ayrshire	69	69	67	59	57	0.10	7	7	10	9	9	0.06
East Dunbartonshire	187	178	174	166	181	0.42	83	70	61	56	61	0.53
East Lothian	258	267	273	255	266	0.60	114	115	116	104	89	0.74
East Renfrewshire	35	38	31	35	38	0.11	10	14	12	11	8	0.08
Edinburgh, City of	750	757	748	716	752	0.33	285	299	289	267	266	0.58
Eilean Siar	80	79	78	75	82	0.68	20	19	12	16	18	0.71
Falkirk	296	288	298	300	311	0.44	128	121	108	81	82	0.45
Fife	567	664	642	647	671	0.40	209	210	188	189	196	0.47
Glasgow City <sup>1</sup>	2,217	2,210	2,054	1,943	1,915	0.66	848	888	815	755	755	1.09
Highland	799	669	663	575	575	0.55	291	224	249	182	167	0.70
Inverclyde	98	88	92	81	91	0.25	28	28	36	24	20	0.23
Midlothian	554	510	543	521	489	1.37	197	190	200	189	180	1.85
Moray	152	161	140	133	139	0.35	39	47	44	29	26	0.29
North Ayrshire	230	236	214	227	232	0.37	32	38	26	17	24	0.16
North Lanarkshire	472	475	464	473	485	0.33	157	153	148	139	134	0.34
Orkney	50	42	43	27	49	0.51	23	12	9	6	13	0.63
Perth & Kinross	396	409	407	399	411	0.60	139	135	137	136	125	0.81
Renfrewshire	208	214	219	214	207	0.26	32	38	36	34	30	0.15
Scottish Borders	89	85	86	89	91	0.17	24	27	22	18	24	0.20
Shetland	97	98	101	106	117	1.17	12	10	13	19	16	0.69
South Ayrshire	260	257	274	274	276	0.53	66	60	75	74	74	0.64
South Lanarkshire	666	619	648	620	628	0.45	294	261	263	255	412	1.13
Stirling	299	267	284	262	210	0.54	89	69	72	47	37	0.40
West Dunbartonshire	295	284	291	307	276	0.66	60	54	46	48	48	0.45
West Lothian	322	388	343	329	332	0.44	108	116	135	127	122	0.56

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Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type and local authority: 31 March 2012

Table 14

	Total number of households					Number of households with children or pregnant women					Total number of children				
	Social sector <sup>1</sup>	Hostel	Bed & Breakfast	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total	Social sector <sup>1</sup>	Hostel	Bed & Breakfast	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total	Social sector <sup>1</sup>	Hostel	Bed & Breakfast	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>10,743</b>	<b>3,056</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>4,982</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>5,588</b>
Aberdeen City	281	54	66	-	401	76	1	-	-	77	94	-	-	-	94
Aberdeenshire	287	32	127	10	456	187	8	2	7	204	323	10	1	10	344
Angus	122	-	-	-	122	9	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Argyll & Bute	53	-	1	102	156	19	-	1	33	53	26	-	1	40	67
Clackmannanshire	43	-	56	34	133	28	-	-	4	32	38	-	-	3	41
Dumfries & Galloway	144	67	28	44	283	73	2	-	7	82	103	2	-	14	119
Dundee City	170	135	-	6	311	85	-	-	6	91	143	-	-	6	149
East Ayrshire	35	22	-	-	57	9	-	-	-	9	11	-	-	-	11
East Dunbartonshire	148	8	15	10	181	58	-	1	2	61	105	-	1	1	107
East Lothian	192	30	44	-	266	89	-	-	-	89	103	-	-	-	103
East Renfrewshire	36	-	2	-	38	8	-	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	10
Edinburgh	491	-	261	-	752	266	-	-	-	266	379	-	-	-	379
Eilean Siar	45	-	35	2	82	18	-	-	-	18	29	-	-	-	29
Falkirk	238	-	30	43	311	73	-	-	9	82	119	-	-	14	133
Fife	549	45	77	-	671	184	4	8	-	196	365	4	12	-	381
Glasgow City	1,439	248	109	119	1,915	743	-	-	12	755	1,344	-	-	19	1,363
Highland	150	44	249	132	575	95	10	3	59	167	164	11	6	97	278
Inverclyde	62	28	1	-	91	20	-	-	-	20	34	-	-	-	34
Midlothian	153	23	88	225	489	84	1	5	90	180	119	-	7	114	240
Moray	35	76	-	28	139	10	8	-	8	26	9	10	-	23	42
North Ayrshire	167	43	-	22	232	18	1	-	5	24	26	1	-	7	34
North Lanarkshire	451	16	-	18	485	134	-	-	-	134	235	-	-	-	235
Orkney	38	5	-	6	49	10	-	-	3	13	21	-	-	4	25
Perth & Kinross	197	129	-	85	411	74	10	-	41	125	111	11	-	56	178
Renfrewshire	200	-	7	-	207	30	-	-	-	30	46	-	-	-	46
Scottish Borders	82	-	9	-	91	24	-	-	-	24	47	-	-	-	47
Shetland	114	-	1	2	117	14	-	-	2	16	18	-	-	2	20
South Ayrshire	155	60	47	14	276	66	6	-	2	74	100	7	-	4	111
South Lanarkshire	478	121	10	19	628	399	-	1	12	412	579	-	7	18	604
Stirling	90	60	9	51	210	16	4	-	17	37	20	4	-	28	52
West Dunbartonshire	223	42	9	2	276	47	-	-	1	48	89	-	-	3	92
West Lothian	225	45	-	62	332	90	-	-	32	122	163	-	-	48	211

**PRE-RELEASE ACCESS STATISTICS: RESTRICTED UNTIL 09:30AM ON 26 JUNE 2012**

**Numbers of households in unsuitable accommodation, as defined by the Unsuitable Accommodation Order, by local authority area  
31 March 2009 to 31 March 2012**

**Table 15a**

	2009				2010				2011				2012
	as at 31 March	as at 30 June	as at 30 September	as at 31 December	as at 31 March	as at 30 June	as at 30 September	as at 31 December	as at 31 March	as at 30 June	as at 30 September	as at 31 December	as at 31 March
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>
Aberdeen City	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-
Aberdeenshire	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2
Angus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argyll & Bute	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Clackmannanshire	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Ayrshire	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	3	2	4	-	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
East Lothian	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Eilean Siar	-	-	4	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Fife	9	12	8	-	7	14	7	10	26	16	10	9	7
Glasgow City	1	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Highland	22	-	2	-	11	-	10	-	4	4	3	1	3
Inverclyde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midlothian	-	6	2	-	2	1	6	1	3	-	4	-	5
Moray	7	6	9	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ayrshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Lanarkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	22	7	5	3	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scottish Borders	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	-
South Lanarkshire	1	8	4	1	4	16	1	-	3	3	5	1	1
Stirling	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Lothian	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

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Breaches of Unsuited Accommodation Order by local authority area: 31 March 2009 - 31 March 2012

Table 15b

	2009				2010				2011				2012
	as at 31 March	as at 30 June	as at 30 September	as at 31 December	as at 31 March	as at 30 June	as at 30 September	as at 31 December	as at 31 March	as at 30 June	as at 30 September	as at 31 December	as at 31 March
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>
Aberdeen City	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Aberdeenshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argyll & Bute	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Ayrshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Lothian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Eilean Siar	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Fife	5	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	4	8	4	2	6
Glasgow City	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Highland	14	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	-
Inverclyde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midlothian	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	3	-	2
Moray	6	4	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ayrshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Lanarkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scottish Borders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Lanarkshire	1	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
Stirling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Lothian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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Notifications of households at risk of homelessness due to eviction, by local authority area

Table 16

	Apr-Jun 2011			July-Sept 2011			Oct-Dec 2011			Jan-Mar 2012		
	Notification by Housing Association	Notification by private landlord	Notification by Creditor	Notification by Housing Association	Notification by private landlord	Notification by Creditor	Notification by Housing Association	Notification by private landlord	Notification by Creditor	Notification by Housing Association	Notification by private landlord	Notification by Creditor
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>4,783</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>3,881</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4,072</b>
Aberdeen City	9	3	61	18	0	39	17	0	32	10	1	27
Aberdeenshire	11	2	64	8	1	33	9	2	32	12	5	41
Angus	9	5	90	10	4	63	2	1	82	9	2	73
Argyll & Bute	29	17	76	21	9	55	15	0	19	21	5	41
Clackmannanshire	46	2	35	11	4	36	5	1	40	6	2	47
Dumfries & Galloway	43	6	45	72	2	65	107	6	64	129	3	65
Dundee City	45	3	95	44	2	99	22	0	88	32	8	428
East Ayrshire	9	2	127	28	1	161	18	16	126	39	12	117
East Dunbartonshire	44	0	97	35	2	35	30	0	59	22	0	48
East Lothian	1	4	91	7	3	83	4	1	97	7	4	54
East Renfrewshire	0	0	48	0	0	119	0	0	60	6	0	52
Edinburgh	63	8	428	44	5	301	44	27	246	57	26	339
Eilean Siar	8	0	6	5	0	2	5	0	2	10	0	6
Falkirk	0	0	188	31	1	168	0	0	165	0	0	151
Fife	45	8	485	38	4	377	30	4	414	54	6	371
Glasgow City	164	12	372	248	13	458	330	17	435	403	22	417
Highland	17	0	93	8	3	123	10	2	90	0	0	60
Inverclyde	33	0	94	19	2	67	11	3	92	20	1	54
Midlothian	6	0	9	13	0	5	9	0	10	10	0	8
Moray	5	0	46	7	1	20	12	2	36	13	2	32
North Ayrshire	5	3	223	4	2	209	3	1	191	8	2	180
North Lanarkshire	19	3	515	27	2	408	23	1	445	31	4	407
Orkney	2	1	5	2	1	5	0	0	5	5	0	6
Perth & Kinross	12	0	59	9	3	18	0	0	0	19	1	81
Renfrewshire	61	10	229	73	7	202	76	10	197	103	8	212
Scottish Borders	91	6	115	60	10	77	48	2	57	35	12	68
Shetland	4	0	4	3	0	1	5	0	2	3	0	5
South Ayrshire	8	3	69	33	1	44	12	1	43	25	2	35
South Lanarkshire	11	4	622	18	4	356	24	3	430	29	5	321
Stirling	10	3	41	9	2	34	4	2	39	7	1	34
West Dunbartonshire	13	1	91	22	0	79	31	0	73	27	0	69
West Lothian	46	3	260	45	7	180	28	1	210	58	4	223

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Individuals in households by gender and age:

Scotland: 2011-12 Table A

	Female	Male	All
<b>Adults</b>			
16-17	1,918	1,238	3,156
18-24	7,968	7,185	15,153
25-retirement	13,065	17,891	30,956
Retirement plus	585	427	1,012
<i>All adults</i>	<b>23,536</b>	<b>26,741</b>	<b>50,277</b>
<b>Children</b>			
0-4	4,974	5,136	10,110
5-11	3,749	3,915	7,664
12-15	1,588	1,653	3,241
16-18	483	496	979
<i>All children</i>	<b>10,794</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>21,994</b>
<b>All households applying in period</b>			<b>44,164</b>

These tables are analysed by households.

The HL1 dataset records individual homelessness applications. Applications are defined as coming from the same household if they have been:

- linked to another application, and:
- the adult members and family circumstances are the same in both applications.

Household type and characteristics of main applicant: Scotland: 2011-12

Table B

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	923	2,027	2,690	12,240	309						18,189
Single person female						1,244	1,904	1,588	4,617	389	9,742
Single parent male	25	108	432	2,462	5						3,032
Single parent female						198	834	1,561	5,040	7	7,640
Couple without children	27	134	196	512	46	82	227	195	387	47	1,853
Couple with children	5	48	121	677	3	26	138	265	744	2	2,029
Other household without children	6	30	27	165	13	20	28	28	509	33	859
Other household with children	1	3	3	163	1	4	5	19	616	5	820
<b>All main applicants</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>16,219</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>11,913</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>44,164</b>

## **NOTES ON THE STATISTICS**

### Missing data

1. In tables in this publication, the analysis of applications, assessments and outcomes from 2011-12 excludes details for 24 cases across Scotland. Future analyses will incorporate the missing data for these authorities once it has been provided.

### General Notes

2. 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, figures are updated on an on-going basis and may differ from those previously published.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Unless otherwise stated, the assessment category of 'homeless' includes both homeless and those threatened with homelessness, as well as unintentional and intentional homeless. Although the focus of the current legislative changes is on providing settled 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.

6. In December 2001, the Scottish Government 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.

7. 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.

8. The data collection was further revised in April 2007 in the light of the Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003, with some additional information included to reflect current best practice. Further information on the HL1 can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/15257/HL1revisions>.

9. The estimated share of social lets by homeless applicants in Charts 24 to 26 was derived by expressing the number of homeless applicants securing a social let in 2011-12 as the outcome of their application as a percentage of the **estimated** number of local authority and housing association lets available to new tenants in 2011-12. For 2011-12, we have used the turnover rates calculated in previous years to estimate the number of relets for housing association and local authority dwellings. We have then added to this the number of social sector new build completions for 2011-12<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/NewBuild>

**NOTES ON TABLES**

Missing data

1. We are extremely grateful to all 32 Scottish local authorities who submitted their HL1 and HL2 returns on time. There is no missing data in this publication.

Policy Context

2. In interpreting the statistics and analyses in this release, it is important to bear in mind that the information is derived from councils' administration of homelessness legislation. Trends can be affected by legislative changes, changes in interpretation of legislation or guidance and by changes in local authority recording practice. Where these have been identified, these are highlighted in the description of the main trends.

3. 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. From September 2002, this took effect and 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. This has had a noticeable impact on applications, which has been reflected in changing assessments and outcomes for homeless people. Some tables in this release therefore present time series data so that this impact can be tracked.

Data sources used

4. The data presented in these tables are based on the time period relevant to the analysis. In some cases, this might be when the application was made while, in others, this might when the assessment was made or when the application was completed. All years refer to financial years.

5. 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.

6. 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 settled 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.

7. In December 2001, the Scottish Executive changed its homelessness data collection system to an electronic case-based HL1 return to provide more detailed information on applications by individual households and to allow more timely reporting. The electronic data capture system allows cases to be registered and updated on a continuous basis, as well as enabling applications made by the same household to be linked.

8. 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/ chart.

9. The data collection was further revised in April 2007 in the light of the Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003, with some additional information included to reflect current best practice. Further information on the HL1 can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/15257/HL1revisions>.

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### Interpretation of statistics on temporary accommodation

10. 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.

11. Hostels, as temporary accommodation under the homeless persons legislation, were used mainly by Glasgow. In fact, almost all households in hostels in Glasgow were placed there by the authority under the Homeless Persons legislation. In other authorities, particularly in the cities, there may be 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.

12. 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. To put the figures into the context, as at 31 December 2012, there were 20 uses of unsuitable accommodation, compared to 8 breaches of the Order.

13. From 31 March 2008, there is a break in comparability in the information on numbers of homeless applicants in temporary accommodation in Glasgow. The number of homeless households in temporary accommodation in Glasgow includes asylum seekers given indefinite leave to remain in the United Kingdom and who are in temporary accommodation. From 31 March 2008, there was a significant increase in such households as a consequence of the "Legacy" Case reviews undertaken by the Home Office. This introduced a discontinuity in the statistics for both Glasgow and for Scotland in the totals for all households and households with children. To bridge the discontinuity, Glasgow have provided figures on the numbers of such households included at the end of each quarter from 31 March 2008. The additional numbers included are:-

Date	Households	Households with children or household member pregnant	Children
31 March 2008	542	522	1,092
30 June 2008	557	521	1,110
30 September 2008	460	423	891
31 December 2008	341	294	631
31 March 2009	271	230	501
30 June 2009	219	190	409
30 September 2009	255	215	454
31 December 2009	297	239	492
31 March 2010	330	227	481
30 June 2010	349	196	414
30 September 2010	300	159	347
31 December 2010	291	149	330
31 March 2011	249	131	291
30 June 2011	233	119	261
30 September 2011	181	90	203
31 December 2011	132	64	160
31 March 2012	93	46	111

### Rounding

13. 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.

### How we maintain quality

14. The quality of this publication depends critically on the quality and consistency of the information supplied to us by councils on the HL1 and HL2 returns. The quality statement on the Scottish homelessness statistics website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/15257/quality> sets out the ways in which we do this. The main focus of our systems is to ensure consistency between the HL1 and HL2 returns and consistency of the case level information within each HL1 return.

### How we deal with revisions and corrections

15. Our approach to revisions and corrections is set in detail on the Scottish homelessness statistics website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/15257/revisionpolicy>. In summary, published statistics and supporting reference tables are generally revised when the figures next appear in any publication. However, if a revision is significant resulting in a major change to the published figures a note showing the revisions will be published as soon as possible on the homelessness statistics website. It will also be distributed to all known recipients of the originally published data via email and the ScotStat mailing list.

### How we consult with users and providers of statistics

16. Local authorities in Scotland provide homelessness statistics as a by-product of their administration of Scottish homelessness legislation. The main users of homelessness statistics are local authorities, housing associations, The Scottish Government and voluntary bodies such as Shelter and the Scottish Council for Single Homeless. In November 2011 we re-established the Scottish homelessness statistics user provider group with representatives of providers and users of the statistics. We aim for the group to meet twice a year. The minutes and papers from meetings of the group can be found on the Scottish homelessness statistics website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/15257/22540>

### Obtaining additional analyses

17. A set of reference tables providing a wider and more detailed suite of analyses for Scotland and Scottish local authorities is available at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/homelessstats>. The HL1 returns provide a very rich dataset capable of supporting a great deal more analysis than we provide in our regular publications and reference tables. If you can't find the analysis you need contact us at [homelessstatsstatisticsinbox@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:homelessstatsstatisticsinbox@scotland.gsi.gov.uk). We can also supply case level extracts from the HL1 database suitably anonymised to prevent disclosure.

**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 reasonably 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/Publications/2005/05/31133334/33366>.
5. The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 amends the 1987 Act and 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 settled accommodation by 2012.
6. A local authority's duty to homeless households can be summarised as follows:-

*Unintentionally homeless and in priority need*

Provide temporary accommodation until permanent accommodation has been secured. Permanent accommodation is defined as:

- A Scottish Secure Tenancy (SST)
- A Scottish Assured Tenancy (not a Short Scottish Secure Tenancy)
- If the applicants has previously been evicted for anti-social behaviour in the last 3 years, or if they are subject to an anti-social behaviour order - a short SST can be offered.

In some circumstances, the local authority can provide non-permanent accommodation. These circumstances are laid out in the Homeless Persons (Provision of Non-permanent Accommodation) (Scotland) Regulations 2010

Under certain circumstances, a local authority may apply a local connection test and refer the applicant to another local authority. However, the receiving local authority must then secure settled accommodation for the applicant.

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*Intentionally Homeless and in Priority Need, / Homeless and not in Priority Need*

Provide temporary accommodation for a reasonable period of time, advice and assistance.

*Potentially homeless, unintentionally so and in Priority Need*

Take reasonable steps to secure that accommodation does not cease to be available.

*Potentially homeless, intentionally so and in Priority Need / Potentially Homeless and not in Priority Need*

Provide advice and assistance to help retain accommodation

7. 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).

8. 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/Publications/2005/05/31133334/33366>.

9. Section 11 of the Homelessness etc (Scotland) Act 2003, which came into force on 1 April 2009, aims to assist local authorities to prevent homelessness. The legislation requires landlords and creditors to inform local authorities when they raise proceedings for possession of a property or serve certain other notices which would put the household at risk of homelessness due to eviction.

10. Not all section 11 notices will lead to eviction. The requirement on landlords and creditors in section 11 aims to ensure that, at an early stage, local authorities are alerted to households at risk of homelessness due to eviction or property repossession. Local authorities may be able to respond on an individual basis to prevent homelessness occurring, and use the information in the notices to help inform strategic planning within homelessness services and of prevention activity across a range of services and assist those facing the threat of homelessness.



## **COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER UK HOMELESSNESS STATISTICS**

### England

1. In England, Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996 and the Homelessness Act 2002 place statutory duties on local housing authorities to provide assistance to people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. Authorities must consider all applications from people seeking accommodation or assistance in obtaining accommodation. A main homelessness duty is owed where the authority is satisfied that the applicant is eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and falls within a priority need group, which are specified in the legislation (eg households with dependent children or a pregnant woman).
2. Where a main duty is owed, the authority must ensure that suitable accommodation is available for the applicant and his or her household until a settled home becomes available for them. Where households are found to be intentionally homeless or not in priority need, the authority must make an assessment of their housing needs and provide advice and assistance to help them find accommodation for themselves. Where the applicant is found to be intentionally homeless but falls in a priority need category the authority must also ensure that accommodation is available for long enough to give the applicant a reasonable opportunity to find a home.
3. Data on local authorities' activities in carrying out their statutory homelessness duties are collected on the quarterly P1E return.
4. The most recent statutory homelessness statistics for England are available at :  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/homelessnesstatistics/>

### Wales

5. In Wales, local authorities are bound by the same statutory duties as those in England. The data is collected on a quarterly local authority level WHO12 return, similar to the P1E form in England. The most recent statutory homelessness statistics for Wales are available at:  
<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/housing2011/110818/?lang=en>

### Northern Ireland

6. In Northern Ireland statistics on homelessness are sourced from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE). Under the Housing (NI) Order 1988, NIHE has a similar statutory responsibility to secure permanent accommodation for households who are unintentionally homeless and in priority need; to secure temporary accommodation in a variety of circumstances and to provide advice and assistance to those who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. The most recent statutory homelessness statistics for Northern Ireland are available at:  
[http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/publications/housing\\_bulletins.htm](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/publications/housing_bulletins.htm)

### Scotland

7. Scottish homelessness statistics are available at:  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/homelessstats>

### Key similarities and differences

8. Because of the differences in collection methods and in the legislative duties to homeless households in Scotland following the 2001 homelessness legislation care needs to be taken in comparing homelessness statistics across the 4 countries.
9. In England and Wales analyses for 'households accepted by local authorities as owed a main homelessness duty' are equivalent to Scottish analyses for unintentionally homeless households in priority need.

10. Under the Scottish legislation local authorities have wider duties to assist non-priority homeless households. In addition, a key part of the Scottish legislation, often referred to as the 2012 homelessness commitment, is, by design, leading to increasing proportions of homeless households being assessed as priority. As a direct consequence of these changes significantly higher proportions of all homeless and priority homeless in Scotland are single person households.

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