



OPERATION OF THE HOMELESS PERSONS LEGISLATION IN SCOTLAND: 2012-13

TABLE 16 HAS BEEN UPDATED DUE TO A CODING ERROR.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This statistics bulletin provides information on homelessness applications, assessments and outcomes to 31 March 2013. 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 2013 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.

A Quick Guide to Homelessness Applications

- 1.4. There are three stages to a homelessness application. These stages are:
 - The Application stage where the household first presents to the council.
 - The Assessment stage where the council assesses:
 - whether the applicant is homeless;
 - if so, whether the applicant has a priority need (this test was applicable only until 31st December 2012);
 - if so, whether the applicant made themselves homeless intentionally; and
 - if they were unintentionally homeless (and in priority need), and if they have no local connection with the local authority to which they made the application it may test whether they have a local connection with another local authority area.
 - The Outcome stage. The type of accommodation the applicant is entitled to depends on the council's assessment decision.
- 1.5. Applicants are entitled to temporary accommodation, typically whilst they're awaiting an assessment decision, whilst waiting for settled accommodation to be found or, if they are intentionally homeless then they are provided with temporary accommodation and advice and assistance to help them secure alternative accommodation. More information on the duty to provide temporary accommodation can be found in the [Code of Guidance on Homelessness](#).

2. MAIN POINTS

2.1. The main points for the period 1 April – 31 March 2013 (2012-13) are:-

Applications

- There were 39,827 applications. This was 5,720 (13%) lower than the number of applications received in the same period in 2011-12.
- The number of applications has fallen in 29 out of Scotland's 32 local authorities. Applications increased in East Renfrewshire, Moray and Scottish Borders councils.
- The continuing 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.
- Although applications have fallen, there was an increase of 75 applications from those presenting due to mortgage default (+16%, 468 applications in 2011/12 and 543 applications in 2012/13). This is the first time this number has increased since 2009/10, when 851 applications due to mortgage default were reported.

Assessments

- There were 31,964 homeless or threatened with homelessness assessments and this was 3,747 (10%) lower than in 2011-12.
- 30,583 (96%) of applicants assessed as homeless were accorded priority¹ in 2012-13, an increase of 5 percentage points over the same period in 2011-12².
- The number assessed as intentionally homeless is at its highest level since January-March 2002. Although the numbers are small at around 400 per quarter, the number of intentionality decisions has been increasing, whilst the number of applications and homeless assessments have both been reducing.

Impact of enactment of 2012 homelessness commitment

- In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012 which gave effect to the commitment. From 31st December 2012 the priority need test for homeless households was abolished. As a result, from this date, all unintentionally homeless households are entitled to settled accommodation.
- From 31st December 2012, all local authorities met the 2012 homelessness commitment.

Outcomes

- A total of 28,281 cases were closed during 2012-13. This is 13% lower than in 2011-12. The number of cases closed has fallen as a result of there being fewer applications overall.
- 75% of priority homeless households secured a local authority, housing association or private let as an outcome. This was one percentage point higher than in 2011-12.

¹ The priority need test was abolished on 31st December 2012. For ease of reference in this publication, we have continued to use the phrase for cases following 31st December 2012. After this date, 100% of cases assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness effectively had 'priority need' status.

² 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 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.

Temporary accommodation (this section has been revised at 17:00 on 17 July 2013)

At 31 March 2013:-

- There were 10,471 households in temporary accommodation – a decrease of 279 households (3% decrease) compared to one year earlier.
- Over the last year, the number of households in temporary accommodation increased in 12 out of 32 local authorities. Notable increases have been seen in Angus (+14%), East Lothian (+13%), Shetland (+12%) and Edinburgh (+12%).
- There were 2,936 households with children in temporary accommodation – a decrease of 551 households (16% decrease) compared with one year earlier. These households contained a total of 4,847 children, a decrease of 746 children (13% decrease) compared to one year ago.
- The number of households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation in March 2013, at 17 households is slightly lower than a year earlier (a decrease of four). Six of these households were in Fife. The number of households with children in Bed & Breakfast accommodation is now less than a sixth of the March 2008 level (14% of the March 2008 figure).
- A total of four breaches of the Unsuitable Temporary Accommodation Order were reported. Single breaches occurred in Fife, Eilean Siar, Midlothian and Shetland each reporting 1 breach.

Households at risk of homelessness due to eviction:

Notifications under section 11 of the Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003

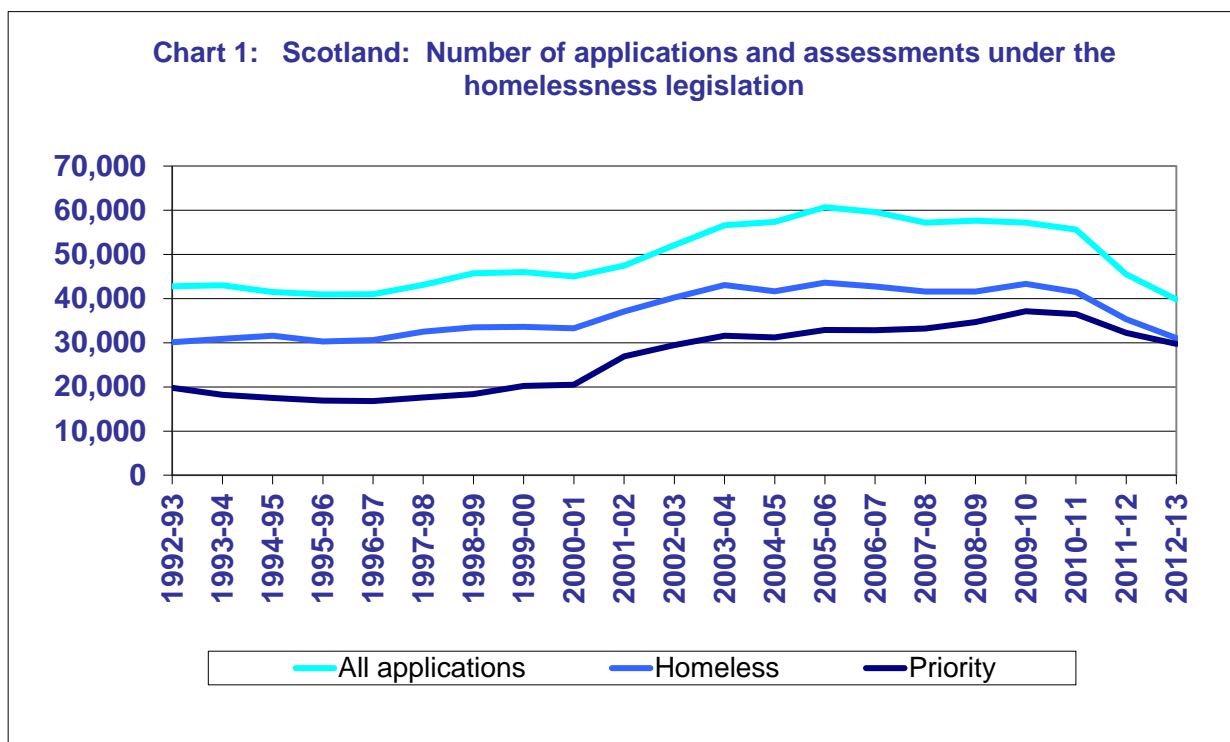
For the period 1 January to 31 March 2013:-

- The number of notifications from creditors in January – March 2013 were 27% lower (-1,095 notifications) than in the same period in 2012.
- The number of notifications from housing associations in January – March 2013 were 33% lower (-404 notifications) than in the same period in 2012.
- The number of notifications by private landlords was 4% lower (-5 notifications) than a year earlier.

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 2012-13. 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 legislation³ 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 continuing reductions from 2010-11 are mainly due to the impact of the introduction of housing options services in Scottish local authorities with a focus on prevention. This is discussed in more detail below.



³ 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.

Recent changes

- 3.5. Between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013 councils received a total of 39,827 homelessness applications. This is a reduction of over 5,700 (13%) applications over the previous year.
- 3.6. The number of applications in 2012-13 is 34% lower than the peak value seen in 2005-06, when around 61,000 homelessness applications were made (Chart 1).
- 3.7. In the year to 2012-13 the number of applications has fallen in 29 out of 32 local authorities. In thirteen councils the number of applications fell by up to 10% and in two councils – Angus and Orkney – the number of applications fell by over 30%. Applications have increased in three local authority areas – Scottish Borders (17% increase), East Renfrewshire (13% increase) and Moray (6% increase).

What is causing the reductions?

- 3.8. It is very unlikely that the large reduction in homelessness applications over the past two years 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 Welfare Reforms.
- 3.9. It is much more likely that the reductions are a consequence of a major Scotland wide approach to prevent homelessness. Through this, 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 homelessness⁴.
- 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] felt that the progress on housing options 'on the ground' has been very significant indeed*". The evaluation, which only covered the start of the roll out of the approach, also went on to add that "*a smaller number of local authorities are not in a position yet to have started to make progress.*"

Impact on Applications and Assessments

- 3.11. Housing options 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.
- 3.12. However, whilst the number of applications has reduced, how these applications are assessed appears to be changing slightly. In 2009/10 and 2010/11, 75% of cases were assessed as homeless or potentially homeless. However, by 2012/13, this proportion had increased by five percentage points to four-fifths. The main reason for this change is a decrease in cases where contact was lost prior to the assessment decision being made.

⁴ 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](#).

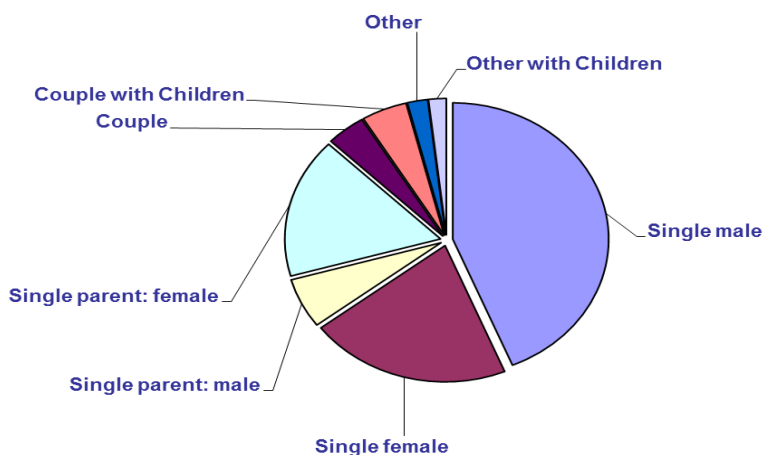
3.13. In summary, whilst housing options work is reducing the total number of applications overall, the evidence suggests that it is also reducing the number of lost contacts between the application and assessment stage. The increase in priority need assessments is linked to local authorities meeting the 2012 target, rather than an underlying change in the profile of those assessed as homeless.

Characteristics of applicants

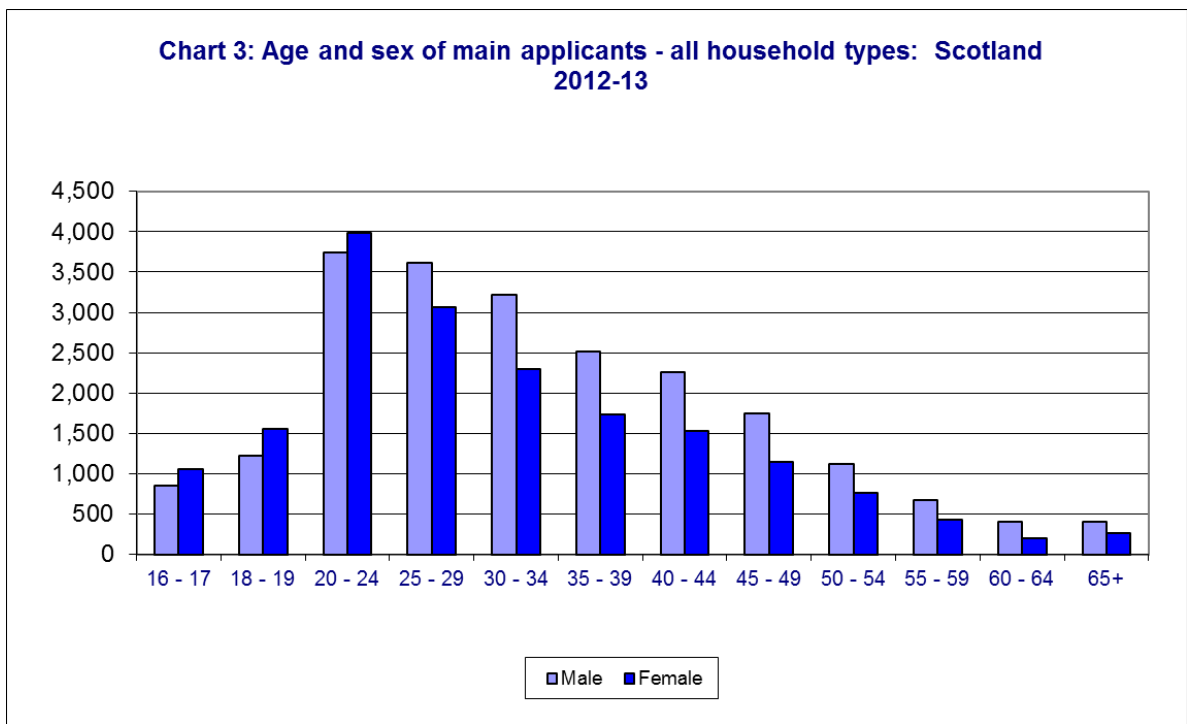
3.14. Of the 39,827 applications for assistance in 2012-13, around 25,700 65% were single people, of whom around 17,400 were men and 8,300 were women. Around 11,600 applications (29% of applications) were from households with children, most of whom were single parent households (23% of all applications). Of the 8,979 applications by single parents, 6,621 (74%) were by female applicants. (Chart 2)

3.15. Overall, whilst the number of applications has changed over the last ten years, the profile of households has changed only slightly. The proportion of single parents has remained in the range 22% to 24% since 2002-03: the figure for 2012-13 was 23%. However, since 2007-08, there has been a small but noticeable increase in applications from single people, increasing at a rate of one percentage point per annum, from 60% in 2007-08 to 65% in 2012-13. (Chart 2 and table 2c). This increase may be due to local authorities amending their policies to prepare for the removal of priority need.

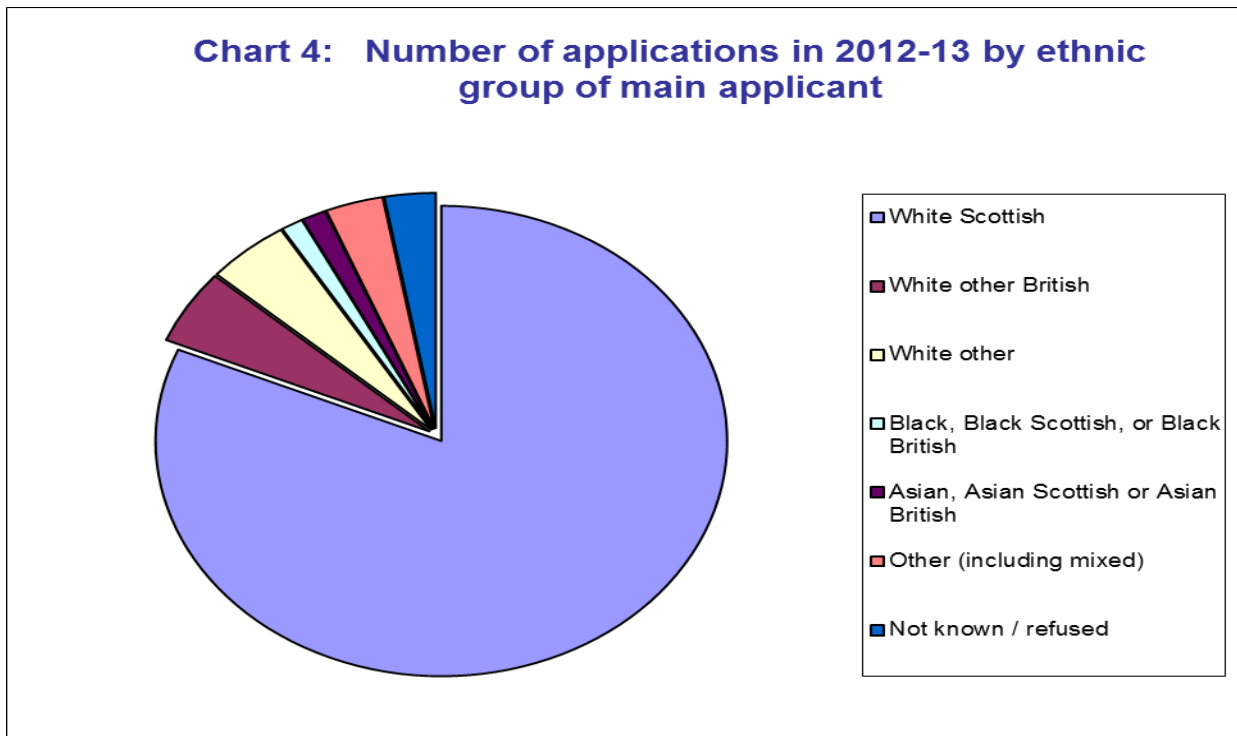
Chart 2: Number of applications in 2012-13 by household type



3.16. Chart 3 shows the age distribution of the main applicant in the household, for those who applied as homeless in 2012-13. Homeless households have a young age profile – around half are headed by someone aged under 30 (48% in 2012-13). Female applicants typically have a slighter younger age profile than males – 37% of female applicants are aged under 25 while this figure is only 27% for male applicants.

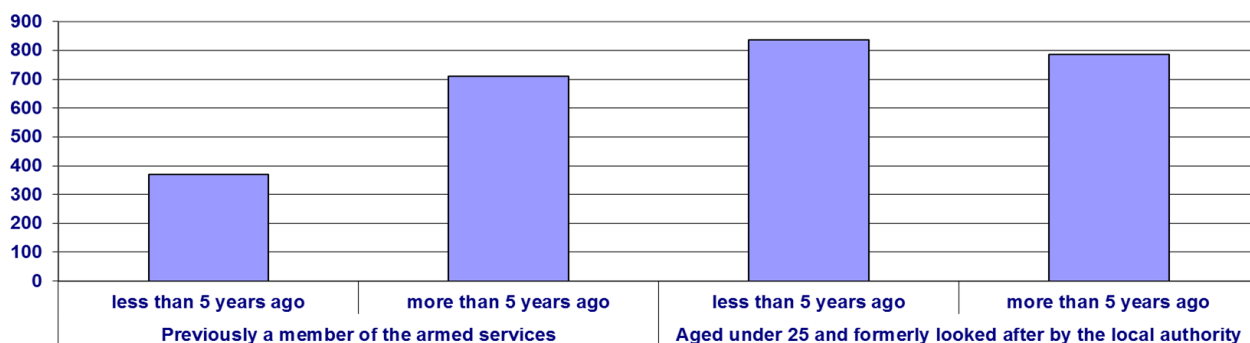


- 3.17. The proportion of homeless applications by ethnic group has remained unchanged since 2007-08. From Chart 4, in 91.2% of applications in 2012-13, the main applicant was recorded as White, 1.3% were recorded as Black, Black Scottish or Black British, 1.4% were recorded as Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British and 3.3% as in other ethnic groups. An ethnic group was not recorded for 2.9% of all applicants.
- 3.18. In 2012-13, 393 applicants described themselves as a gypsy/ traveller. However, it is important to note that no response was given to this question for 666 applicants in 2012-13, so the number of gypsy/ travellers applying for assistance may be understated slightly.



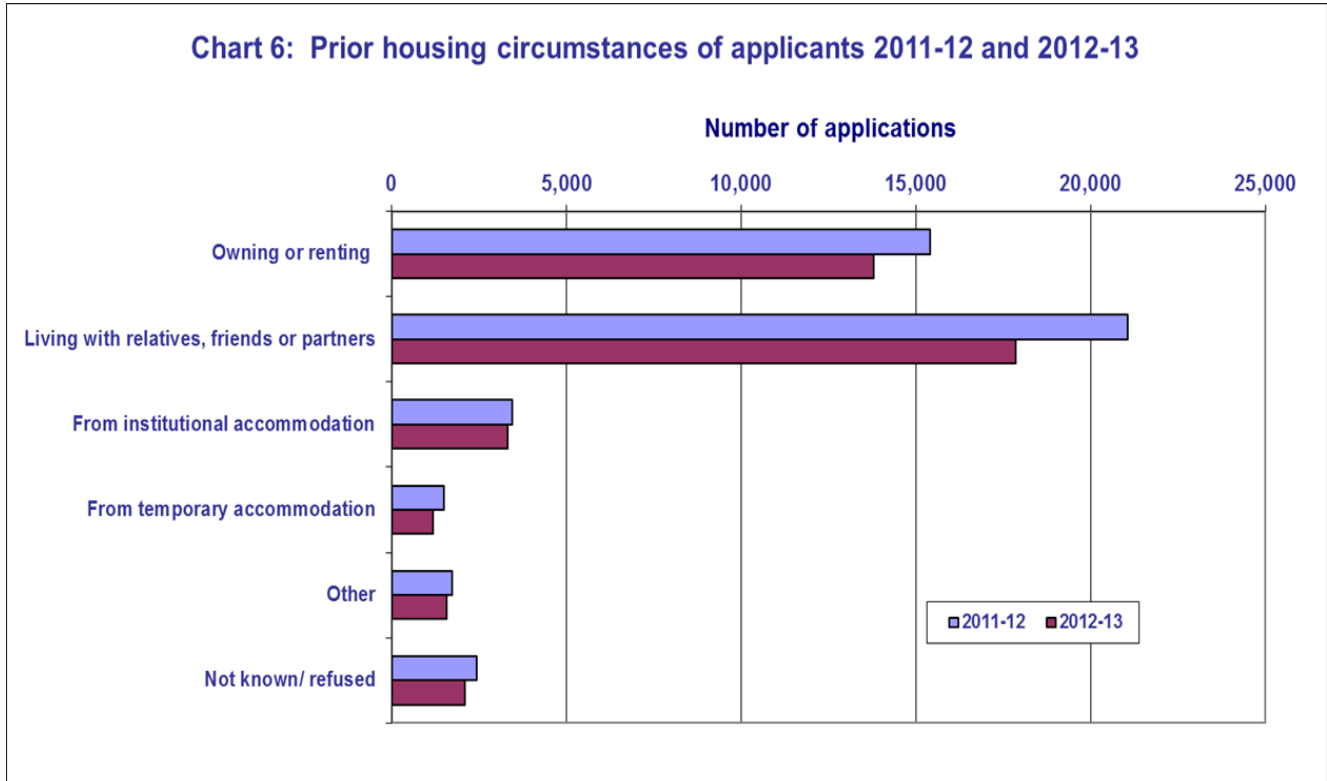
- 3.19. In 2012-13, 1,080 homeless applicants had a household member who had previously been in the armed forces – the lowest number recorded to date. Of these, 371 had been in the armed forces less than 5 years ago and 709 more than 5 years ago. (Chart 5) It should be noted that, for 1,583 applications, the response to the question asking about service in the armed forces was ‘not known/ refused’.
- 3.20. In the same period, 1,624 applicants aged under 25 had a household member who had been formerly looked after by the local authority, of whom 837 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 1,011 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.

Chart 5: Number of applications formerly in the armed forces and number of applicants formerly looked after by the local authority in 2012-13: Scotland



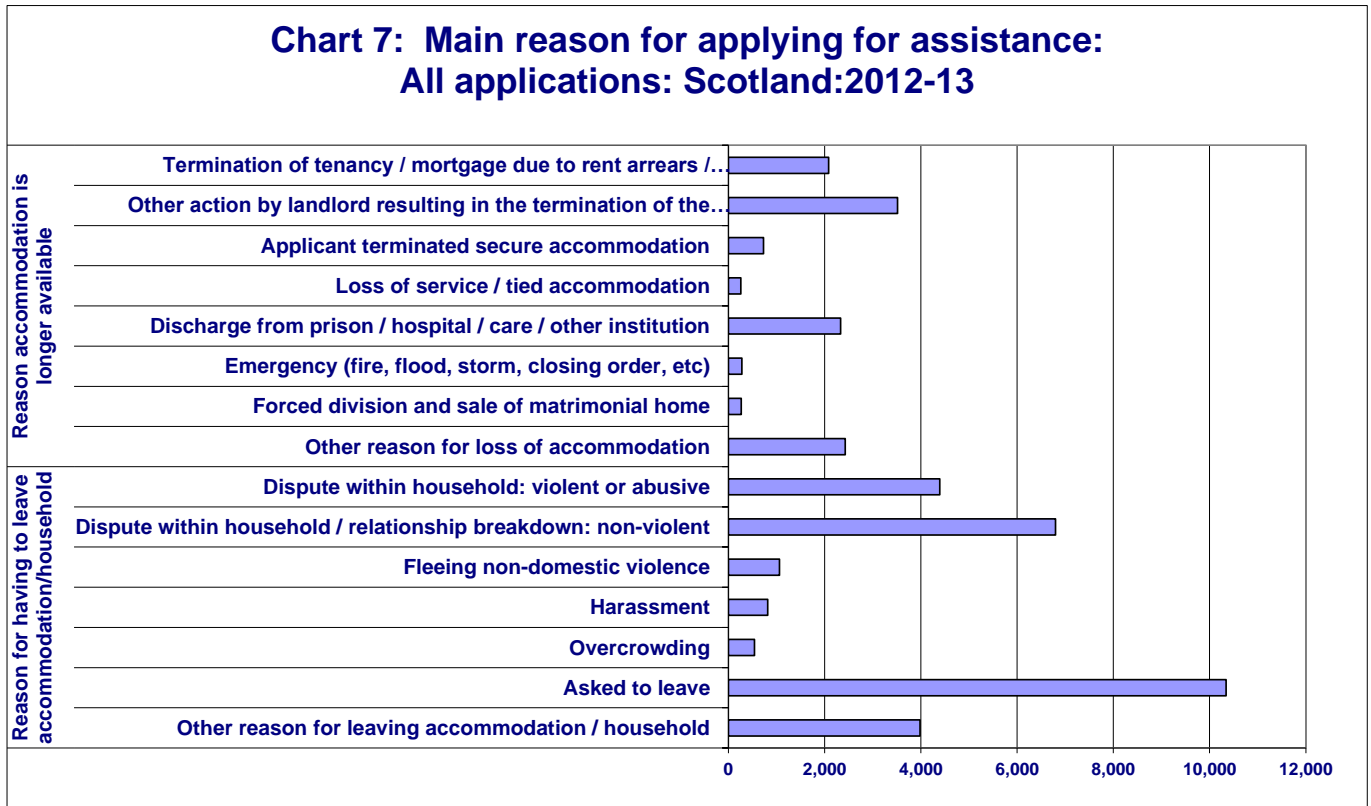
Prior circumstances of applicants

3.21. Of the 39,827 homelessness applications in 2012-13, 17,858 (45%) had been living with friends and relatives, while 13,791 (35%) had been living in their own accommodation (i.e. which they either rented or owned). (Table 3 and Chart 6).



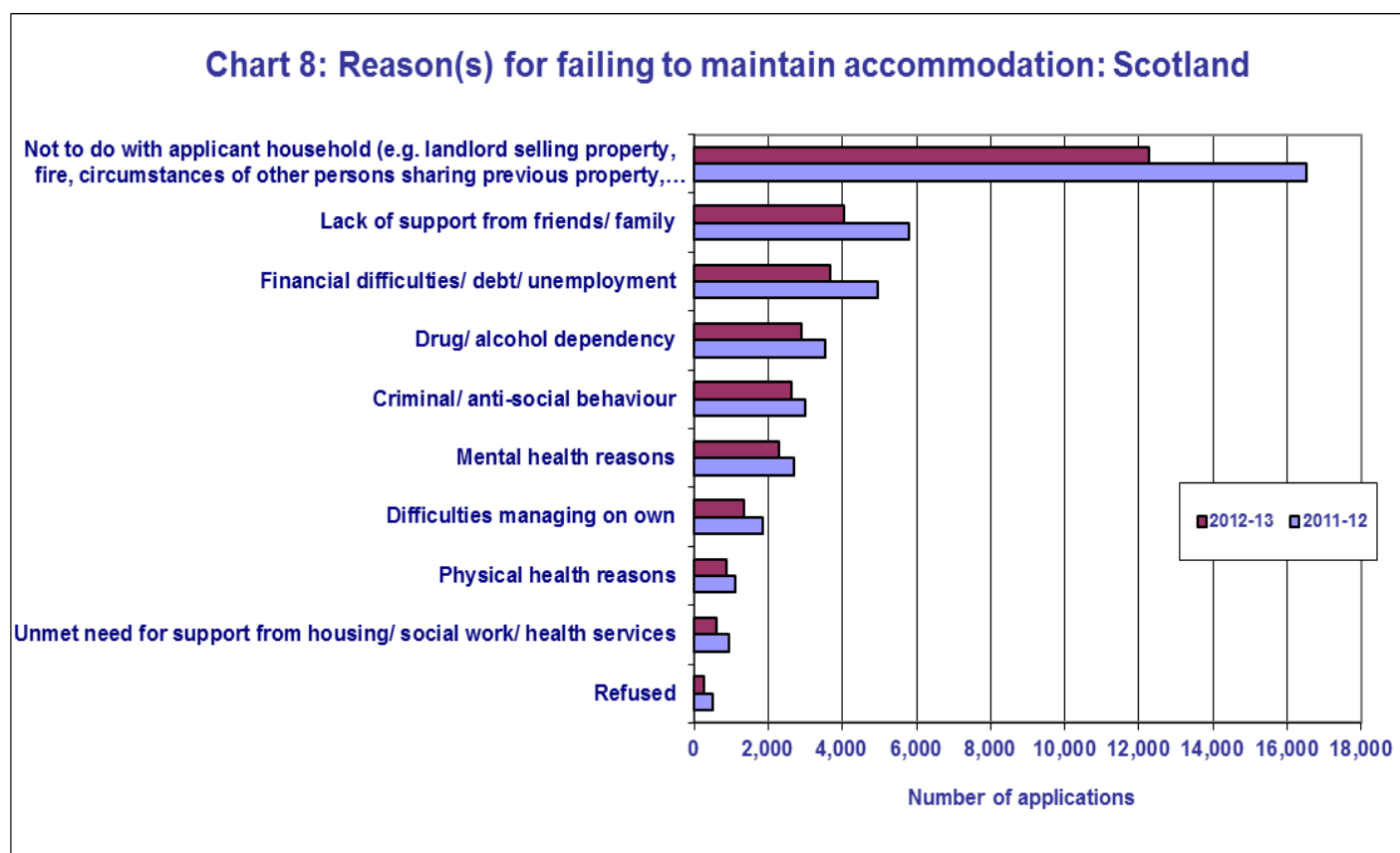
Reasons for homelessness

3.22. 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 2012-13) or being asked to leave (26% of 2012-13 applications). (Table 4 and Chart 9). Rent arrears or mortgage default account for around 5% of all homelessness applications in 2012-13, while 6% of applications are from those leaving prison/ hospital/ care or some other institution.



3.23. In addition to the main reason for homelessness, the homelessness statistical return (HL1) 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 2012-13 additional contributory reasons were recorded for 49% of applications. (Tables 5d and 5e).

- 3.24. Of those cases where there was an additional factor contributing to homelessness:-
- In over half of these (51%) ‘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 18% of these cases ‘financial difficulties, debt or unemployment’ was an additional factor. Notably this is a three percentage point increase on the proportion giving this reason in 2011-12, possibly as a result of Welfare Reforms.
 - In 15% of these cases lack of support from friends and family was an additional factor.
 - In 13% of these cases drug or alcohol dependency was an additional factor.
 - Also in 13% of cases criminal or anti-social behaviour was a factor.

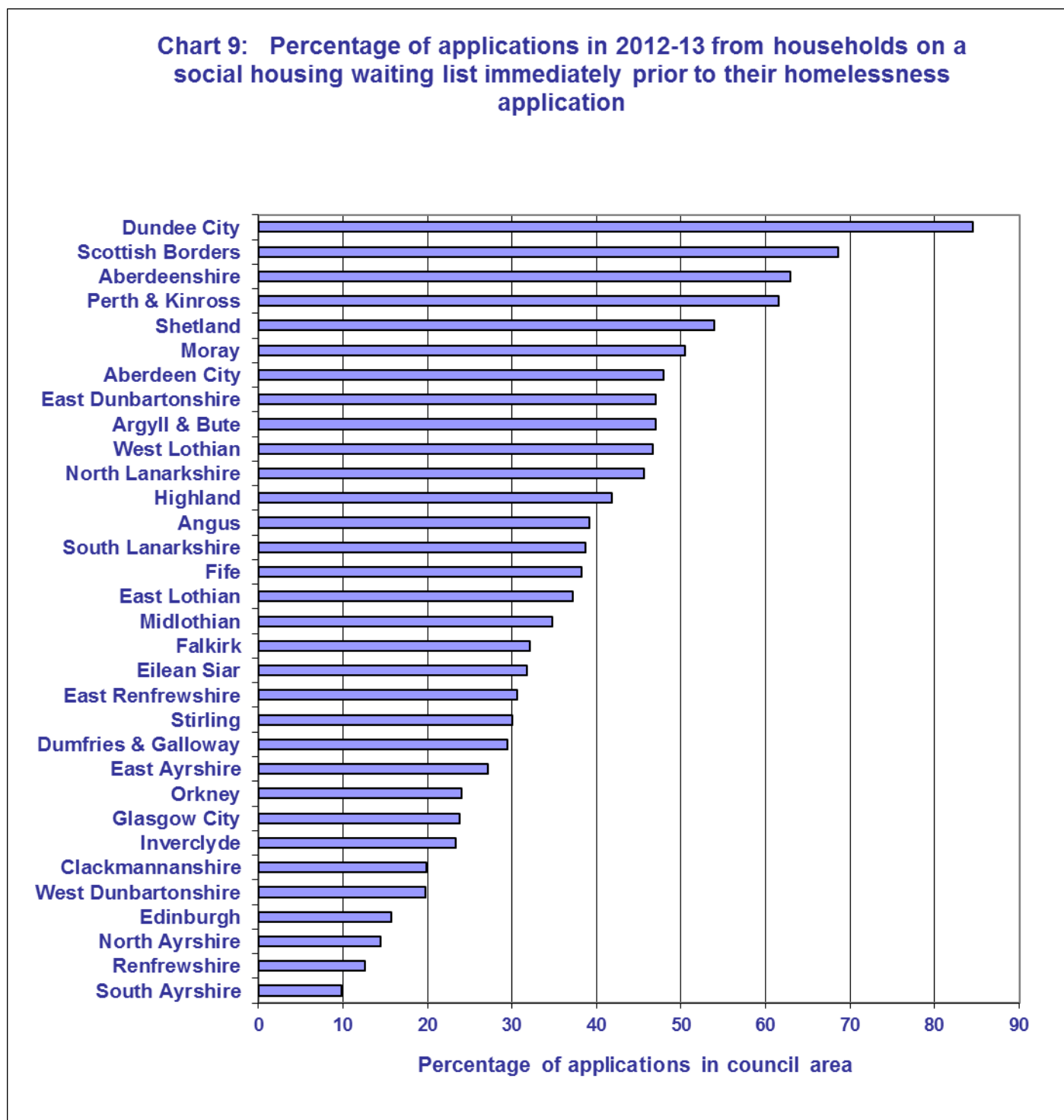


Financial and economic reasons for homelessness applications

- 3.25. There was a 14% reduction between 2011-12 and 2012-13 in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a local authority, a reduction of 16% in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a housing association, a reduction of 2% in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a private landlord.
- 3.26. However, there was an increase of 75 applications (+16%) in those presenting as homeless because of mortgage default, from 468 applications in 2011/12 to 543 applications in 2012/13 . (Table 5a). This is the first time this number has increased since 2009/10, when 851 applications due to mortgage default were reported.
- 3.27. 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 2012-13, this reduced further to only 197 applications, a reduction of 22% on the previous year.
- 3.28. In 2012-13, there were 2,084 applications (5% of applications) which cited rent arrears or mortgage default as the main reason for the application (Table 4). In all, 3,423 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 6% between 2011-12 and 2012-13, but this reduction was less than the reduction in all applications.

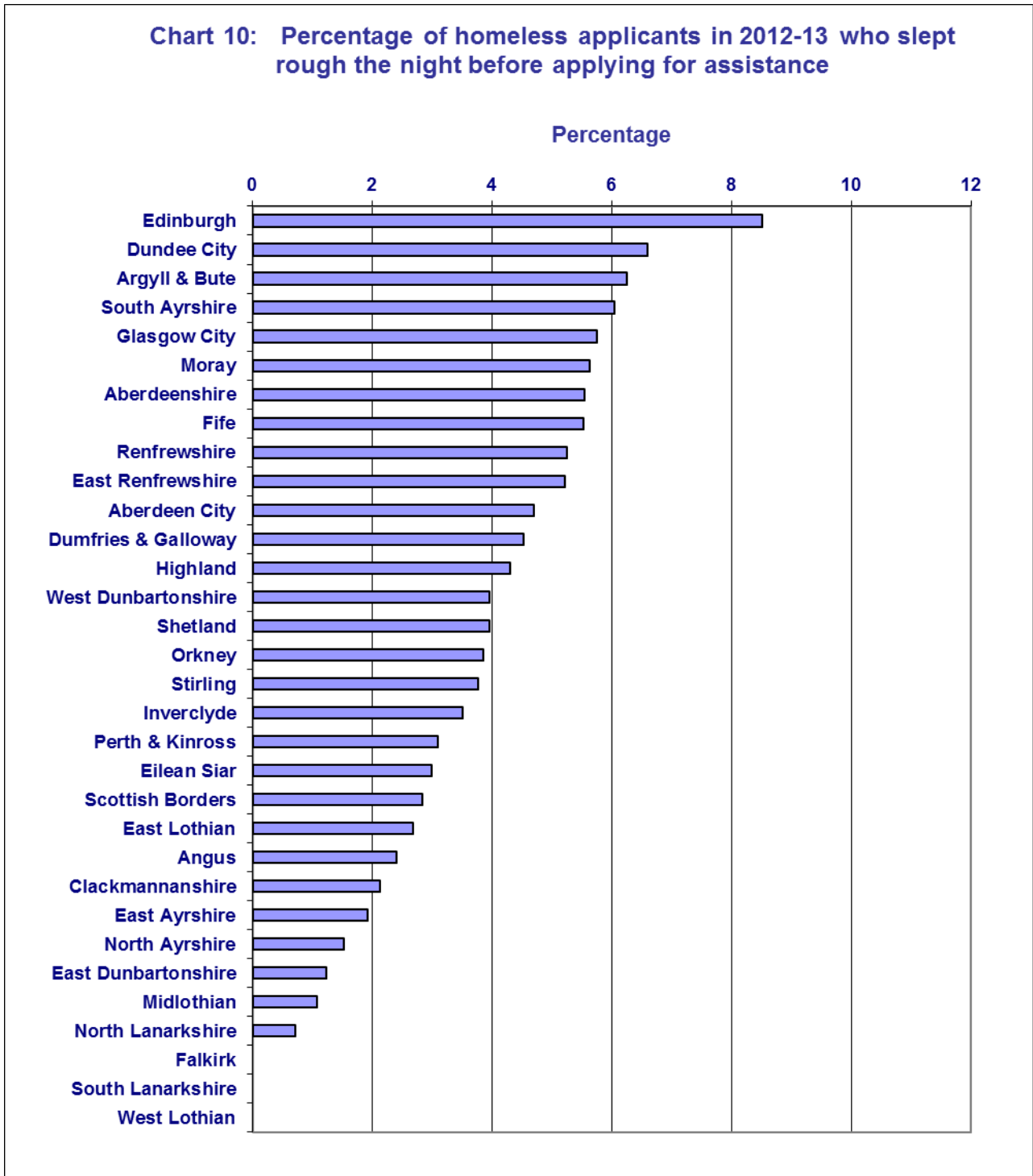
Applicants on waiting lists

3.29. In 2012-13, 35% 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 84% in Dundee to 10% in South Ayrshire. (Chart 9) The response was 'Unknown/ Refused' for 465 of the 39,827 cases in 2012-13.



Rough sleeping

3.30. In 2012-13, 4% of applicants (1,737 in total or 145 per month) slept rough the night before applying for assistance. The incidence of rough sleeping among homeless applicants was highest in Edinburgh (363 cases or 9% of applications) and Dundee (97 cases, 7%) while fewer than 1% of applicants were recorded as sleeping rough the night before application in North Lanarkshire. No rough sleepers were reported in Falkirk, South Lanarkshire and West Lothian.



4. ASSESSMENTS

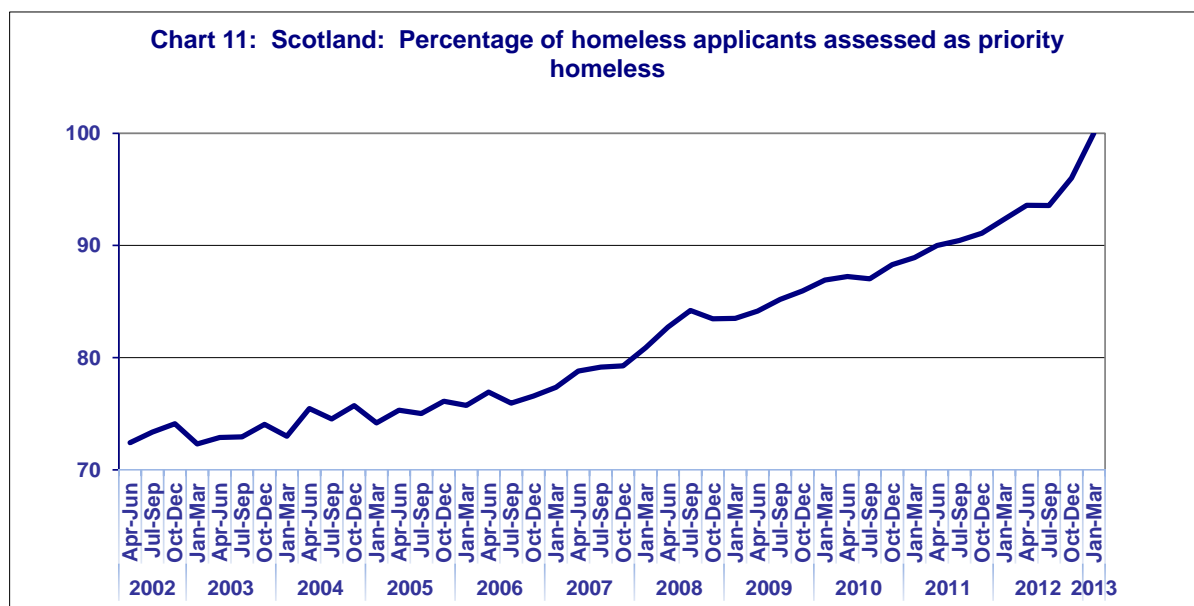
The national indicator

- 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*”⁵. However, it takes time for councils to assess a homelessness application. As a consequence, 1,188 applications in 2012-13 have yet to be assessed.
- 4.2. Of the 39,827 applications in 2012-13 for which assessment details have been received, 31,058 were assessed as homeless or potentially homeless and 29,728 were assessed as priority need. (Table 1). Those with a priority need assessment represent 96% of those assessed as homeless, an increase of five percentage points over 2011-12. The percentage of homeless assessed as priority has increased by 23 percentage points since 2003-04 and by 19 percentage points since 2006-07.

⁵ Further information is available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms/indicator/housingneed>.

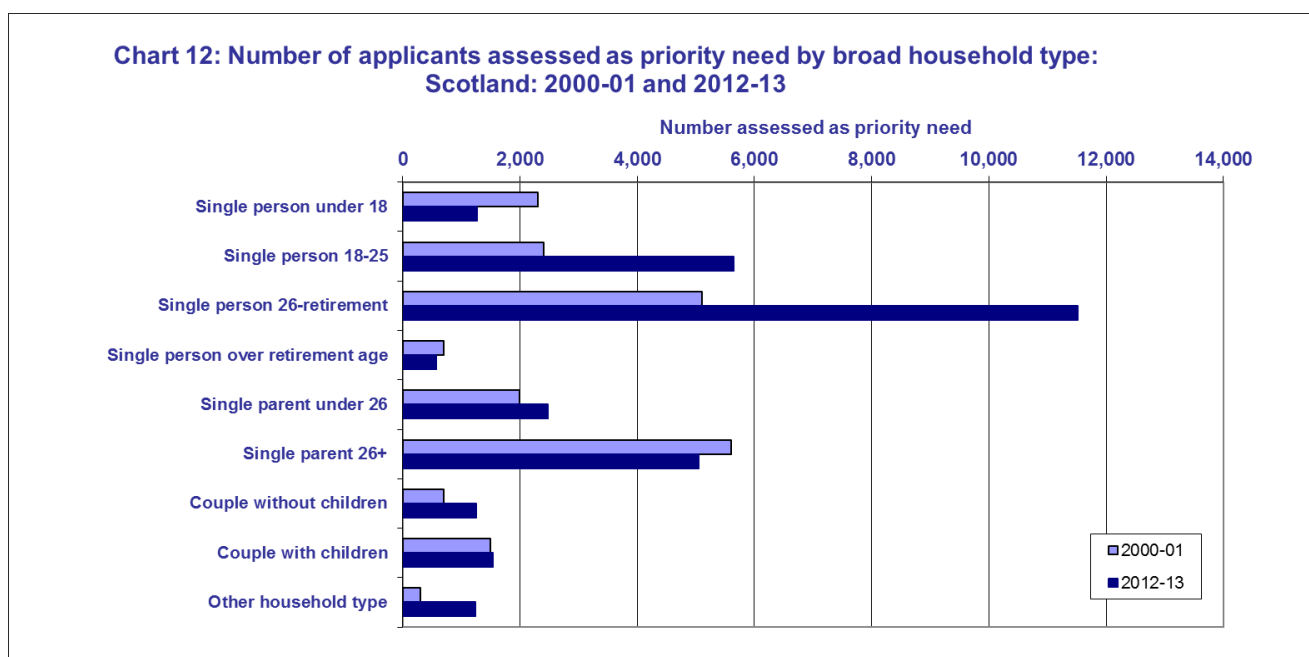
The 2012 homelessness commitment: National picture

- 4.3. 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. Up to 31 December 2012 those with a priority need assessment who were unintentionally homeless were entitled to settled accommodation, while those assessed as non-priority were entitled to temporary accommodation, advice and assistance only. Progress towards the commitment has been tracked by the number and proportion of homeless applicants assessed as priority; with the aim that 100% of homeless would be assessed as priority from 31 December 2012.
- 4.4. In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012 which gave effect to the commitment. From 31st December 2012 all unintentionally homeless households are entitled to settled accommodation.
- 4.5. Chart 11 shows, for Scotland as a whole the proportions of homeless assessed as priority in each quarter from April – June 2002 in the lead up to the change. The chart shows fairly steady increase in the priority share of homelessness assessments between Summer 2006 and Summer 2012. The rate of progress was a little faster over the last two quarters before the legislative change was implemented.



Key features of the period up to implementation of the commitment

- 4.6. 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.
- 4.7. In 2012-13, councils assessed 31,964 applications as either homeless or threatened with homelessness. This is a decrease of 3,747 (a 10% decrease) since 2011-12. The reduction in assessments reflects the reduction in applications discussed in the previous section.
- 4.8. Of the 31,964 homeless assessments in 2012-13, 30,583 (96%) were assessed as priority need. Nationally the *proportion* of homeless/ threatened with homelessness assessed as being in priority need has increased each year since 2002-03.
- 4.9. Chart 12 shows the impact of the move towards the 2012 commitment on the number and characteristics of households with a priority need⁶. In 2000-01, the largest group in priority need were single parent households with parent aged 26 or over. By 2012-13, single people aged between 26 and retirement were the largest group, their numbers having increased from a little over 5,000 in 2000-01 to around 11,500 in 2012-13.



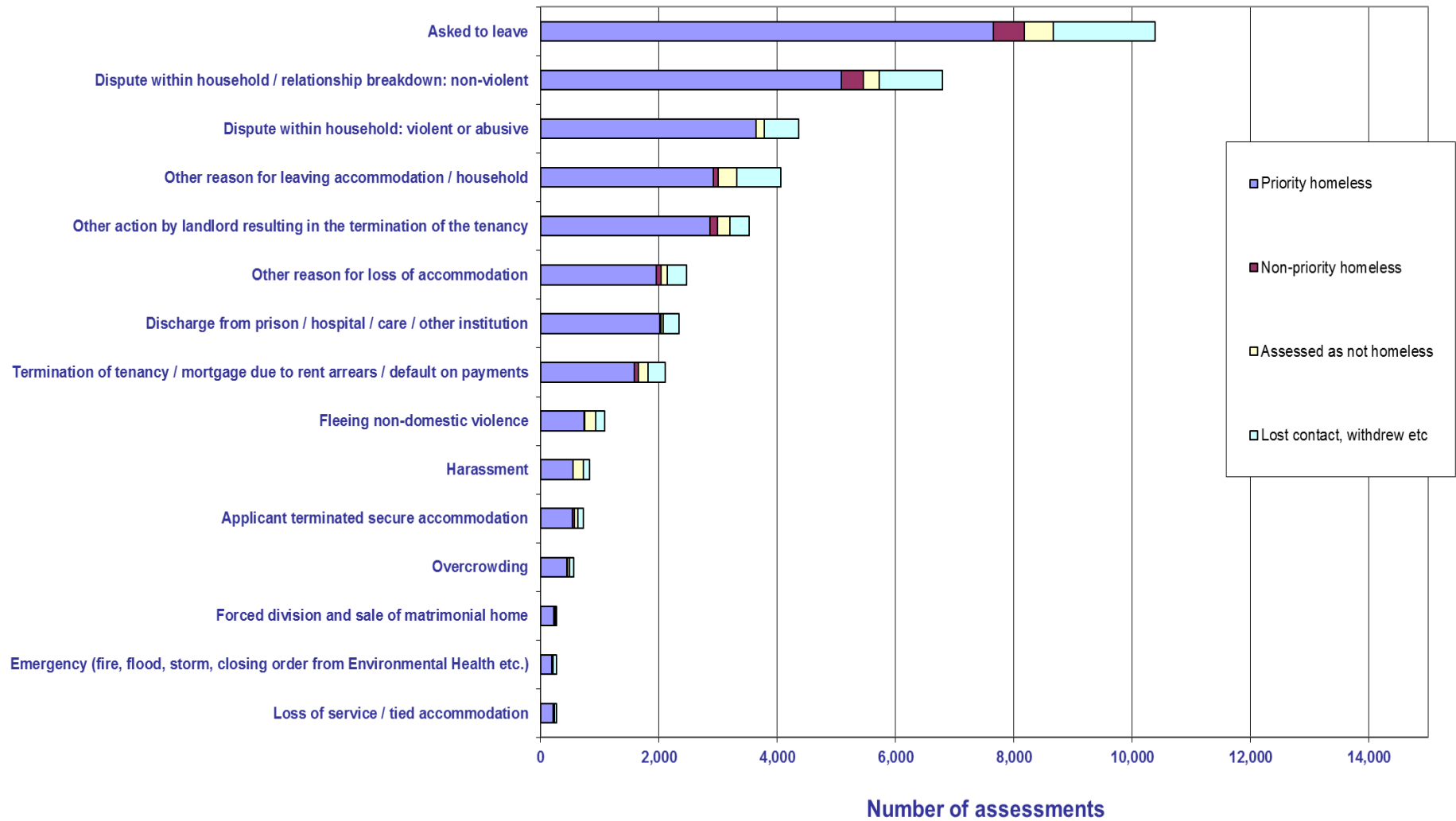
- 4.10. As the number and proportion of priority assessments has increased the number of non-priority assessments has fallen – from around 10,800 in 2002-03 to a little over 1,300 in 2012-13. Table 6d shows that, of the 1,381 non-priority homeless assessments in 2012-13, 1,036 (75%) were single men without dependants. A further 254 (18%) were single women, with another 70 (5%) being couples without children and the remaining 21 being other households without children.
- 4.11. Prior to the abolition of the priority need test, homelessness legislation also prescribed particular circumstances in which a homeless household should be accorded priority need status. Following abolition, local authorities have decided to continue to monitor these additional household characteristics, although these no longer form part of the homelessness assessment. Reflecting this (Chart 13 and Table 6c) shows that:

⁶ Priority households includes all cases assessed as (1) unintentionally homeless or threatened with homeless and in priority need (cases assessed prior to 31st December 2012) and (2) cases assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homeless (cases assessed on or after 31st December 2012).

- Of the 3,646 applications assessed as homeless in 2012-13 where the main reason for presenting as homeless was a violent or abusive dispute within the household, 3,636 (99.7%) were assessed as priority homeless.
- Of the 553 homeless households where the main reason for presenting as homeless was harassment, 546 (98.7%) were accorded priority.
- Of 746 homeless households fleeing non-domestic violence, 738 (98.9%) were assessed as priority.

4.12. There were 227 households assessed as homeless where the main reason for presenting was the loss of service/ tied accommodation, of whom 209 (92.1%) were assessed as priority. It should be noted that 2012/13 shows some non-priority assessments as local authorities were entitled to apply the priority need test until 30th December 2012.

Chart 13: Applications assessed in 2012-13 by main reason for application: Scotland



The 2012 homelessness commitment: Progress by local authority area

- 4.13. 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 policy⁷. Paragraph 4.15 below discusses some of the factors which may have affected local policies.
- 4.14. Table 6a shows each council's progress towards the 2012 commitment annually from 2011-12. Table 6b gives the quarterly position for each council over the past two years. Key points are:-
- In the latest quarter January – March 2013, following the approval by the Scottish Parliament of the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012 **all Scottish local authorities assessed 100% of homeless households as being in priority need.**
- 4.15. As noted in paragraph 4.14 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 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 two years, while the percentage of homeless assessed as priority has increased the *number* of priority assessments decreased in 24 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.
- 4.16. The Scottish Parliament's Infrastructure and Capital Investment Committee's 2011-12 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](#).

⁷ 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](#).

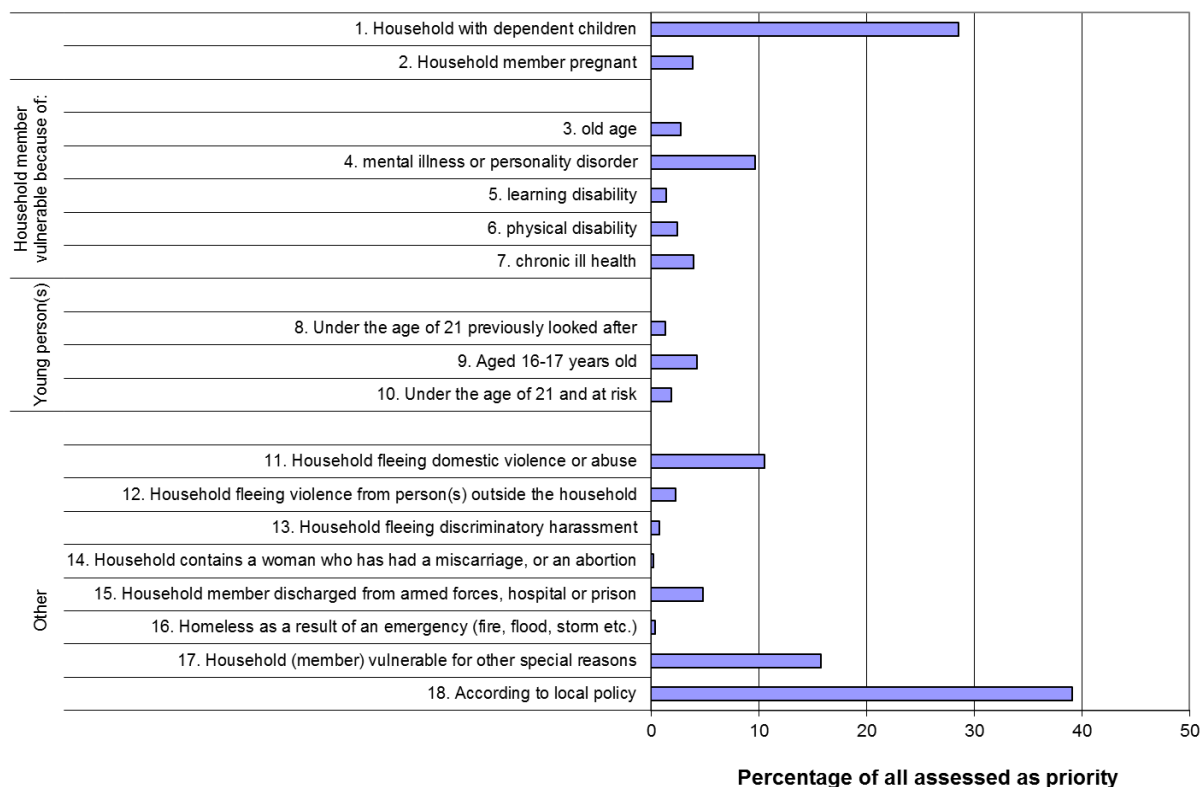
Chart 14: Percentage of homeless assessed as priority: Jan to Mar: 2013



4.17. For applicants assessed as being in priority need, councils record reasons why the household has priority. However since abolition, local authorities have decided to continue to monitor these additional household characteristics for those assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, although these no longer form part of the homelessness assessment. Councils have identified at least one reason for the priority assessment, but more than 1 reason can be given.

- 4.18. The other main reasons⁸ for priority assessments in 2012-13 were that the household had dependent children (29% of all priority assessments), the household was fleeing domestic violence or abuse (10%), mental illness or personality disorder of a household member (10%) and a household member vulnerable for other special reasons (16%). Nearly 39% 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).
- 4.19. In 2012-13, 39% of priority assessments were made 'according to local policy'. This proportion has been increasing in each year from 8% in 2007-08 the first year this category was identified in the statistics. As explained in paragraph 4.13 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: 2012-13

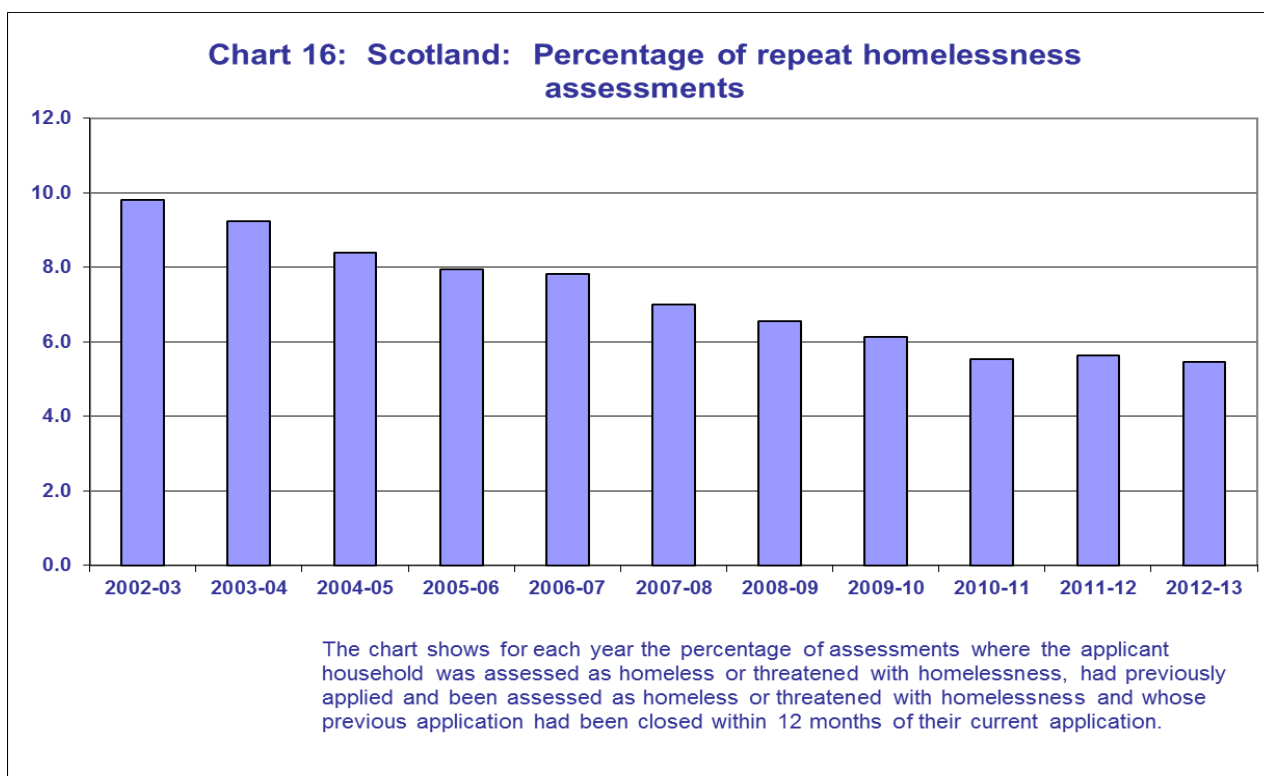


⁸

In light of the abolition of the priority need test, the reason for priority need was not required from 31st December 2012. However, following consultation with the homelessness statistics user group, it was agreed that data on these characteristics would continue to be collected. The reasons for this were comparability with previous data and because it provided additional information on those using homelessness services which was not available elsewhere.

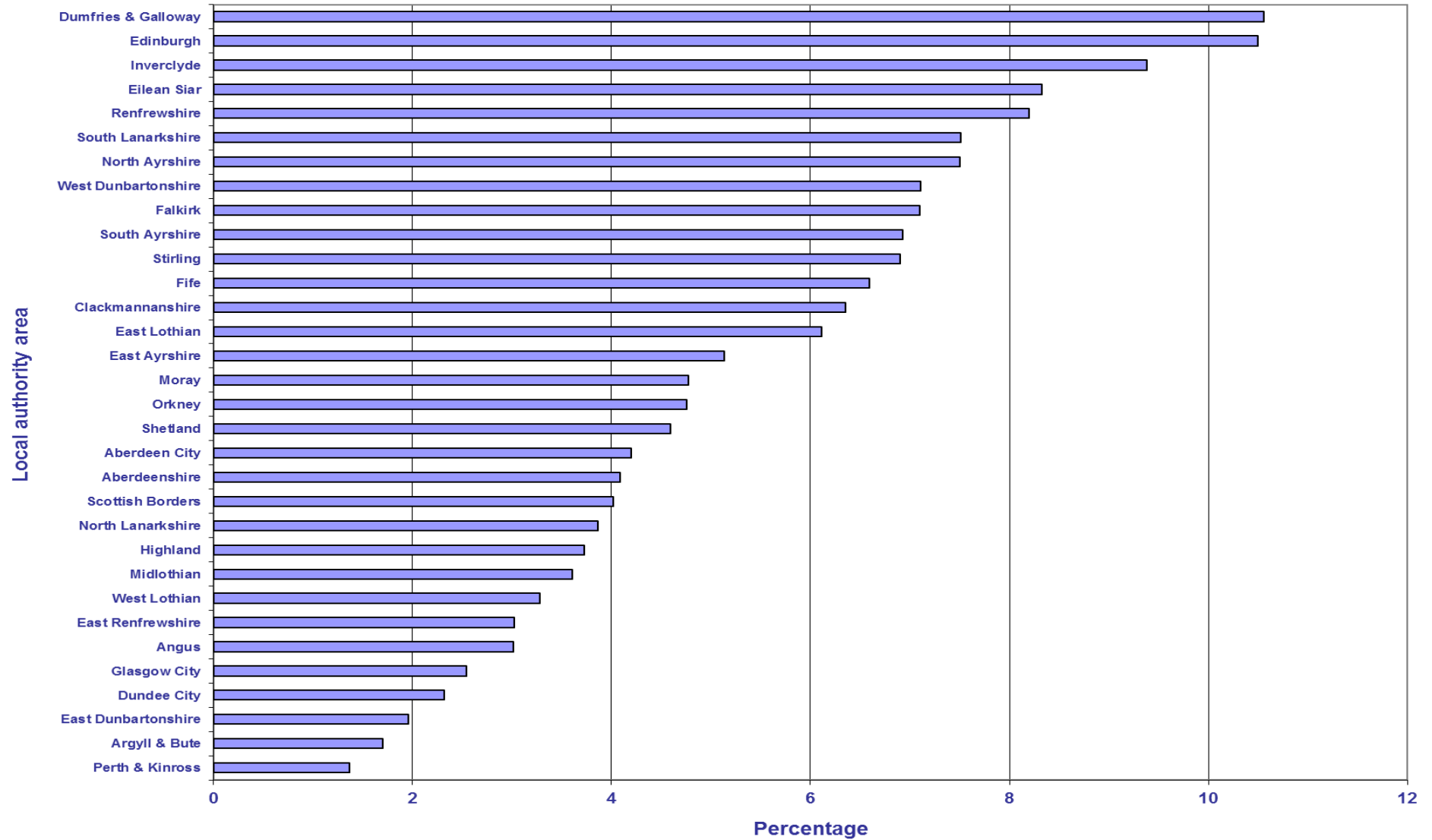
Repeat homelessness

- 4.20. 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 assessment⁹) has fallen from 9.8% in 2002-03 to 5.5% in 2012-13. (Chart 16)
- 4.21. Comparing rates of repeat homelessness by household type, 8% of assessments by single males were repeat applications, 6% of assessments by single females were repeats, while single parents and couples with or without children had lower rates of repeat homelessness.
- 4.22. The rate of repeat homelessness varies by local authority area, from 10.6% in Dumfries & Galloway to around 1% in Perth & Kinross (Chart 17).



⁹ 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.

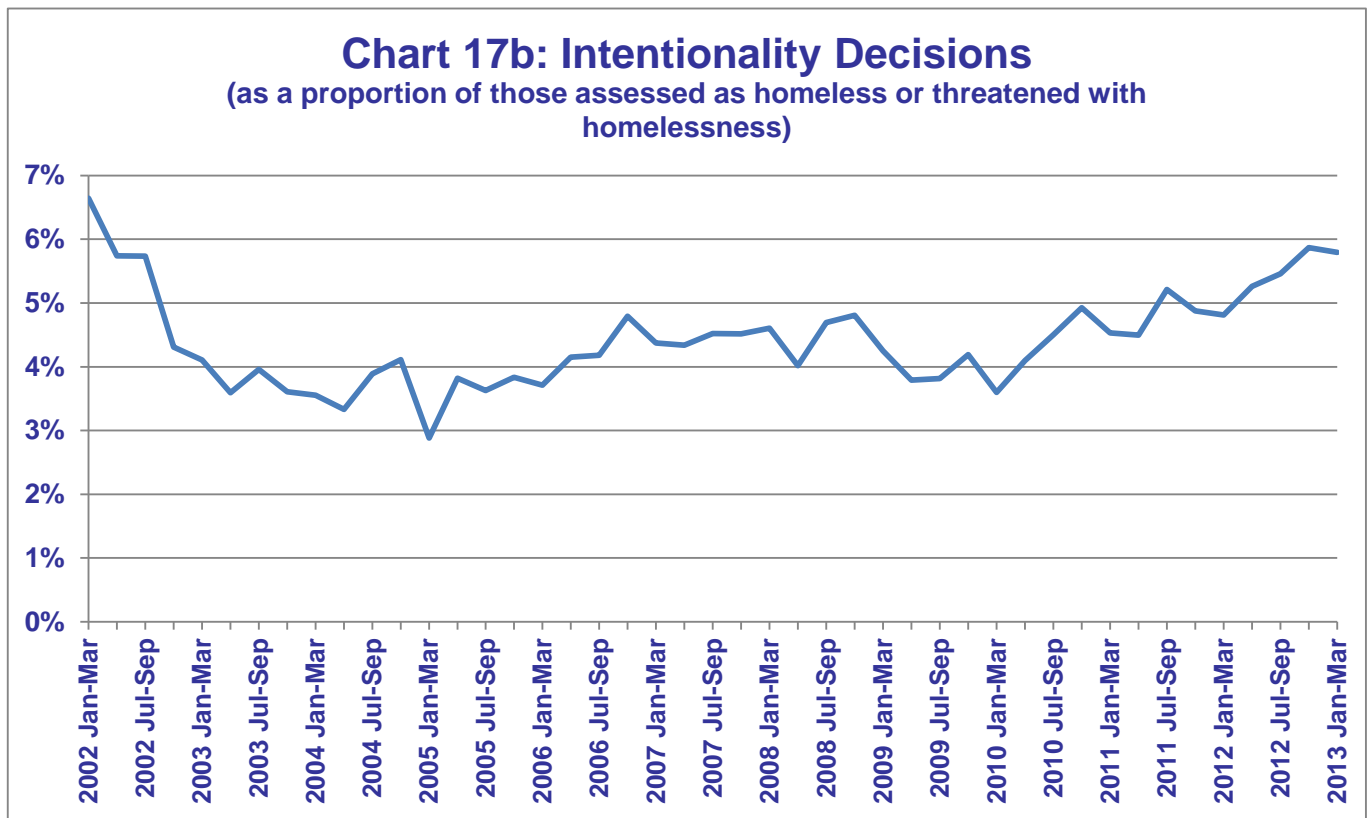
Chart 17: Repeat homelessness assessments as a percentage of all assessments by local authority area: 2012-13



Intentionality Decisions

4.23. Cases assessed as homeless (or threatened with homelessness) and in priority need¹⁰ are also tested as to whether they made themselves homeless intentionally. Chart 17b shows the proportion of such cases assessed as intentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness. Important points to note are, for Scotland:-

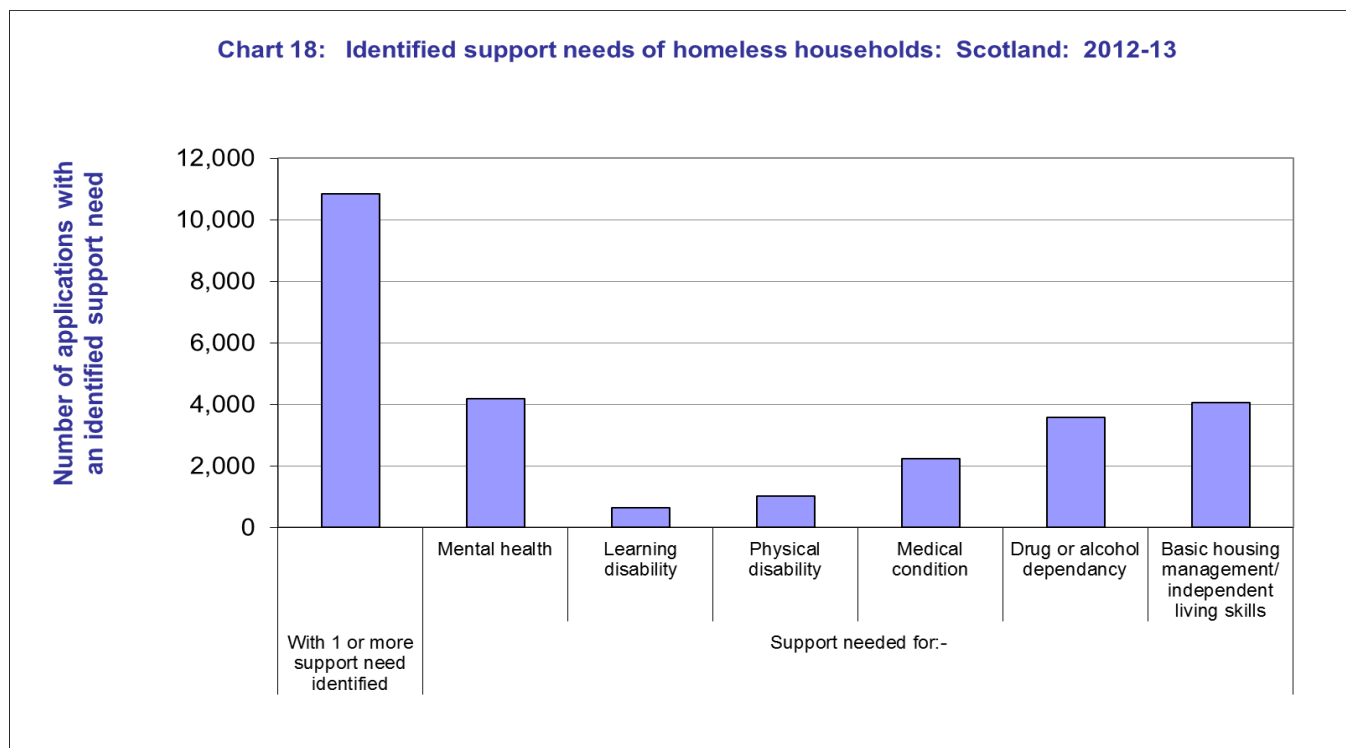
- The *proportion* of cases assessed as intentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness has been increasing - from 3% during January-March 2005 to nearly 6% during January-March 2013.
- The *number* assessed as intentionally homeless is at its highest level since January-March 2002. In the most recent quarter (Jan-Mar 2013) 439 cases were assessed as intentionally homeless. This compares with a low of 233 cases during January-March 2005.
- Although the numbers are small, the number of intentionality decisions has been increasing, whilst the number of applications and homeless assessments have both been reducing.



¹⁰ Following abolition of the priority need test on 31st December 2012, the intentionality test is applied to all cases assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness

Support needs of homeless households

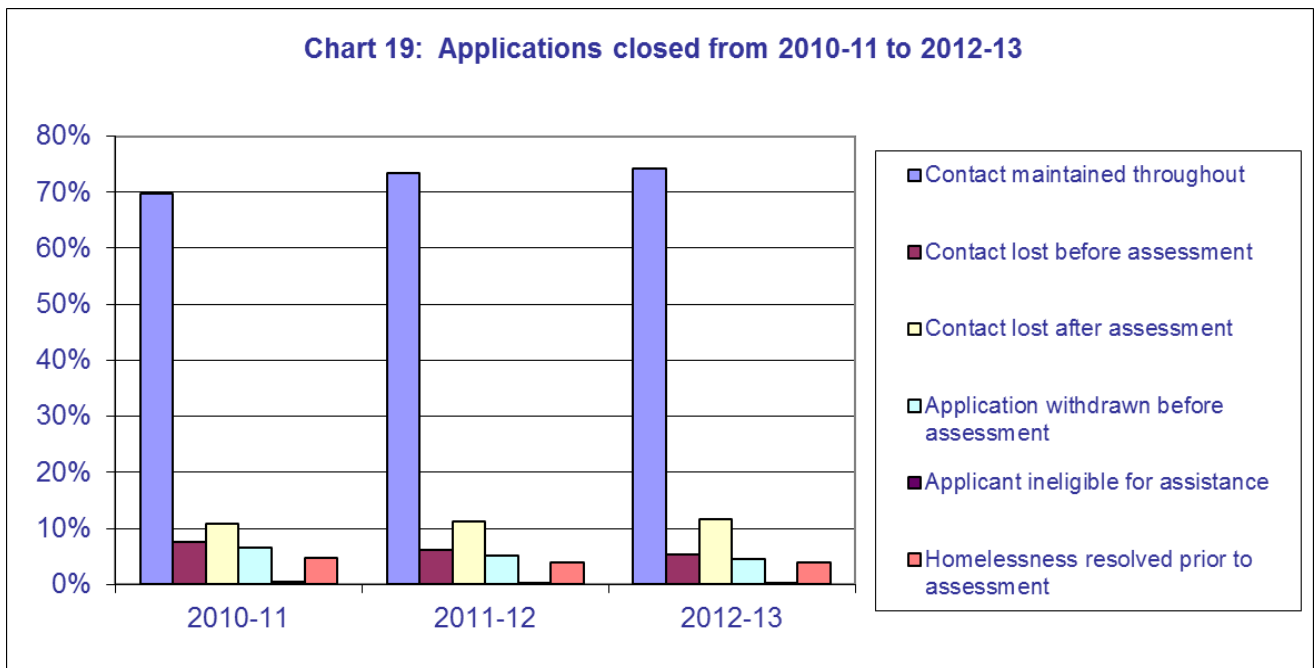
4.24. Of the 31,964 households assessed as homeless in 2012-13, 10,830 (34%) were assessed as having one or more support needs. (Table 7 and Chart 18) A higher proportion of applicants in priority need (35%) were assessed as having one or more support needs. Of those with support needs, 4,181 (13% of all assessed as homeless) required support because of mental health, 4,069 (13%) required support on skills for independent living and 3,571 (11%) required support because of alcohol or dependency problems.



5. OUTCOMES

Contact maintained/ lost

- 5.1. In 2012-13, councils closed 40,751 cases. (Table 9a and Chart 19) Of these, contact was maintained until case closure for 30,279 applications (74% of cases). This was an increase of one percentage point over 2011-12. In 2012-13 contact was lost before assessment for 2,204 (5% of) cases and was lost after an assessment in 4,708 (12% of) cases. The overall proportion of lost contacts has remained the same between 2011-12 and 2012-13.



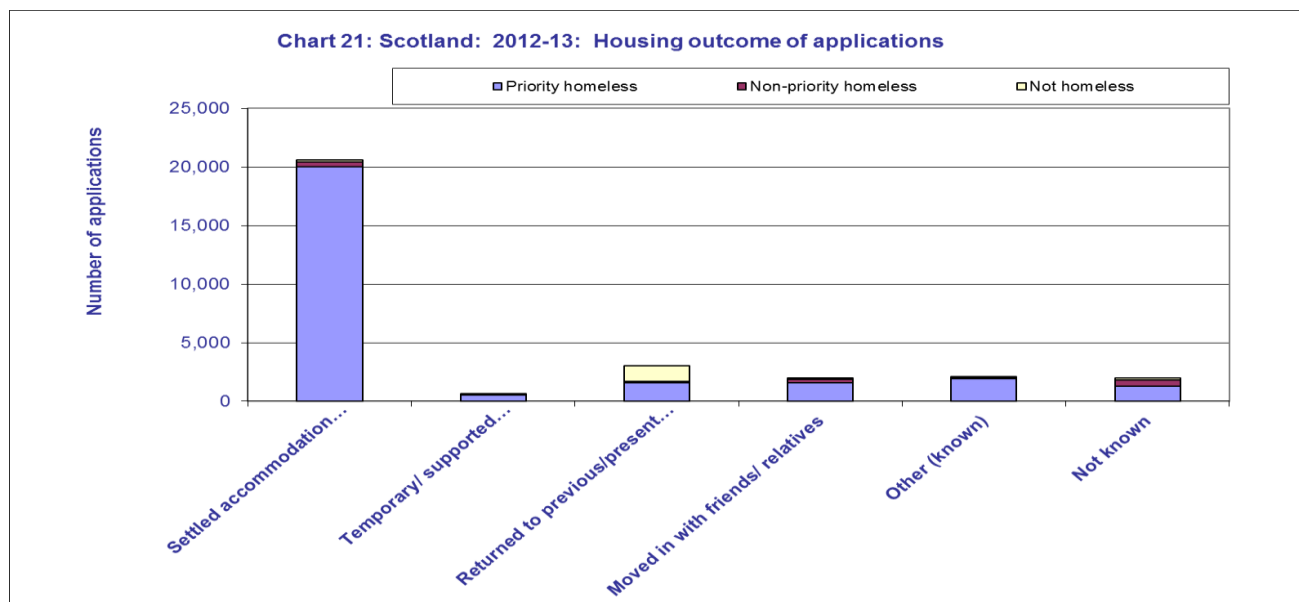
Accommodation offered and taken up

- 5.2. Chart 20 and Table 8c show the offers of accommodation and outcomes for the 28,281 cases assessed as homeless, where contact was maintained until the application reached its conclusion in 2012-13. Of these, 19,012 were offered a social rented tenancy, most of whom (17,052 cases or 90%) took up the offer. Temporary accommodation was offered to 2,222 households, of whom 1,697 (76%) took up the offer; and a private rented tenancy was offered to 1,323 households, almost all of whom 1,303 (98%) accepted the offer.
- 5.3. The last actions of local authorities towards cases assessed as *priority homeless* remains very similar to 2011-12 with 70% of cases being offered a social rented tenancy and 4% being offered a private rented sector let. (Table 8d)



Overall outcomes

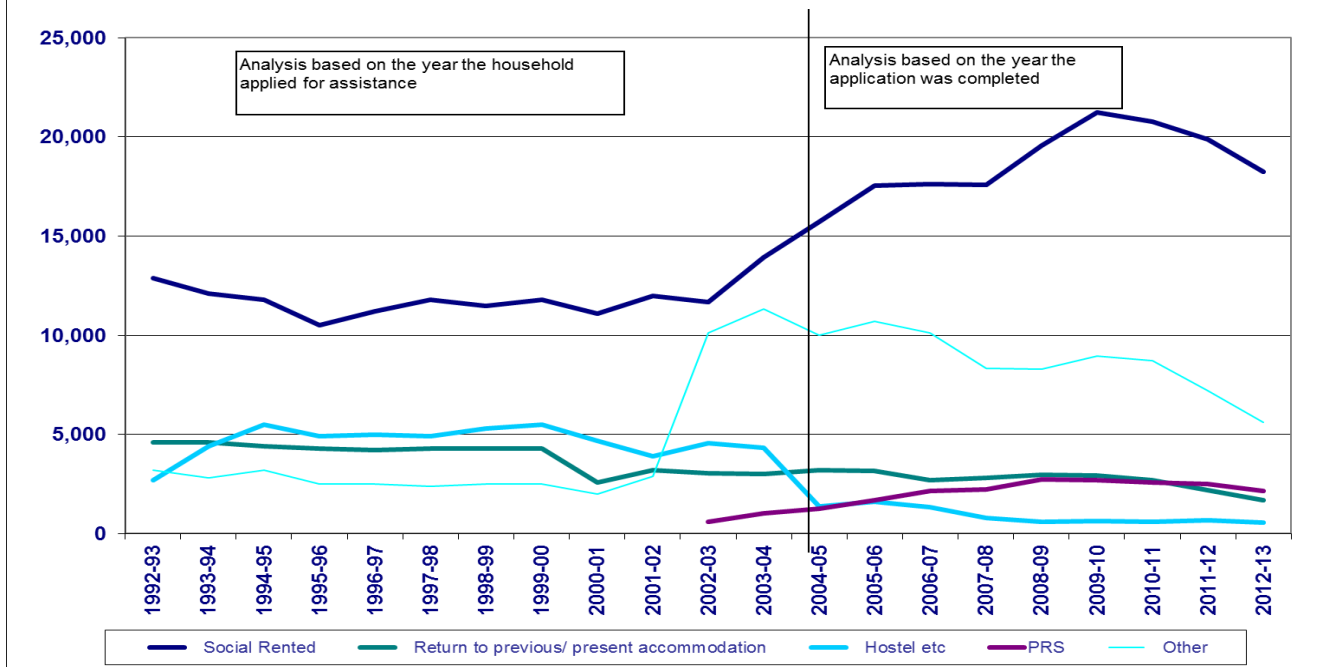
- 5.4. In 2012-13, settled accommodation was secured for 20,610 (68%) of the 30,279 applications where contact was maintained through to completion of the application. (Table 8b). Within this, 20,036 priority homeless applicants (75% of priority homeless) secured settled accommodation. Settled accommodation was also secured by 367 non-priority homeless (24% of non-priority homeless) and 207 who were assessed as not homeless (10% of those not homeless). The proportion of priority homeless applicants securing settled accommodation (75%) is one percentage point higher than in 2011-12.



- 5.5. The number of homeless households securing a social let from either a local authority or housing association increased from 11,666 in 2002-03 to a peak of 21,248 lets in 2009-10. The total number of social lets to homeless households has fallen back slightly and now stands at 18,243 in 2012-13. Comparing 2012-13 and 2002-03, there has been an increase of 6,577 (+56%) social lets to homeless households. (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 1,487 in 2002-03 to a peak of 8,263 in 2009-10 since when it has reduced to 6,752 in 2012-13. The increase in housing association lets to homeless households is partly explained by stock transfers in six local authority areas¹¹ 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.

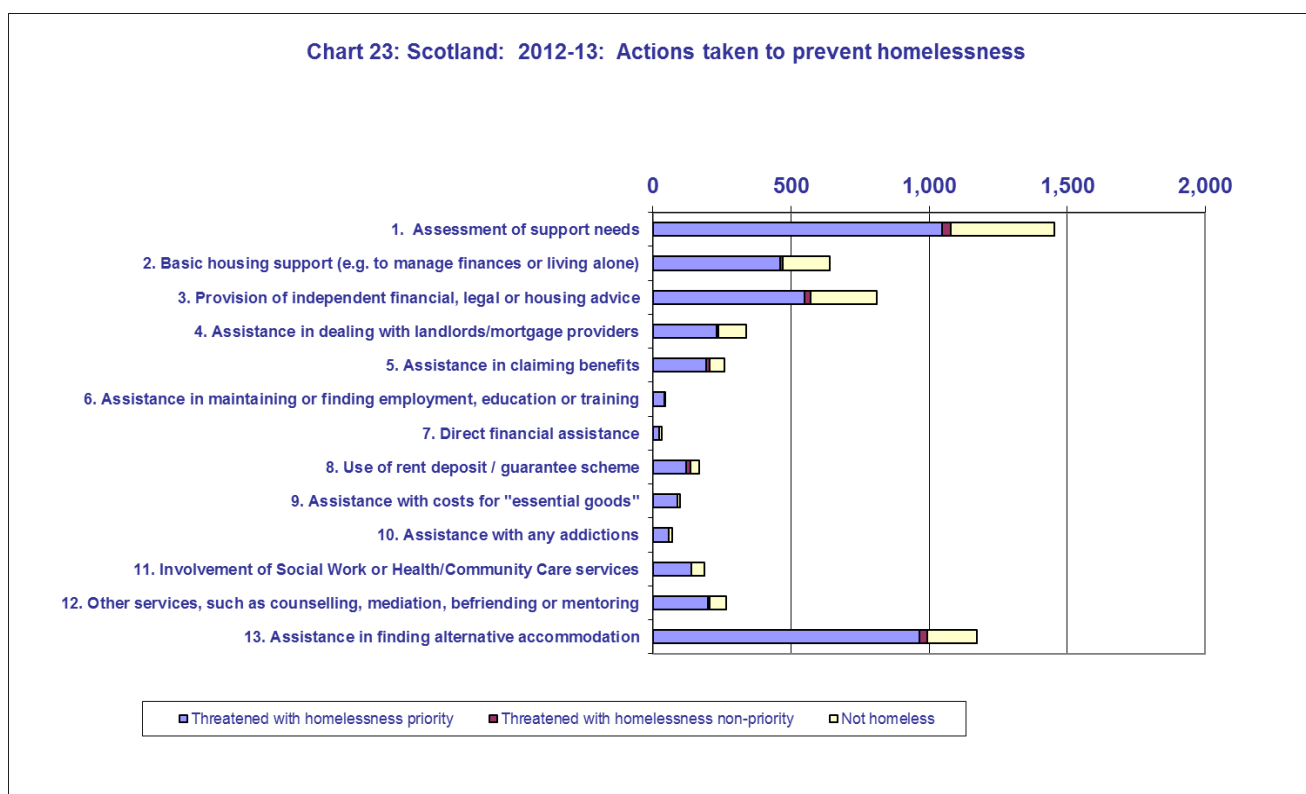
¹¹ The local authorities are Argyll & Bute, Dumfries and Galloway, Glasgow City, Eilean Siar (Western Isles), Inverclyde and Scottish Borders.

Chart 22: Scotland: Accommodation secured by homeless applicants



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 4,429 households who were assessed as threatened with homelessness or not homeless and whose case was closed in 2012-13. Of these, 1,452 (33%) were provided with an assessment of their support needs, 1,172 (26%) were provided with assistance in finding alternative accommodation, 809 (18%) received independent financial, legal or housing advice, 641 (14%) received basic housing support, 339 (8%) received assistance in dealing with their landlord or mortgage provider, 258 (6%) had assistance in claiming benefits, 167 (4%) were assisted to use a rent deposit/ guarantee scheme, for 186 (4%) a Social Work/ Health/ or Community Care service was involved and services such as counselling or mediation were provided for 266 (6%).
- 5.8. The distribution of prevention activities recorded for applicants remains broadly unchanged from 2011-12.



Homeless share of social lets

- 5.9. 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.
- 5.10. 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.

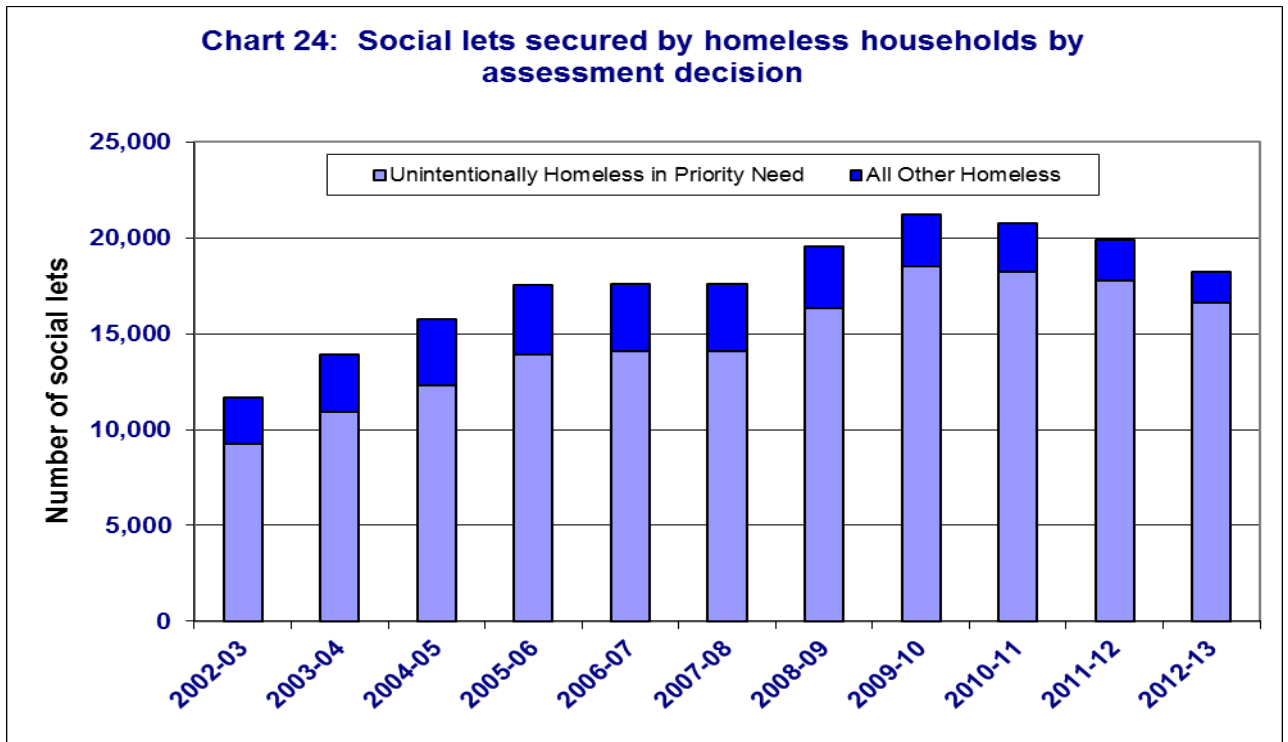
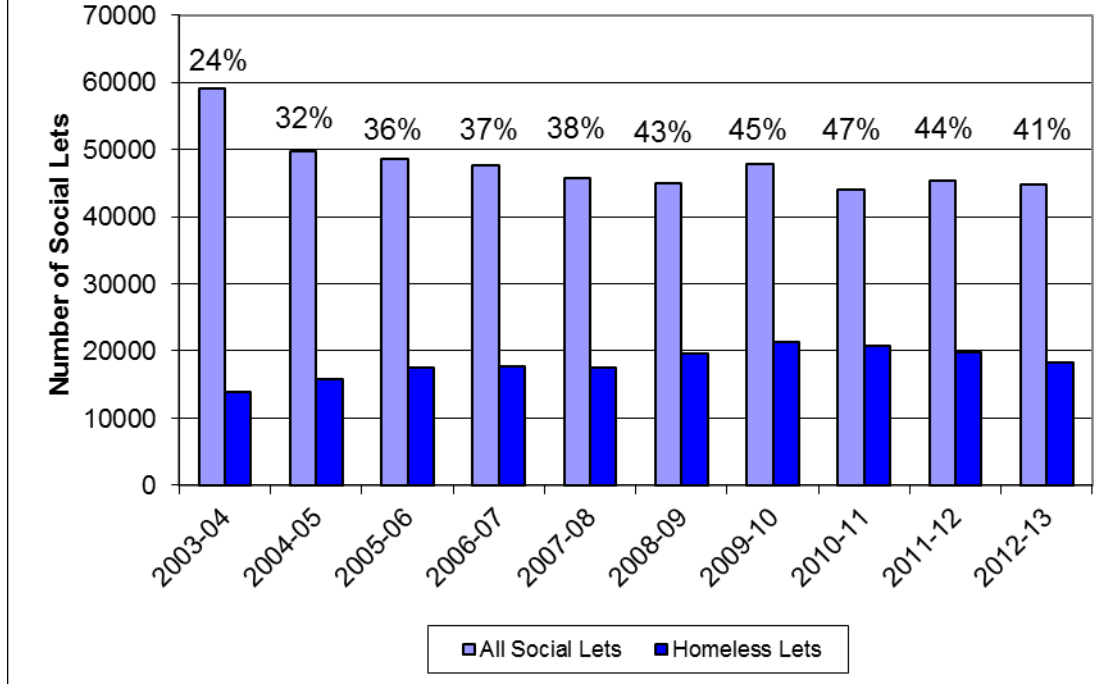


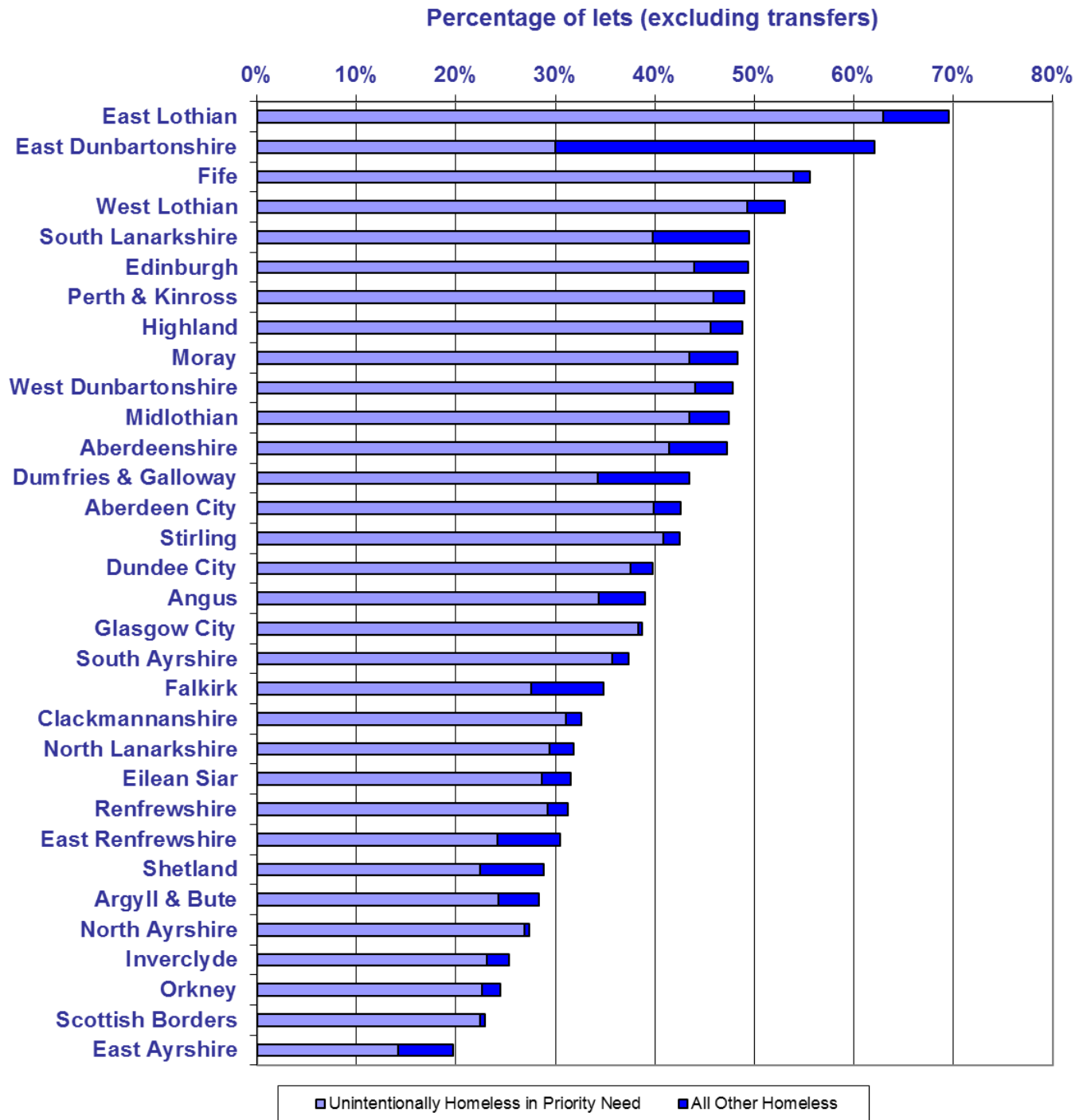
Chart 25: Estimated homeless share of local authority and housing association lets (excluding transfers): 2003-04 to 2012-13



- 5.11. Overall homeless lets (statutory and other means) accounted for an estimated 41% of available social lets during 2012-13. (Chart 25).
- 5.12. Chart 26 shows for each local authority area the estimated¹² proportion of social lets (excluding transfer lets) secured by homeless households by assessment decision. The estimated proportion of social lets secured by homeless households in 2012-13 varied from 70% in East Lothian to 20% East Ayrshire.
- 5.13. In East Dunbartonshire, 234 social lets were secured by cases assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness. Of these, 113 were secured by cases assessed as unintentionally homeless and in priority need. Of the remaining 121 social lets secured, the vast majority of these (116 out of 121) had been assessed as threatened with homelessness, unintentionally so and are 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 62% of all non-transfer social lets in 2012-13. By giving a high proportion of lets to homeless households, East Dunbartonshire has continued the trend seen in 2011/12 and seen a small decrease in the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation.

¹² The estimate of the number of social lets (excluding transfer lets) available during 2012-13 is derived from the number of local authority lets recorded by councils in their annual lettings return. Housing association lets for 2012-13 are estimated from the Scottish Housing Regulator's APSR return for 2011-12 together. SCORE data is used to allocate RSL lets to local authority areas. New build completions data for 2012-13 is used to estimate lets arising from new build properties in the social sector.

Chart 26: Estimated homeless share of local authority and housing association lets (excluding transfers) in 2012-13



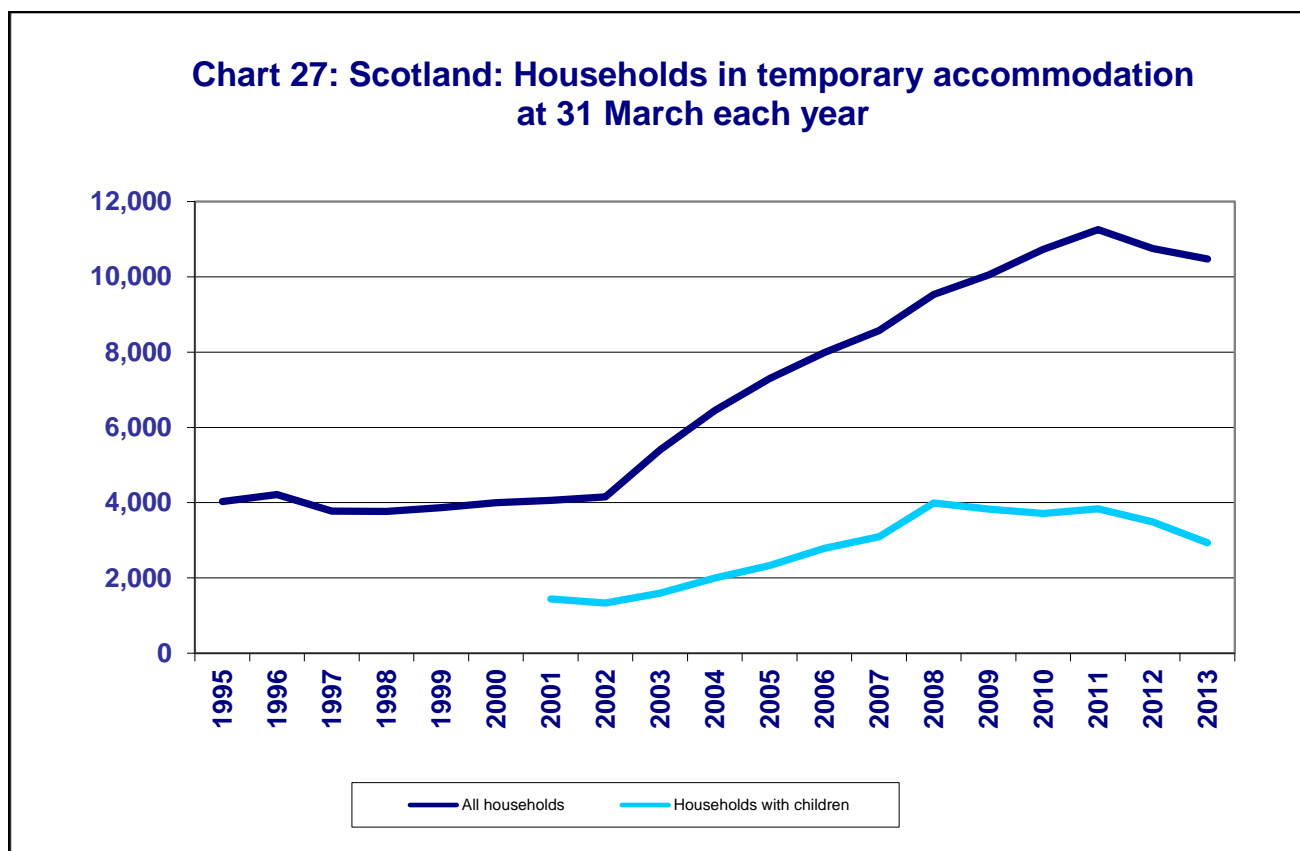
6. Temporary accommodation (parts of this section have been revised at 17:00 on 17 July 2013)

6.1. Statistics on numbers of households in temporary accommodation are taken from a quarterly statistical return by councils¹³. 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 and receive advice and assistance as the outcome of their application.

Latest position (revised at 17:00 on 17 July 2013)

At 31 March 2013:-

- There were 10,471 households in temporary accommodation – a decrease of 279 households (3% decrease) compared to one year earlier.
- There were 2,936 households with children in temporary accommodation – a decrease of 551 households (16% decrease) compared with one year earlier. (Table 11 and Chart 27).



¹³ This is the quarterly HL2 summary return. Copies of the return and guidance notes are available at [HL2 Form and Guidance](#)

Key trends (Paragraphs 6.2 to 6.4 have been revised to reflect changes in data on 17 July 2013. Revision made 27 August 2013.)

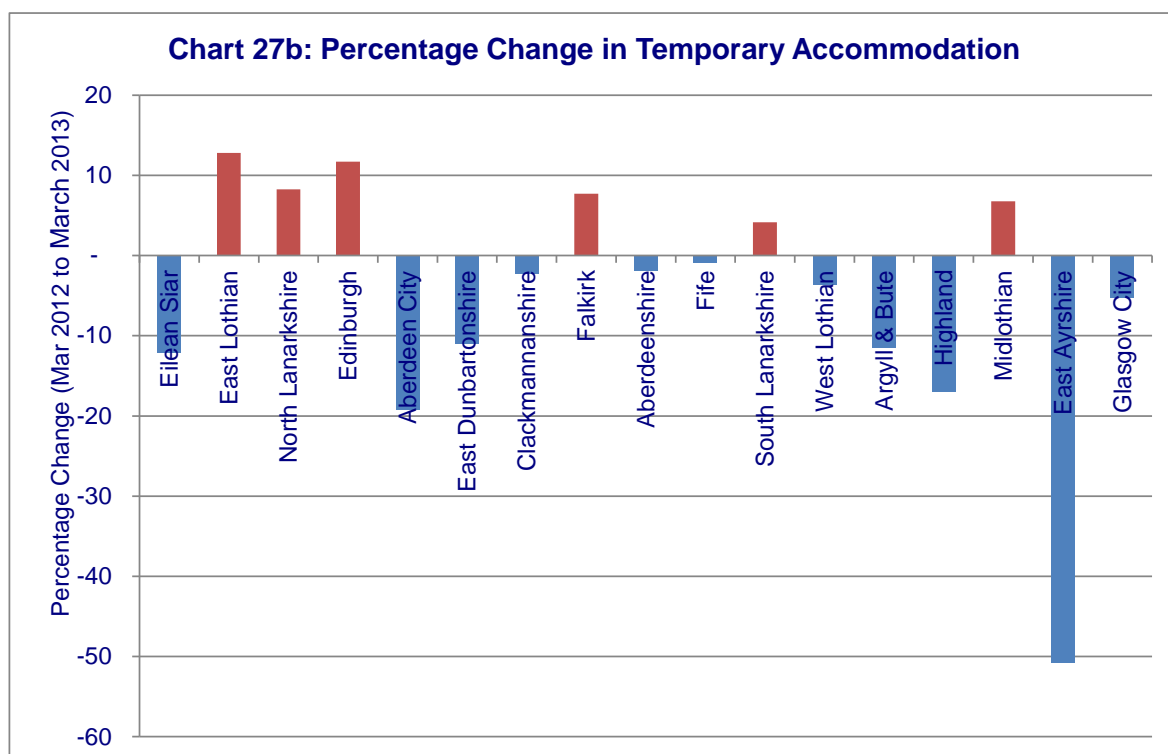
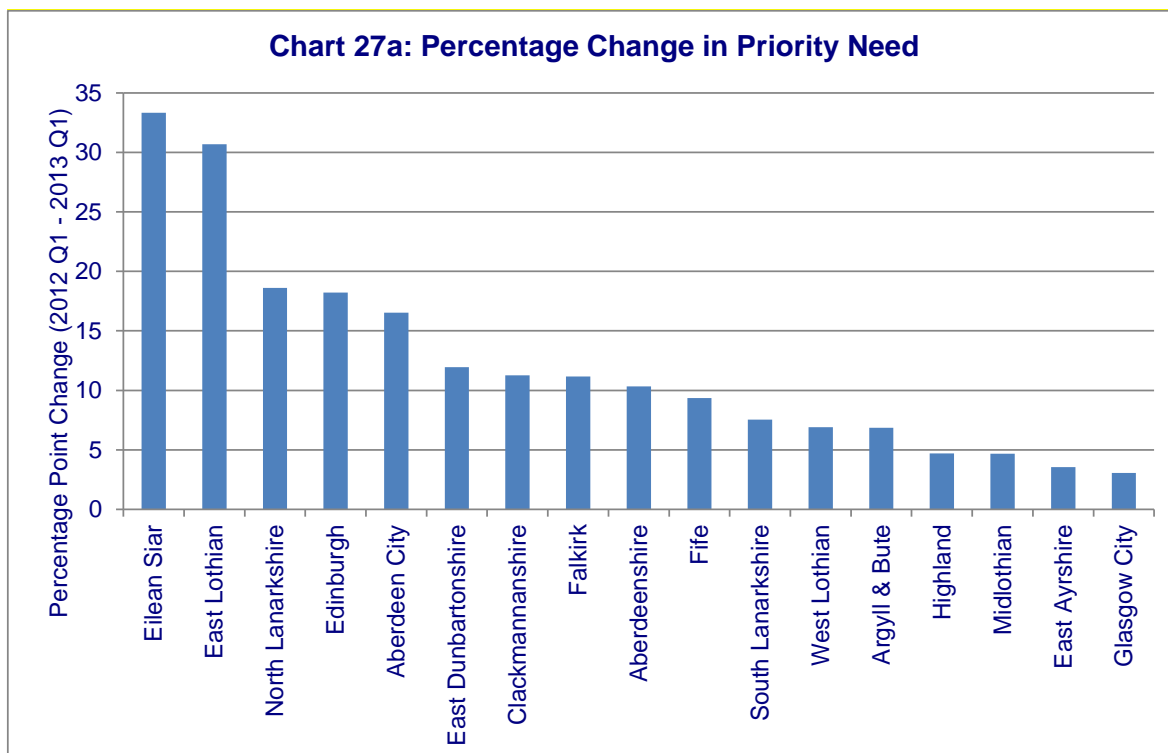
- 6.2. The total number of households in temporary accommodation has reduced in each of the last two years – 2012 and 2013 - and is now at just under 10,600 in 2013. Similarly, the number of households with children in temporary accommodation has also reduced during the last two years - falling by 26% compared to its peak value at the end of March 2008. The number of households with children in temporary accommodation was just under 3,000 at the end of March 2013.
- 6.3. The trends in numbers in temporary accommodation are likely to be due to a combination of the impacts of homelessness legislation and, more recently, the impacts of housing options. While it is not possible to precisely quantify separate effects the broad picture over the last ten years looks to be:-
- The increase in the overall number of households without children in temporary accommodation from 2002 was initially driven by homelessness legislation which placed new duties on councils to provide temporary accommodation, advice and assistance for non-priority homeless households. In 2002 the majority of priority homeless were households with children. Following this new duty there was a notable increase in the number of single people applying for homelessness assistance and hence the number in temporary accommodation.
 - From 2002 the proportion of homeless applicants assessed as priority increased year on year. This was a direct consequence of homelessness legislation which, among other things, included a target that by 31 December 2012 all unintentionally homeless households would be assessed as being in priority need. Priority homeless households placed in temporary accommodation by councils generally spend significantly longer in temporary accommodation than non-priority homeless. This led to overall increases in numbers in temporary accommodation with the greatest increases for homeless households without children who are mainly single people.
 - From 2010 the number of homeless applications has been falling mainly as a consequence of the development of homelessness prevention activities by councils through adopting a 'housing options' approach to meeting acute housing need. This change in practice looks to have contributed to the overall drop in numbers in temporary accommodation between 2011 and 2013.
- 6.4. During 2012/13, there have been further changes which may impact upon the number of households in temporary accommodation. These changes include:-
- The consequence of making the final step to 100% priority need in all local authority areas in the first quarter of 2013, following the commencement of the 2012 legislation from 1 January 2013. However, any additional pressure on temporary accommodation may be offset to some extent by the continuing impact of homelessness prevention work.
 - The availability of the supply of settled accommodation in the locations needed, particularly in the social rented sector, together with the size of available properties required. New restrictions now apply which will impose a housing benefit penalty¹⁴ on those households which live in a property which is too large for their needs. Homeless households which are single or childless couples will typically require a one bedroom property. However, demand for one-bedroom properties is likely to outstrip supply¹⁵. The number of homeless households in temporary accommodation may increase if homeless

¹⁴ This is the Department for Work and Pension's under-occupancy penalty and more generally referred to as 'The Bedroom Tax'. Under this measure, a household in receipt of housing benefit - and which is deemed to be under occupying a local authority or housing association house - has their housing benefit reduced by a percentage of their eligible rent.

¹⁵ [Updated Evidence On The Number Of Households Affected By The Housing Benefit Under Occupation Penalty](#)

households are unable to secure sufficient social sector lets due to competing pressures from others in housing need.

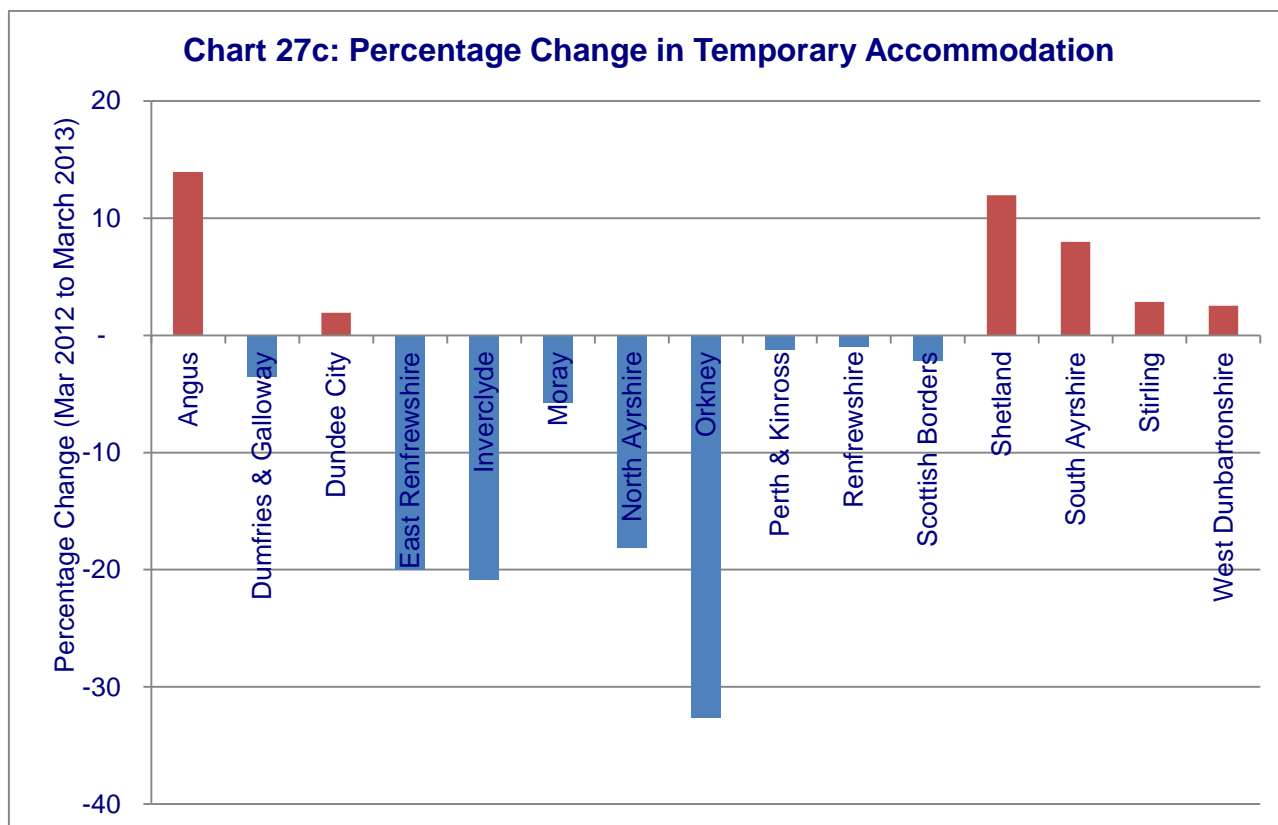
6.5. Chart 27a shows the percentage point increase in priority need, comparing January to March 2013 with the same quarter in the previous year. In terms of distance from meeting the 2012 homelessness commitment, Eilean Siar and East Lothian were furthest away. Glasgow City Council had almost met the target one year ago. For comparison, Chart 27b shows the percentage increase in households in temporary accommodation over the same period.



6.6. It is notable that there were significant increases in numbers in temporary accommodation in East Lothian and Edinburgh – councils with high proportions of social lets to homeless households and which delayed abolishing the priority need test until 31st December 2012.

However, the evidence is mixed. For example East Dunbartonshire which has a high percentage of lets to homeless and which also delayed abolishing the priority need test until 31st December 2012 nevertheless saw a significant reduction in numbers in temporary accommodation over the past year. Overall, in the 17 local authorities which had not abolished priority need one year ago, six have seen an increase in the number of households in temporary accommodation and eight have seen a decrease.

6.7. Chart 27c shows the percentage change in temporary accommodation, but this time for local authorities which had already met the 2012 commitment one year ago. Of these 15 authorities, six have seen an increase in the number of households in temporary accommodation. The largest percentage increases have been seen in Angus and Shetland.



Types of temporary accommodation used

- 6.8. The majority of households in temporary accommodation were in local authority or housing association accommodation (67%), with a further 12% in hostels and 11% in bed and breakfast. (Tables 11 and 12). Households with children or pregnant women are mainly provided with local authority or housing association accommodation (89%), with a small proportion (1%) being placed in bed and breakfast accommodation. (Table 12)
- 6.9. On 31 March 2013, there were 17 households with children or pregnant women in bed and breakfast accommodation. The number of households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation is now at just under 14% of the March 2008 level (an 86% fall). (Table 12).
- 6.10. Use of bed and breakfast accommodation for households with children varies by local authority. On 31 March 2013, 23 local authorities had no households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation, five 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 six households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation. (Table 14)

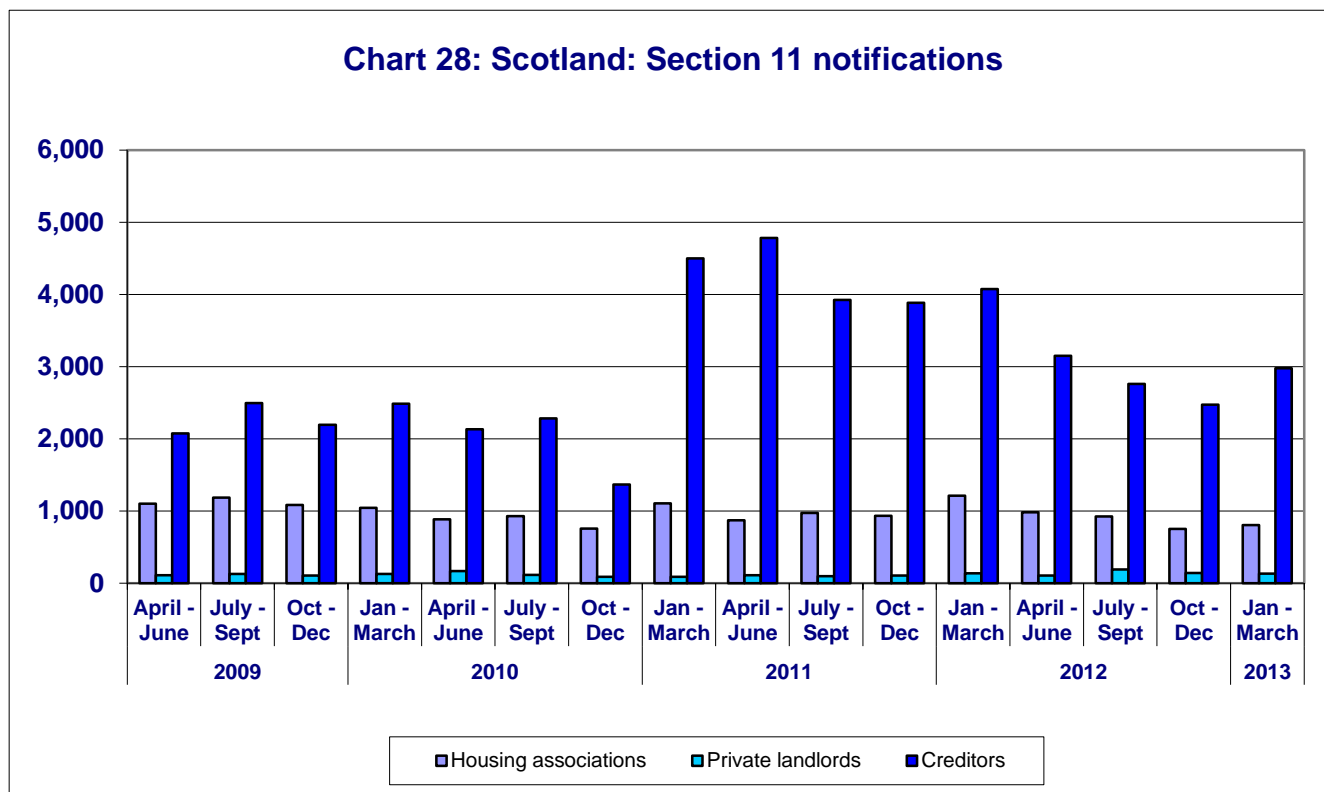
Implementation of the Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order

- 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 2013:
- 17 households were in unsuitable accommodation. (Table 15a)
 - Of these, four of the households were in unsuitable accommodation in breach of the Unsuitable Accommodation Order. Single breaches were reported in Fife and Eilean Siar, Shetland and Midlothian. (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 2013, a total of 3,916 notifications¹⁶ 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 3,916 notifications, 2,977 (76%) were by creditors, 806 (21%) were by housing associations and 133 (3%) were by private landlords. (Chart 28 and Table 16)



Compared to January to March 2012:

- Notifications from creditors have decreased by 1,095 (-27%) from around 4,000 in Jan – March 2012 to just under 3,000 in the same period in 2013. The number homeless because of mortgage default, at under 500 is much lower than the number of notifications. The increase in notifications by creditors between October to November 2012 and January to March 2013 is consistent with the recent increase in number homeless because of mortgage default.
- Notifications from housing associations have fallen by 404 (33%);
- Notifications from private landlords have fallen by 5 (4%).

6.13. Due to a number of concerns with the quality of data surrounding section 11 notifications, the [homelessness statistics user group](#) has decided that no further information on section 11 notices will be collected.

¹⁶ Due to missing data, notifications for Highland Council have been estimated.

TABLES

Table 1

**Number of applications to local authorities under the Homeless Persons legislation:
1992-93 to 2012-13**

Table 1

| | All applications | Assessed as homeless | | Assessed as homeless and in priority need | |
|---------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Number | % of all applications ² | 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 | 52,125 | 40,245 | 77 | 29,448 | 73 |
| 2003-04 | 56,614 | 43,056 | 76 | 31,571 | 73 |
| 2004-05 | 57,396 | 41,632 | 73 | 31,198 | 75 |
| 2005-06 | 60,684 | 43,609 | 72 | 32,914 | 75 |
| 2006-07 | 59,609 | 42,766 | 72 | 32,845 | 77 |
| 2007-08 | 57,208 | 41,612 | 73 | 33,252 | 80 |
| 2008-09 | 57,676 | 41,582 | 72 | 34,694 | 83 |
| 2009-10 | 57,211 | 43,363 | 76 | 37,139 | 86 |
| 2010-11 | 55,644 | 41,517 | 76 | 36,475 | 88 |
| 2011-12 | 45,547 | 35,371 | 77 | 32,256 | 91 |
| 2012-13 | 39,827 | 31,058 | 78 | 29,728 | 96 |

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 and charts in this publication are available in electronic format at:

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

Table 1b

Number of applications under the Homeless Persons legislation by local authority: 1996-97 to 2012-13

[Back to content](#)

| | 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 | 2012-13 | Change 2011-12 to 2012-13 | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number | Percentage |
| Scotland | 40,989 | 43,135 | 45,723 | 46,023 | 45,004 | 46,540 | 52,125 | 56,614 | 57,396 | 60,684 | 59,609 | 57,208 | 57,676 | 57,211 | 55,644 | 45,547 | 39,827 | -5,720 | -13% |
| Aberdeen City | 1,916 | 1,739 | 1,797 | 1,800 | 1,584 | 1,516 | 1,579 | 1,842 | 1,623 | 2,074 | 2,301 | 2,499 | 2,831 | 2,616 | 3,408 | 1,500 | 1,364 | -136 | -9% |
| Aberdeenshire | 1,303 | 1,169 | 1,252 | 1,354 | 1,243 | 1,147 | 1,162 | 1,187 | 1,398 | 1,470 | 1,660 | 1,586 | 1,556 | 1,720 | 1,789 | 1,601 | 1,391 | -210 | -13% |
| Angus | 947 | 961 | 1,108 | 1,227 | 888 | 950 | 1,218 | 1,415 | 1,547 | 1,290 | 1,146 | 1,238 | 1,139 | 1,162 | 1,188 | 1,203 | 792 | -411 | -34% |
| Argyll & Bute | 534 | 474 | 394 | 347 | 341 | 493 | 666 | 904 | 976 | 1,120 | 988 | 1,029 | 867 | 926 | 811 | 607 | 464 | -143 | -24% |
| Clackmannanshire | 520 | 577 | 579 | 613 | 649 | 742 | 964 | 1,003 | 1,122 | 1,157 | 1,068 | 703 | 657 | 719 | 763 | 708 | 518 | -190 | -27% |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 1,085 | 1,168 | 1,072 | 1,397 | 1,305 | 1,374 | 1,594 | 1,578 | 1,694 | 1,623 | 1,568 | 1,508 | 1,391 | 1,329 | 1,231 | 1,007 | 949 | -58 | -6% |
| Dundee City | 1,037 | 1,024 | 1,029 | 1,051 | 861 | 929 | 960 | 1,158 | 1,461 | 1,938 | 2,127 | 2,418 | 2,578 | 2,290 | 1,914 | 1,613 | 1,470 | -143 | -9% |
| East Ayrshire | 591 | 789 | 815 | 662 | 658 | 703 | 950 | 1,017 | 1,185 | 1,252 | 1,186 | 1,018 | 975 | 827 | 803 | 651 | 471 | -180 | -28% |
| East Dunbartonshire | 482 | 440 | 399 | 417 | 400 | 453 | 521 | 655 | 562 | 676 | 658 | 702 | 671 | 713 | 698 | 639 | 485 | -154 | -24% |
| East Lothian | 1,049 | 1,080 | 930 | 948 | 896 | 830 | 834 | 890 | 1,000 | 1,116 | 1,178 | 1,124 | 1,150 | 1,196 | 1,192 | 774 | 674 | -100 | -13% |
| East Renfrewshire | 286 | 274 | 204 | 342 | 377 | 377 | 395 | 397 | 404 | 368 | 373 | 327 | 359 | 354 | 314 | 271 | 307 | 36 | 13% |
| Edinburgh, City of | 3,575 | 3,795 | 4,119 | 4,342 | 4,410 | 4,233 | 4,911 | 5,485 | 5,171 | 5,040 | 5,512 | 5,148 | 4,886 | 4,781 | 4,656 | 4,448 | 4,267 | -181 | -4% |
| Eilean Siar | 156 | 173 | 160 | 119 | 140 | 103 | 171 | 216 | 260 | 246 | 278 | 251 | 240 | 202 | 203 | 174 | 167 | -7 | -4% |
| Falkirk | 1,116 | 1,064 | 1,281 | 1,409 | 1,376 | 1,346 | 1,507 | 1,632 | 1,636 | 2,109 | 1,954 | 2,463 | 2,741 | 2,511 | 2,313 | 1,192 | 1,089 | -103 | -9% |
| Fife | 2,454 | 2,824 | 3,867 | 3,388 | 3,262 | 3,684 | 3,745 | 4,041 | 4,124 | 4,172 | 4,378 | 3,631 | 3,437 | 4,002 | 4,534 | 3,933 | 2,824 | -1,109 | -28% |
| Glasgow City ¹ | 12,014 | 12,665 | 13,150 | 12,645 | 12,202 | 13,244 | 13,006 | 12,716 | 10,680 | 11,220 | 10,502 | 9,947 | 10,128 | 10,640 | 10,422 | 9,214 | 8,240 | -974 | -11% |
| Highland | 898 | 979 | 928 | 816 | 954 | 985 | 1,385 | 2,100 | 2,304 | 2,458 | 2,214 | 2,293 | 2,376 | 2,376 | 2,150 | 1,291 | 1,001 | -290 | -22% |
| Inverclyde | 282 | 386 | 463 | 370 | 433 | 409 | 659 | 692 | 837 | 878 | 746 | 520 | 633 | 587 | 534 | 440 | 313 | -127 | -29% |
| Midlothian | 427 | 370 | 466 | 424 | 363 | 401 | 444 | 550 | 615 | 646 | 687 | 743 | 873 | 729 | 660 | 763 | 751 | -12 | -2% |
| Moray | 272 | 403 | 305 | 280 | 298 | 348 | 713 | 628 | 986 | 1,126 | 804 | 859 | 744 | 901 | 662 | 520 | 551 | 31 | 6% |
| North Ayrshire | 740 | 984 | 1,034 | 1,152 | 1,067 | 1,240 | 1,803 | 1,826 | 1,727 | 1,637 | 1,521 | 1,452 | 1,370 | 1,066 | 766 | 709 | 660 | -49 | -7% |
| North Lanarkshire | 1,668 | 1,838 | 2,083 | 1,986 | 1,982 | 1,949 | 2,670 | 3,124 | 4,000 | 4,092 | 3,749 | 3,544 | 3,502 | 3,006 | 2,477 | 2,216 | 2,096 | -120 | -5% |
| Orkney | 91 | 105 | 133 | 163 | 124 | 157 | 147 | 166 | 210 | 201 | 237 | 137 | 100 | 137 | 144 | 153 | 104 | -49 | -32% |
| Perth & Kinross | 515 | 523 | 667 | 863 | 1,006 | 960 | 1,219 | 1,452 | 1,467 | 1,347 | 988 | 1,222 | 1,096 | 1,030 | 1,129 | 978 | 908 | -70 | -7% |
| Renfrewshire | 714 | 659 | 652 | 662 | 897 | 971 | 1,017 | 1,407 | 1,651 | 1,493 | 1,638 | 1,064 | 1,272 | 1,250 | 1,253 | 1,190 | 1,105 | -85 | -7% |
| Scottish Borders, The | 639 | 656 | 471 | 516 | 542 | 585 | 595 | 857 | 801 | 991 | 991 | 1,093 | 1,070 | 972 | 862 | 542 | 636 | 94 | 17% |
| Shetland | 203 | 166 | 148 | 126 | 181 | 194 | 166 | 187 | 163 | 191 | 228 | 241 | 267 | 266 | 270 | 202 | 152 | -50 | -25% |
| South Ayrshire | 958 | 903 | 933 | 1,064 | 1,028 | 1,015 | 986 | 1,021 | 1,081 | 1,030 | 962 | 919 | 909 | 962 | 910 | 948 | 861 | -87 | -9% |
| South Lanarkshire | 1,795 | 2,038 | 2,007 | 1,977 | 1,968 | 1,873 | 2,367 | 2,496 | 2,279 | 2,412 | 2,405 | 2,736 | 3,036 | 3,127 | 2,945 | 2,316 | 2,108 | -208 | -9% |
| Stirling | 883 | 938 | 1,028 | 917 | 799 | 777 | 848 | 856 | 1,037 | 1,062 | 1,095 | 887 | 929 | 960 | 706 | 472 | 346 | -126 | -27% |
| West Dunbartonshire | 831 | 701 | 645 | 869 | 1,121 | 1,020 | 1,256 | 1,231 | 1,431 | 2,270 | 2,403 | 2,251 | 2,141 | 2,092 | 2,000 | 1,545 | 1,364 | -181 | -12% |
| West Lothian | 1,008 | 1,270 | 1,604 | 1,777 | 1,649 | 1,532 | 1,667 | 1,885 | 1,964 | 1,979 | 2,064 | 1,655 | 1,752 | 1,762 | 1,937 | 1,727 | 1,399 | -328 | -19% |

Notes: Figures prior to December 2001 are taken from the HL2 summary return. Figures from January 2002 onwards are provided by the electronic HL1 individual case returns. Some applications will have been from households that applied previously in the same year - the extent of repeat applications prior to 2002 is difficult to assess from existing data.

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 | 2012-13 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Single person | 23,900 | 25,700 | 27,500 | 28,500 | 28,800 | 31,400 | 34,136 | 36,730 | 36,097 | 38,415 | 37,334 | 34,404 | 35,440 | 35,368 | 34,910 | 28,944 | 25,763 |
| Single parent | 12,000 | 12,100 | 12,000 | 12,200 | 11,500 | 11,800 | 11,630 | 12,586 | 13,565 | 14,296 | 14,076 | 13,789 | 13,907 | 13,806 | 13,099 | 10,912 | 8,979 |
| Couple without children | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 2,224 | 2,561 | 2,840 | 2,861 | 2,918 | 2,940 | 2,922 | 2,766 | 2,599 | 1,864 | 1,625 |
| Couple with children | 3,100 | 3,100 | 2,900 | 2,600 | 2,400 | 2,300 | 2,599 | 2,813 | 3,027 | 3,050 | 3,155 | 3,304 | 2,980 | 2,968 | 2,832 | 2,125 | 1,887 |
| Other household type | 500 | 600 | 400 | 400 | 600 | 1,000 | 1,536 | 1,924 | 1,867 | 2,062 | 2,126 | 2,771 | 2,427 | 2,303 | 2,204 | 1,702 | 1,573 |

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 | 2012-13 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Single person | 58 | 59 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 |
| Single parent | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| Couple without children | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Couple with children | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Other household type | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

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 | 2012-13 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Single person: male | 23,676 | 25,531 | 24,335 | 25,894 | 24,548 | 22,228 | 23,187 | 23,364 | 22,859 | 18,935 | 17,423 |
| Single person: female | 10,460 | 11,199 | 11,762 | 12,521 | 12,786 | 12,176 | 12,253 | 12,004 | 12,051 | 10,009 | 8,340 |
| Total single person | 34,136 | 36,730 | 36,097 | 38,415 | 37,334 | 34,404 | 35,440 | 35,368 | 34,910 | 28,944 | 25,763 |
| Single parent: male | 1,187 | 1,458 | 1,820 | 2,345 | 2,749 | 3,028 | 3,492 | 3,876 | 3,752 | 3,106 | 2,358 |
| Single parent: female | 10,443 | 11,128 | 11,745 | 11,951 | 11,327 | 10,761 | 10,415 | 9,930 | 9,347 | 7,806 | 6,621 |
| Total single parent | 11,630 | 12,586 | 13,565 | 14,296 | 14,076 | 13,789 | 13,907 | 13,806 | 13,099 | 10,912 | 8,979 |
| Couple without children | 2,224 | 2,561 | 2,840 | 2,861 | 2,918 | 2,940 | 2,922 | 2,766 | 2,599 | 1,864 | 1,625 |
| Couple with children | 2,599 | 2,813 | 3,027 | 3,050 | 3,155 | 3,304 | 2,980 | 2,968 | 2,832 | 2,125 | 1,887 |
| Other without children | 864 | 1,030 | 1,013 | 1,098 | 1,123 | 1,405 | 1,264 | 1,193 | 1,192 | 871 | 842 |
| Other with children | 672 | 894 | 854 | 964 | 1,003 | 1,366 | 1,163 | 1,110 | 1,012 | 831 | 731 |
| Total | 52,125 | 56,614 | 57,396 | 60,684 | 59,609 | 57,208 | 57,676 | 57,211 | 55,644 | 45,547 | 39,827 |

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 | 2011-13 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Single person: male | 45% | 45% | 42% | 43% | 41% | 39% | 40% | 41% | 41% | 42% | 44% |
| Single person: female | 20% | 20% | 20% | 21% | 21% | 21% | 21% | 21% | 22% | 22% | 21% |
| Total single person | 65% | 65% | 63% | 63% | 63% | 60% | 61% | 62% | 63% | 64% | 65% |
| Single parent: male | 2% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 6% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 6% |
| Single parent: female | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 19% | 19% | 18% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 17% |
| Total single parent | 22% | 22% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 23% |
| Couple without children | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 4% |
| Couple with children | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 6% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Other without children | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Other with children | 1% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Number of applications by single person households by age and gender: 2012-13

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+ | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Male | 805 | 1,091 | 3,085 | 2,768 | 2,428 | 1,890 | 1,758 | 1,402 | 942 | 571 | 345 | 338 | 17,423 |
| Female | 867 | 984 | 1,805 | 1,104 | 736 | 529 | 573 | 552 | 485 | 324 | 168 | 213 | 8,340 |
| Total | 1,672 | 2,075 | 4,890 | 3,872 | 3,164 | 2,419 | 2,331 | 1,954 | 1,427 | 895 | 513 | 551 | 25,763 |

Previous housing circumstances of applicants: 2011-12 and 2012-13

Table 3

| | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Number | % of all applications | Number | % of all applications |
| All applicants | 45,547 | 100 | 39,827 | 100 |
| Owning or renting | 15,395 | 34 | 13,791 | 35 |
| Renting from Local Authority | 3,859 | 8 | 3,105 | 8 |
| Renting from housing association | 1,906 | 4 | 1,659 | 4 |
| Renting privately | 7,049 | 15 | 6,802 | 17 |
| In tied accommodation | 277 | 1 | 270 | 1 |
| Owner occupier | 2,304 | 5 | 1,955 | 5 |
| Living with relatives, friends or partners | 21,063 | 46 | 17,858 | 45 |
| Parental/family home/relatives | 12,407 | 27 | 10,082 | 25 |
| Friends/partners | 8,656 | 19 | 7,776 | 20 |
| From institutional accommodation | 3,443 | 8 | 3,327 | 8 |
| Armed services accommodation | 139 | 0 | 114 | 0 |
| Prison | 2,264 | 5 | 2,228 | 6 |
| Hospital | 317 | 1 | 261 | 1 |
| Childrens residential accommodation | 106 | 0 | 71 | 0 |
| Supported accommodation | 617 | 1 | 653 | 2 |
| From temporary accommodation | 1,483 | 3 | 1,182 | 3 |
| Hostel (unsupported) | 177 | 0 | 181 | 0 |
| Bed & Breakfast | 143 | 0 | 102 | 0 |
| Caravan/mobile home | 186 | 0 | 162 | 0 |
| Long-term roofless | 189 | 0 | 163 | 0 |
| Long-term "sofa-surfing" | 788 | 2 | 574 | 1 |
| Other | 4,163 | 9 | 3,669 | 9 |
| Other | 1,741 | 4 | 1,562 | 4 |
| Not Known/Refused | 2,422 | 5 | 2,107 | 5 |

Main reason for applying as homeless: 2011-12 and 2012-13

Table 4

| | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Number | % of all applications | Number | % of all applications |
| All applications | 45,547 | 100 | 39,827 | 100 |
| <i>Reason accommodation is no longer available</i> | 12,499 | 27 | 11,892 | 30 |
| Termination of tenancy / mortgage due to rent arrears / default on payments | 2,129 | 5 | 2,084 | 5 |
| Other action by landlord resulting in the termination of the tenancy | 3,674 | 8 | 3,514 | 9 |
| Applicant terminated secure accommodation | 809 | 2 | 731 | 2 |
| Loss of service / tied accommodation | 281 | 1 | 259 | 1 |
| Discharge from prison / hospital / care / other institution | 2,411 | 5 | 2,330 | 6 |
| Emergency (fire, flood, storm, closing order, etc) | 279 | 1 | 279 | 1 |
| Forced division and sale of matrimonial home | 299 | 1 | 266 | 1 |
| Other reason for loss of accommodation | 2,617 | 6 | 2,429 | 6 |
| <i>Reason for having to leave accommodation/household</i> | 33,048 | 73 | 27,935 | 70 |
| Dispute within household: violent or abusive | 4,906 | 11 | 4,392 | 11 |
| Dispute within household / relationship breakdown: non-violent | 8,012 | 18 | 6,798 | 17 |
| Fleeing non-domestic violence | 1,362 | 3 | 1,060 | 3 |
| Harassment | 913 | 2 | 816 | 2 |
| Overcrowding | 796 | 2 | 544 | 1 |
| Asked to leave | 11,912 | 26 | 10,345 | 26 |
| Other reason for leaving accommodation / household | 5,147 | 11 | 3,980 | 10 |

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

Table 5a

| | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Number | % of all applications from tenure | Number | % of all applications from tenure |
| Rented from local authority | 3,859 | 100 | 3,105 | 100 |
| Rent arrears | 332 | 9 | 287 | 9 |
| Other action by landlord | 219 | 6 | 230 | 7 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 813 | 21 | 641 | 21 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 519 | 13 | 425 | 14 |
| Non-domestic violence/ harassment | 929 | 24 | 717 | 23 |
| Other reasons | 1,047 | 27 | 805 | 26 |
| Rented from housing association | 1,906 | 100 | 1,659 | 100 |
| Rent arrears | 218 | 11 | 184 | 11 |
| Other action by landlord | 135 | 7 | 134 | 8 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 381 | 20 | 366 | 22 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 288 | 15 | 221 | 13 |
| Non-domestic violence/ harassment | 444 | 23 | 367 | 22 |
| Other reasons | 440 | 23 | 387 | 23 |
| Rented privately (including tied accommodation) | 7,326 | 100 | 7,072 | 100 |
| Rent arrears | 873 | 12 | 852 | 12 |
| Other action by landlord | 2,890 | 39 | 2,855 | 40 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 606 | 8 | 645 | 9 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 489 | 7 | 437 | 6 |
| Non-domestic violence/ harassment | 381 | 5 | 343 | 5 |
| Other reasons | 2,087 | 28 | 1,940 | 27 |
| Owner occupied | 2,304 | 100 | 1,955 | 100 |
| Mortgage default | 468 | 20 | 543 | 28 |
| Forced division and sale of matrimonial home | 254 | 11 | 197 | 10 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 523 | 23 | 421 | 22 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 580 | 25 | 401 | 21 |
| Non-domestic violence/ harassment | 31 | 1 | 32 | 2 |
| Other reasons | 448 | 19 | 361 | 18 |

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

Table 5b

| | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|---|
| | Number | <i>% of all applications from each accommodation type</i> | Number | <i>% of all applications from each accommodation type</i> |
| From parents/ relatives | 12,407 | 100 | 10,082 | 100 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 757 | 6 | 627 | 6 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 2,769 | 22 | 2,350 | 23 |
| Asked to leave | 6,469 | 52 | 5,291 | 52 |
| Other reasons | 2,412 | 19 | 1,814 | 18 |
| From friends/ partners | 8,656 | 100 | 7,776 | 100 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 1,269 | 15 | 1,213 | 16 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 2,717 | 31 | 2,435 | 31 |
| Asked to leave | 3,233 | 37 | 3,016 | 39 |
| Other reasons | 1,437 | 17 | 1,112 | 14 |

Reason for applying as homeless for applicants from other backgrounds

Table 5c

| | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | Number | <i>% of all applications from other background</i> | Number | <i>% of all applications from other background</i> |
| From other background | 9,089 | 100 | 8,178 | 100 |
| From armed services accommodation | 139 | 0 | 114 | 0 |
| From prison | 2,264 | 5 | 2,228 | 6 |
| From hospital | 317 | 1 | 261 | 1 |
| From childrens residential and other supported accommodation | 723 | 0 | 724 | 0 |
| From temporary accommodation | 1,483 | 1 | 1,182 | 2 |
| Other reasons | 4,163 | 0 | 3,669 | 0 |

Reasons for failing to maintain accommodation

Table 5d

| | 2011-12 | | | | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | | | | 2012-13 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Apr - Jun | Jul - Sep | Oct - Dec | Jan-Mar | | Apr - Jun | Jul - Sep | Oct - Dec | Jan-Mar | |
| Financial difficulties/ debt/ unemployment | 979 | 930 | 772 | 971 | 3,652 | 931 | 820 | 745 | 927 | 3,423 |
| Physical health reasons | 214 | 206 | 191 | 263 | 874 | 211 | 202 | 190 | 202 | 805 |
| Mental health reasons | 620 | 587 | 497 | 569 | 2,273 | 549 | 501 | 465 | 454 | 1,969 |
| Unmet need for support from housing/ social work/ health | 144 | 141 | 119 | 170 | 574 | 135 | 104 | 101 | 99 | 439 |
| Lack of support from friends/ family | 1,122 | 1,038 | 834 | 953 | 3,947 | 858 | 764 | 610 | 689 | 2,921 |
| Difficulties managing on own | 349 | 362 | 272 | 357 | 1,340 | 319 | 288 | 255 | 273 | 1,135 |
| Drug/ alcohol dependency | 777 | 729 | 645 | 746 | 2,897 | 682 | 619 | 669 | 625 | 2,595 |
| Criminal/ anti-social behaviour | 701 | 621 | 611 | 677 | 2,610 | 672 | 560 | 611 | 601 | 2,444 |
| Not to do with applicant household (e.g. landlord selling property, fire, circumstances of other persons sharing previous property, harassment by others etc | 3,285 | 3,358 | 2,610 | 3,025 | 12,278 | 2,728 | 2,629 | 2,107 | 2,415 | 9,879 |
| Refused | 56 | 36 | 52 | 118 | 262 | 91 | 46 | 39 | 42 | 218 |
| All applications completing this question | 6,393 | 6,187 | 5,095 | 5,965 | 23,640 | 5,354 | 5,007 | 4,272 | 4,793 | 19,426 |
| Total applications | 11,983 | 11,844 | 9,908 | 11,812 | 45,547 | 10,618 | 10,444 | 8,879 | 9,886 | 39,827 |
| Percentage completing this question | 53% | 52% | 51% | 50% | 52% | 50% | 48% | 48% | 48% | 49% |

Note:-

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

This question was answered for approximately 49% of applications in 2012-13, including refusals.

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

Table 5e

| | 2011-12 | | | | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | | | | 2012-13 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| | Apr - Jun | Jul - Sep | Oct - Dec | Jan-Mar | | Apr - Jun | Jul - Sep | Oct - Dec | Jan-Mar | |
| Financial difficulties/ debt/ unemployment | 15% | 15% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 17% | 16% | 17% | 19% | 18% |
| Physical health reasons | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| Mental health reasons | 10% | 9% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 11% | 9% | 10% |
| Unmet need for support from housing/ social work/ health services | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Lack of support from friends/ family | 18% | 17% | 16% | 16% | 17% | 16% | 15% | 14% | 14% | 15% |
| Difficulties managing on own | 5% | 6% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| Drug/ alcohol dependency | 12% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 12% | 13% | 12% | 16% | 13% | 13% |
| Criminal/ anti-social behaviour | 11% | 10% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 13% | 11% | 14% | 13% | 13% |
| Not to do with applicant household (e.g. landlord selling property, fire, circumstances of other persons sharing previous property, harassment by others etc | 51% | 54% | 51% | 51% | 52% | 51% | 53% | 49% | 50% | 51% |
| Refused | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |

Homeless assessments by local authority area in each year

Table 6a

| | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | All Homeless Number | Priority homeless Number | % | All Homeless Number | Priority homeless Number | % | All Homeless Number | Priority homeless Number | % |
| Scotland | 41,957 | 36,847 | 88 | 35,711 | 32,481 | 91 | 31,964 | 30,583 | 96 |
| Aberdeen City | 2,033 | 1,677 | 82 | 1,225 | 1,043 | 85 | 1,191 | 1,117 | 94 |
| Aberdeenshire | 1,389 | 1,248 | 90 | 1,239 | 1,088 | 88 | 1,051 | 1,011 | 96 |
| Angus | 992 | 992 | 100 | 970 | 970 | 100 | 698 | 698 | 100 |
| Argyll & Bute | 626 | 559 | 89 | 456 | 412 | 90 | 353 | 353 | 100 |
| Clackmannanshire | 585 | 512 | 88 | 537 | 500 | 93 | 362 | 349 | 96 |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 910 | 832 | 91 | 783 | 754 | 96 | 748 | 747 | 100 |
| Dundee City | 1,335 | 1,335 | 100 | 1,256 | 1,256 | 100 | 1,163 | 1,163 | 100 |
| East Ayrshire | 667 | 601 | 90 | 552 | 490 | 89 | 409 | 409 | 100 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 465 | 399 | 86 | 450 | 383 | 85 | 358 | 333 | 93 |
| East Lothian | 938 | 593 | 63 | 682 | 463 | 68 | 589 | 476 | 81 |
| East Renfrewshire | 242 | 198 | 82 | 202 | 195 | 97 | 232 | 232 | 100 |
| Edinburgh | 4,537 | 3,757 | 83 | 4,359 | 3,604 | 83 | 4,172 | 3,652 | 88 |
| Eilean Siar | 158 | 132 | 84 | 138 | 96 | 70 | 120 | 105 | 88 |
| Falkirk | 1,780 | 1,492 | 84 | 1,032 | 932 | 90 | 817 | 731 | 89 |
| Fife | 3,164 | 2,672 | 84 | 2,716 | 2,330 | 86 | 2,245 | 2,126 | 95 |
| Glasgow City | 7,391 | 6,791 | 92 | 6,320 | 6,090 | 96 | 5,955 | 5,921 | 99 |
| Highland | 1,730 | 1,502 | 87 | 1,108 | 969 | 87 | 858 | 812 | 95 |
| Inverclyde | 385 | 370 | 96 | 324 | 319 | 98 | 256 | 256 | 100 |
| Midlothian | 530 | 468 | 88 | 667 | 608 | 91 | 665 | 659 | 99 |
| Moray | 503 | 367 | 73 | 372 | 372 | 100 | 398 | 398 | 100 |
| North Ayrshire | 672 | 656 | 98 | 630 | 630 | 100 | 573 | 573 | 100 |
| North Lanarkshire | 1,921 | 1,564 | 81 | 1,681 | 1,353 | 80 | 1,685 | 1,466 | 87 |
| Orkney | 98 | 97 | 99 | 113 | 113 | 100 | 84 | 84 | 100 |
| Perth & Kinross | 970 | 900 | 93 | 792 | 770 | 97 | 732 | 732 | 100 |
| Renfrewshire | 974 | 951 | 98 | 963 | 963 | 100 | 841 | 841 | 100 |
| Scottish Borders | 659 | 478 | 73 | 402 | 392 | 98 | 497 | 497 | 100 |
| Shetland | 147 | 127 | 86 | 156 | 144 | 92 | 109 | 109 | 100 |
| South Ayrshire | 675 | 613 | 91 | 697 | 670 | 96 | 649 | 649 | 100 |
| South Lanarkshire | 2,323 | 2,006 | 86 | 1,962 | 1,789 | 91 | 1,770 | 1,700 | 96 |
| Stirling | 473 | 448 | 95 | 396 | 396 | 100 | 319 | 319 | 100 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 1,187 | 1,164 | 98 | 1,169 | 1,169 | 100 | 998 | 998 | 100 |
| West Lothian | 1,498 | 1,346 | 90 | 1,362 | 1,218 | 89 | 1,067 | 1,067 | 100 |

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

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

Table 6b

| | 2010-11 | | | | 2011-12 | | | | 2012-13 | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Apr-Jun | Jul-Sep | Oct-Dec | Jan-Mar | Apr-Jun | Jul-Sep | Oct-Dec | Jan-Mar | Apr-Jun | Jul-Sep | Oct-Dec | Jan-Mar |
| Scotland | 87 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 94 | 94 | 96 | 100 |
| Aberdeen City | 84 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 89 | 84 | 83 | 83 | 91 | 91 | 94 | 100 |
| Aberdeenshire | 92 | 92 | 86 | 89 | 87 | 89 | 86 | 90 | 93 | 93 | 99 | 100 |
| Angus | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Argyll & Bute | 92 | 89 | 85 | 91 | 86 | 90 | 93 | 93 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Clackmannanshire | 82 | 86 | 97 | 87 | 95 | 94 | 96 | 89 | 94 | 94 | 100 | 100 |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 93 | 93 | 89 | 91 | 97 | 94 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 |
| Dundee City | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| East Ayrshire | 92 | 86 | 95 | 87 | 85 | 89 | 87 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 82 | 90 | 83 | 87 | 80 | 85 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 92 | 93 | 100 |
| East Lothian | 59 | 64 | 67 | 63 | 67 | 66 | 70 | 69 | 75 | 75 | 77 | 100 |
| East Renfrewshire | 84 | 83 | 83 | 78 | 98 | 98 | 88 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Edinburgh | 81 | 82 | 84 | 85 | 84 | 82 | 83 | 82 | 83 | 82 | 87 | 100 |
| Eilean Siar | 81 | 88 | 84 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 56 | 67 | 88 | 75 | 90 | 100 |
| Falkirk | 87 | 85 | 80 | 82 | 88 | 94 | 91 | 89 | 86 | 78 | 94 | 100 |
| Fife | 84 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 83 | 86 | 85 | 91 | 90 | 92 | 97 | 100 |
| Glasgow City | 90 | 91 | 93 | 93 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 |
| Highland | 86 | 85 | 88 | 90 | 83 | 80 | 91 | 95 | 93 | 92 | 94 | 100 |
| Inverclyde | 95 | 94 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Midlothian | 86 | 89 | 88 | 90 | 87 | 92 | 90 | 95 | 97 | 99 | 100 | 100 |
| Moray | 64 | 69 | 76 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| North Ayrshire | 99 | 97 | 98 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| North Lanarkshire | 82 | 79 | 83 | 82 | 79 | 80 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 85 | 84 | 100 |
| Orkney | 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Perth & Kinross | 91 | 92 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Renfrewshire | 96 | 98 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Scottish Borders | 74 | 71 | 68 | 77 | 89 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Shetland | 80 | 83 | 91 | 94 | 83 | 92 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| South Ayrshire | 89 | 86 | 90 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| South Lanarkshire | 87 | 85 | 88 | 85 | 91 | 92 | 89 | 92 | 93 | 91 | 100 | 100 |
| Stirling | 96 | 89 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 96 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| West Lothian | 91 | 89 | 89 | 91 | 90 | 87 | 88 | 93 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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

Assessment decision by main reason for application: Scotland: 2011-12 and 2012-13

Table 6c

| | 2011-12 | | | | | 2012-13 | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | 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 |
| All reasons | 32,481 | 3,229 | 3,000 | 7,415 | 46,125 | 30,583 | 1,381 | 2,192 | 5,876 | 40,032 |
| Termination of tenancy / mortgage due to rent arrears / default on payments | 1,443 | 187 | 204 | 320 | 2,154 | 1,582 | 72 | 167 | 282 | 2,103 |
| Applicant terminated secure accommodation | 567 | 94 | 58 | 106 | 825 | 539 | 34 | 52 | 98 | 723 |
| Loss of service / tied accommodation | 202 | 27 | 11 | 38 | 278 | 209 | 18 | 7 | 30 | 264 |
| Discharge from prison / hospital / care / other institution | 2,011 | 52 | 30 | 285 | 2,378 | 2,012 | 30 | 25 | 276 | 2,343 |
| Emergency (fire, flood, storm, closing order from Environmental Health etc.) | 162 | 2 | 45 | 62 | 271 | 189 | 1 | 20 | 56 | 266 |
| Forced division and sale of matrimonial home | 224 | 16 | 20 | 41 | 301 | 221 | 5 | 14 | 32 | 272 |
| Other reason for loss of accommodation | 1,861 | 194 | 180 | 418 | 2,653 | 1,951 | 90 | 104 | 320 | 2,465 |
| Dispute within household: violent or abusive | 4,109 | 36 | 161 | 657 | 4,963 | 3,636 | 10 | 129 | 584 | 4,359 |
| Dispute within household / relationship breakdown: non-violent | 5,505 | 872 | 416 | 1,330 | 8,123 | 5,079 | 374 | 269 | 1,075 | 6,797 |
| Fleeing non-domestic violence | 918 | 13 | 229 | 192 | 1,352 | 738 | 8 | 187 | 154 | 1,087 |
| Harassment | 607 | 20 | 182 | 113 | 922 | 546 | 7 | 164 | 110 | 827 |
| Overcrowding | 607 | 38 | 82 | 105 | 832 | 445 | 8 | 35 | 74 | 562 |
| Asked to leave | 8,200 | 1,174 | 665 | 2,062 | 12,101 | 7,658 | 520 | 489 | 1,718 | 10,385 |
| Other reason for leaving accommodation / household | 3,273 | 234 | 435 | 1,298 | 5,240 | 2,915 | 83 | 317 | 745 | 4,060 |
| Other action by landlord resulting in the termination of the tenancy | 2,792 | 270 | 282 | 388 | 3,732 | 2,863 | 121 | 213 | 322 | 3,519 |

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

Assessment decision by applicant household type - Scotland: 2011-12 and 2012-13

Table 6d

| | 2011-12 | | | | | 2012-13 | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | 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 |
| All | 32,481 | 3,230 | 3,000 | 7,415 | 46,126 | 30,583 | 1,381 | 2,192 | 5,876 | 40,032 |
| Single Person: male | 12,157 | 2,411 | 1,055 | 3,529 | 19,152 | 12,658 | 1,036 | 864 | 2,878 | 17,436 |
| Single Parent: male | 2,606 | 0 | 140 | 397 | 3,143 | 2,046 | 0 | 108 | 266 | 2,420 |
| Single Person: female | 7,224 | 642 | 642 | 1,647 | 10,155 | 6,353 | 254 | 473 | 1,312 | 8,392 |
| Single Parent: female | 6,247 | 0 | 590 | 1,033 | 7,870 | 5,486 | 0 | 382 | 805 | 6,673 |
| Couple | 1,308 | 127 | 161 | 302 | 1,898 | 1,257 | 70 | 97 | 211 | 1,635 |
| Couple with Children | 1,685 | 0 | 230 | 255 | 2,170 | 1,543 | 0 | 144 | 202 | 1,889 |
| Other | 1,254 | 50 | 182 | 252 | 1,738 | 1,240 | 21 | 124 | 202 | 1,587 |

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

Homeless households by type of support need identified: Number and percentage of applications assessed in 2012-13

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 | 30,583 | 10,769 | 4,165 | 633 | 1,019 | 2,240 | 3,554 | 4,047 |
| Homeless or potentially homeless non-priority | 1,381 | 61 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 22 |
| Total all homeless or potentially homeless | 31,964 | 10,830 | 4,181 | 634 | 1,019 | 2,248 | 3,571 | 4,069 |
| <i>% of those with support needs</i> | | <i>100</i> | <i>39</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>21</i> | <i>33</i> | <i>38</i> |
| <i>% of homeless assessments</i> | | <i>34</i> | <i>13</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>11</i> | <i>13</i> |

More than one support need can be identified in each application.

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

Table 8a

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| All final outcomes | 29,987 | 33,605 | 31,598 | 34,710 | 33,922 | 31,730 | 34,157 | 36,478 | 35,332 | 32,433 | 28,281 |
| Social Rented | 11,666 | 13,927 | 15,741 | 17,535 | 17,622 | 17,579 | 19,555 | 21,248 | 20,759 | 19,886 | 18,243 |
| Local Authority tenancy | 10,179 | 9,787 | 10,532 | 11,532 | 11,727 | 11,167 | 12,271 | 12,985 | 12,607 | 12,258 | 11,491 |
| Housing Association tenancy | 1,487 | 4,140 | 5,209 | 6,003 | 5,895 | 6,412 | 7,284 | 8,263 | 8,152 | 7,628 | 6,752 |
| Private Rented | 595 | 1,038 | 1,246 | 1,700 | 2,152 | 2,238 | 2,718 | 2,698 | 2,569 | 2,486 | 2,160 |
| Private rented tenancy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary | 4,836 | 4,668 | 1,591 | 1,884 | 1,543 | 799 | 640 | 659 | 614 | 692 | 574 |
| Hostel | 4,547 | 4,320 | 1,370 | 1,592 | 1,340 | 775 | 610 | 628 | 588 | 658 | 558 |
| Bed and Breakfast | 289 | 348 | 221 | 292 | 203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Women's Refuge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 31 | 26 | 34 | 16 |
| Other (known) | 6,568 | 6,803 | 6,937 | 8,052 | 8,100 | 7,452 | 7,832 | 8,493 | 8,352 | 6,842 | 5,488 |
| Residential care, nursing home, supported accommodation | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 119 | 186 | 208 | 165 | 129 | 135 |
| Tenancy with voluntary organisation | 81 | 85 | 90 | 136 | 183 | 176 | 171 | 146 | 140 | 76 | 57 |
| Returned to previous/ present accommodation | 3,050 | 2,997 | 3,222 | 3,180 | 2,688 | 2,810 | 2,972 | 2,949 | 2,702 | 2,192 | 1,693 |
| Moved in with friends/ relatives | 2,240 | 2,279 | 1,991 | 2,587 | 2,938 | 2,844 | 2,751 | 3,129 | 3,039 | 2,338 | 1,835 |
| Other (known) | 1,197 | 1,442 | 1,633 | 2,148 | 2,285 | 1,503 | 1,752 | 2,061 | 2,306 | 2,107 | 1,768 |
| Other (unknown) | 6,322 | 7,169 | 6,083 | 5,539 | 4,505 | 3,662 | 3,412 | 3,380 | 3,038 | 2,527 | 1,816 |
| Other (unknown) | | | | | | | | | | | |

Only includes cases where contact was maintained until duty discharge.

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

Table 8b
Final rehousing outcomes in 2012-13 for applicants with whom contact was maintained
until case closure: Scotland

| | Priority homeless Number | Non- priority homeless Number | Assessed as not homeless Number | Total Number |
|---|---|--|--|-------------------------|
| All final outcomes | 26,774 | 1,507 | 1,998 | 30,279 |
| Social Rented | 18,110 | 133 | 121 | 18,364 |
| Local Authority tenancy | 11,380 | 111 | 81 | 11,572 |
| Housing Association tenancy | 6,730 | 22 | 40 | 6,792 |
| Private Rented Private rented tenancy | 1,926 | 234 | 86 | 2,246 |
| Total Settled Accommodation | 20,036 | 367 | 207 | 20,610 |
| Temporary | 510 | 64 | 6 | 580 |
| Hostel | 494 | 64 | 6 | 564 |
| Women's Refuge | 16 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Other (known) | 4,978 | 510 | 1,604 | 7,092 |
| Residential care, nursing home, supported accommodation | 133 | 2 | 2 | 137 |
| Tenancy with voluntary organisation | 56 | 1 | 2 | 59 |
| Returned to previous/ present accommodation | 1,559 | 134 | 1,307 | 3,000 |
| Moved in with friends/ relatives | 1,545 | 290 | 154 | 1,989 |
| Other (known) | 1,685 | 83 | 139 | 1,907 |
| Other (unknown) Other (unknown) | 1,250 | 566 | 181 | 1,997 |

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

Table 8c

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

| Action taken by local authority | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Priority homeless Number | Non-priority homeless Number | All homeless | Priority homeless Number | Non-priority homeless Number | All homeless |
| Social rented tenancy offered: accepted | 18,240 | 155 | 18,395 | 16,934 | 118 | 17,052 |
| Social rented tenancy offered: not accepted | 2,567 | 40 | 2,607 | 1,940 | 20 | 1,960 |
| Social rented tenancy offered | 20,807 | 195 | 21,002 | 18,874 | 138 | 19,012 |
| Private tenancy offered: accepted | 1,130 | 286 | 1,416 | 1,135 | 168 | 1,303 |
| Private tenancy offered: not accepted | 17 | 4 | 21 | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| Private tenancy offered | 1,147 | 290 | 1,437 | 1,152 | 171 | 1,323 |
| Temporary accommodation offered: accepted | 1,575 | 653 | 2,228 | 1,374 | 323 | 1,697 |
| Temporary accommodation offered: not accepted | 514 | 517 | 1,031 | 316 | 209 | 525 |
| Temporary accommodation offered | 2,089 | 1,170 | 3,259 | 1,690 | 532 | 2,222 |
| Referred to other LA | 230 | 2 | 232 | 200 | 0 | 200 |
| Advice and assistance | 1,132 | 1,127 | 2,259 | 1,013 | 585 | 1,598 |
| Other | 4,035 | 209 | 4,244 | 3,845 | 81 | 3,926 |
| Total | 29,440 | 2,993 | 32,433 | 26,774 | 1,507 | 28,281 |

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.

Table 8d

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

| | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| | Priority homeless Number | Non-priority homeless Number | All homeless | Priority homeless Number | Non-priority homeless Number | All homeless |
| Action taken by local authority | | | | | | |
| Social rented tenancy offered: accepted | 62% | 5% | 57% | 63% | 8% | 60% |
| Social rented tenancy offered: not accepted | 9% | 1% | 8% | 7% | 1% | 7% |
| Social rented tenancy offered | 71% | 7% | 65% | 70% | 9% | 67% |
| Private tenancy offered: accepted | 4% | 10% | 4% | 4% | 11% | 5% |
| Private tenancy offered: not accepted | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Private tenancy offered | 4% | 10% | 4% | 4% | 11% | 5% |
| Temporary accommodation offered: accepted | 5% | 22% | 7% | 5% | 21% | 6% |
| Temporary accommodation offered: not accepted | 2% | 17% | 3% | 1% | 14% | 2% |
| Temporary accommodation offered | 7% | 39% | 10% | 6% | 35% | 8% |
| Referred to other LA | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Advice and assistance | 4% | 38% | 7% | 4% | 39% | 6% |
| Other | 14% | 7% | 13% | 14% | 5% | 14% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

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.

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 | 2012-13 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| All cases closed | 45,791 | 51,591 | 54,785 | 59,112 | 58,239 | 53,766 | 57,438 | 56,198 | 55,372 | 48,064 | 40,751 |
| Contact maintained throughout | 34,000 | 37,707 | 36,143 | 39,384 | 38,446 | 35,339 | 37,834 | 39,623 | 38,659 | 35,323 | 30,279 |
| Contact lost before assessment 1 | 4,393 | 5,411 | 6,989 | 7,616 | 7,601 | 6,077 | 6,684 | 4,306 | 4,210 | 2,924 | 2,204 |
| Contact lost after assessment | 5,382 | 5,347 | 7,992 | 7,960 | 7,873 | 7,296 | 6,915 | 5,806 | 5,987 | 5,358 | 4,708 |
| Application withdrawn before assessment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,340 | 3,041 | 3,510 | 3,626 | 2,427 | 1,858 |
| Applicant ineligible for assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 268 | 298 | 262 | 303 | 142 | 116 |
| Homelessness resolved prior to assessment | 2,016 | 3,126 | 3,661 | 4,152 | 4,319 | 2,446 | 2,666 | 2,691 | 2,587 | 1,890 | 1,586 |

All applications closed by whether contact was maintained: Scotland

% of all cases closed cases closed

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| All cases closed | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Contact maintained throughout | 74 | 73 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 71 | 70 | 73 | 74 |
| Contact lost before assessment 1 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| Contact lost after assessment | 12 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| Application withdrawn before assessment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Applicant ineligible for assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Homelessness resolved prior to assessment | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |

Note:- 1: Before 1997-98 this heading included contact lost or application withdrawn before assessment

Notes:-

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

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 | % |
| 2002-03 | 24,847 | 4,057 | 16.3 | 10,111 | 914 | 9.0 | 34,958 | 4,971 | 14.2 |
| 2003-04 | 27,827 | 3,939 | 14.2 | 10,810 | 1,093 | 10.1 | 38,637 | 5,032 | 13.0 |
| 2004-05 | 29,002 | 5,950 | 20.5 | 10,174 | 1,628 | 16.0 | 39,176 | 7,578 | 19.3 |
| 2005-06 | 31,654 | 5,945 | 18.8 | 10,608 | 1,607 | 15.1 | 42,262 | 7,552 | 17.9 |
| 2006-07 | 31,393 | 5,866 | 18.7 | 9,969 | 1,574 | 15.8 | 41,362 | 7,440 | 18.0 |
| 2007-08 | 30,284 | 5,642 | 18.6 | 8,426 | 1,338 | 15.9 | 38,710 | 6,980 | 18.0 |
| 2008-09 | 33,603 | 5,512 | 16.4 | 7,154 | 1,088 | 15.2 | 40,757 | 6,600 | 16.2 |
| 2009-10 | 35,581 | 4,886 | 13.7 | 6,454 | 671 | 10.4 | 42,035 | 5,557 | 13.2 |
| 2010-11 | 35,636 | 5,150 | 14.5 | 5,377 | 531 | 9.9 | 41,013 | 5,681 | 13.9 |
| 2011-12 | 34,272 | 4,832 | 14.1 | 3,343 | 350 | 10.5 | 37,615 | 5,182 | 13.8 |
| 2012-13 | 31,141 | 4,367 | 14.0 | 1,690 | 183 | 10.8 | 32,831 | 4,550 | 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

| | 2011-12 | | | | | 2012-13 | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | Priority homeless | Non-priority homeless | Assessed as not homeless | Lost contact, withdrew | All assessments | Priority homeless | Non-priority homeless | Assessed as not homeless | Lost contact, withdrew | All assessments |
| | Number of cases | Number of cases | Number of cases | Number of cases | Number of cases | Number of cases | Number of cases | Number of cases | Number of cases | Number of cases |
| All cases closed | 34,272 | 3,343 | 3,066 | 7,383 | 48,064 | 31,141 | 1,690 | 2,156 | 5,764 | 40,751 |
| No information supplied on types of accommodation occupied | 5,280 | 526 | 352 | 1,453 | 7,611 | 5,131 | 315 | 269 | 1,050 | 6,765 |
| Accommodation arranged by the applicant only | 10,636 | 1,253 | 2,049 | 3,864 | 17,802 | 8,561 | 456 | 1,350 | 3,011 | 13,378 |
| Temporary accommodation provided by the local authority | 15,304 | 1,350 | 543 | 1,661 | 18,858 | 14,876 | 818 | 417 | 1,372 | 17,483 |
| Both accommodation arranged by the applicant and temporary accommodation arranged by the local authority | 3,052 | 214 | 122 | 405 | 3,793 | 2,573 | 101 | 120 | 331 | 3,125 |

This table has been revised at 17:00 on 17 July 2013

**Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type:
31 March 1995 to 31 March 2013**

Table 11

| | | Social sector accommodation ¹ | Hostel | Bed & Breakfast | Other ² | Total | Households with dependent children ³ | |
|------|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---|------------|
| | | | | | | | Number | % of total |
| 1995 | as at 31 March | 1,851 | 1,648 | 449 | 80 | 4,028 | - | - |
| 1996 | as at 31 March | 1,884 | 1,776 | 454 | 100 | 4,214 | - | - |
| 1997 | as at 31 March | 1,741 | 1,562 | 355 | 114 | 3,772 | - | - |
| 1998 | as at 31 March | 1,859 | 1,465 | 360 | 80 | 3,764 | - | - |
| 1999 | as at 31 March | 1,855 | 1,543 | 413 | 53 | 3,864 | - | - |
| 2000 | as at 31 March | 1,826 | 1,608 | 500 | 61 | 3,995 | 374 | 9 |
| 2001 | as at 31 March | 1,968 | 1,512 | 502 | 78 | 4,060 | 1,438 | 35 |
| 2002 | as at 31 March | 2,152 | 1,363 | 569 | 69 | 4,153 | 1,329 | 32 |
| 2003 | as at 31 March | 2,984 | 1,380 | 898 | 141 | 5,403 | 1,599 | 30 |
| 2004 | as at 31 March | 3,537 | 1,586 | 1,190 | 132 | 6,445 | 1,997 | 31 |
| 2005 | as at 31 March | 4,136 | 1,490 | 1,516 | 159 | 7,301 | 2,330 | 32 |
| 2006 | as at 31 March | 4,747 | 1,328 | 1,494 | 416 | 7,985 | 2,785 | 35 |
| 2007 | as at 31 March | 5,164 | 1,242 | 1,528 | 643 | 8,577 | 3,094 | 36 |
| 2008 | as at 31 March ⁴ | 6,134 | 1,079 | 1,609 | 713 | 9,535 | 3,988 | 42 |
| 2009 | as at 31 March | 6,355 | 994 | 1,748 | 956 | 10,053 | 3,825 | 38 |
| 2010 | as at 31 March | 6,775 | 1,217 | 1,765 | 972 | 10,729 | 3,715 | 35 |
| 2011 | as at 31 March | 7,215 | 1,371 | 1,544 | 1,124 | 11,254 | 3,833 | 34 |
| 2012 | as at 31 March | 7,093 | 1,333 | 1,281 | 1,043 | 10,750 | 3,487 | 32 |
| 2013 | as at 31 March | 7,061 | 1,290 | 1,170 | 950 | 10,471 | 2,936 | 28 |

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.

This table has been revised at 17:00 on 17 July 2013

Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type: 31 March 2012 to 31 March 2013

Table 12

| Household type | Social sector accommodation ¹ | | Hostel | | Bed & Breakfast | | Other ² | | Total | |
|---|--|----|--------|----|-----------------|----|--------------------|----|--------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| All households | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 1,043 | 10 | 10,750 | 100 |
| 2013 as at 31 March | 7,061 | 67 | 1,290 | 12 | 1,170 | 11 | 950 | 9 | 10,471 | 100 |
| Households with dependent children³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 355 | 10 | 3,487 | 100 |
| 2013 as at 31 March | 2,607 | 89 | 51 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 261 | 9 | 2,936 | 100 |
| Total number of dependent children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 ⁴ | 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 | 516 | 9 | 5,593 | 100 |
| 2013 as at 31 March | 4,398 | 91 | 66 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 362 | 7 | 4,847 | 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. The notes to the tables give full details.

This table has been revised at 17:00 on 17 July 2013

Households in temporary accommodation by local authority area: 31 March 2012 to 31 March 2013

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-12 | 30-Jun-12 | 30-Sep-12 | 31-Dec-12 | 31-Mar-13 | 31-Mar-13 | 31-Mar-12 | 30-Jun-12 | 30-Sep-12 | 31-Dec-12 | 31-Mar-13 | 31-Mar-13 |
| Scotland | 10,750 | 10,466 | 10,546 | 10,252 | 10,471 | 0.43 | 3,487 | 3,293 | 3,289 | 3,080 | 2,936 | 0.51 |
| Aberdeen City | 401 | 397 | 366 | 340 | 324 | 0.30 | 77 | 64 | 69 | 54 | 56 | 0.26 |
| Aberdeenshire | 456 | 433 | 438 | 408 | 447 | 0.41 | 204 | 198 | 192 | 189 | 192 | 0.67 |
| Angus | 122 | 136 | 126 | 133 | 139 | 0.27 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 0.03 |
| Argyll & Bute | 156 | 145 | 134 | 128 | 138 | 0.33 | 53 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 44 | 0.51 |
| Clackmannanshire | 133 | 139 | 140 | 140 | 130 | 0.55 | 32 | 36 | 33 | 28 | 23 | 0.38 |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 283 | 260 | 281 | 258 | 273 | 0.39 | 82 | 74 | 86 | 63 | 54 | 0.36 |
| Dundee City | 311 | 311 | 327 | 315 | 317 | 0.44 | 91 | 88 | 87 | 74 | 69 | 0.43 |
| East Ayrshire | 57 | 51 | 63 | 36 | 28 | 0.05 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 0.03 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 181 | 187 | 181 | 171 | 161 | 0.37 | 61 | 56 | 61 | 55 | 49 | 0.43 |
| East Lothian | 266 | 269 | 274 | 280 | 300 | 0.67 | 89 | 88 | 77 | 78 | 75 | 0.64 |
| East Renfrewshire | 45 | 39 | 44 | 40 | 36 | 0.10 | 11 | 14 | 19 | 14 | 6 | 0.06 |
| Edinburgh, City of | 752 | 781 | 790 | 800 | 840 | 0.36 | 266 | 290 | 283 | 318 | 238 | 0.51 |
| Eilean Siar | 82 | 77 | 78 | 74 | 72 | 0.58 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 0.88 |
| Falkirk | 311 | 293 | 287 | 277 | 335 | 0.48 | 82 | 100 | 93 | 78 | 83 | 0.46 |
| Fife | 671 | 578 | 534 | 559 | 565 | 0.34 | 196 | 216 | 173 | 175 | 219 | 0.53 |
| Glasgow City ¹ | 1,915 | 1,861 | 1,816 | 1,788 | 1,814 | 0.62 | 755 | 732 | 759 | 693 | 656 | 0.95 |
| Highland | 575 | 552 | 466 | 522 | 477 | 0.45 | 167 | 141 | 117 | 114 | 103 | 0.44 |
| Inverclyde | 91 | 85 | 81 | 78 | 72 | 0.20 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 0.14 |
| Midlothian | 489 | 531 | 507 | 478 | 522 | 1.44 | 180 | 181 | 189 | 184 | 188 | 1.92 |
| Moray | 139 | 130 | 141 | 120 | 131 | 0.33 | 26 | 35 | 41 | 39 | 34 | 0.38 |
| North Ayrshire | 232 | 236 | 232 | 170 | 190 | 0.30 | 24 | 28 | 18 | 15 | 27 | 0.18 |
| North Lanarkshire | 485 | 447 | 513 | 515 | 525 | 0.35 | 134 | 130 | 156 | 143 | 120 | 0.31 |
| Orkney | 49 | 53 | 51 | 46 | 33 | 0.34 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 0.14 |
| Perth & Kinross | 411 | 427 | 480 | 435 | 406 | 0.60 | 125 | 131 | 139 | 130 | 118 | 0.76 |
| Renfrewshire | 207 | 214 | 191 | 184 | 205 | 0.26 | 30 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 0.11 |
| Scottish Borders | 91 | 84 | 87 | 83 | 89 | 0.17 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 26 | 0.23 |
| Shetland | 117 | 122 | 129 | 123 | 131 | 1.29 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 0.63 |
| South Ayrshire | 276 | 283 | 297 | 299 | 298 | 0.57 | 74 | 66 | 53 | 66 | 53 | 0.46 |
| South Lanarkshire | 628 | 552 | 670 | 656 | 654 | 0.46 | 412 | 256 | 262 | 246 | 229 | 0.63 |
| Stirling | 210 | 212 | 220 | 208 | 216 | 0.55 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 24 | 37 | 0.41 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 276 | 277 | 283 | 272 | 283 | 0.67 | 48 | 52 | 48 | 37 | 33 | 0.32 |
| West Lothian | 332 | 304 | 319 | 316 | 320 | 0.42 | 122 | 101 | 129 | 113 | 123 | 0.58 |

This table has been revised at 17:00 on 17 July 2013

Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type and local authority: 31 March 2013

Table 14

| | Total number of households | | | | | Number of households with children or pregnant women | | | | | Total number of children | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|--|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Social sector ¹ | Hostel | Bed & Breakfast | Other ² | Total | Social sector ¹ | Hostel | Bed & Breakfast | Other ² | Total | Social sector ¹ | Hostel | Bed & Breakfast | Other ² | Total |
| Scotland | 7,061 | 1,290 | 1,170 | 950 | 10,471 | 2,607 | 51 | 17 | 261 | 2,936 | 4,398 | 66 | 21 | 362 | 4,847 |
| Aberdeen City | 253 | 52 | 19 | 0 | 324 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 |
| Aberdeenshire | 318 | 33 | 92 | 4 | 447 | 182 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 192 | 310 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 324 |
| Angus | 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Argyll & Bute | 39 | 0 | 1 | 98 | 138 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 44 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 66 |
| Clackmannanshire | 36 | 0 | 49 | 45 | 130 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 23 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 23 |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 138 | 63 | 30 | 42 | 273 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 54 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 94 |
| Dundee City | 160 | 146 | 0 | 11 | 317 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 69 | 123 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 127 |
| East Ayrshire | 13 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 138 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 161 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| East Lothian | 223 | 31 | 46 | 0 | 300 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 |
| East Renfrewshire | 32 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Edinburgh | 536 | 0 | 304 | 0 | 840 | 238 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 238 | 388 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 388 |
| Eilean Siar | 41 | 0 | 29 | 2 | 72 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Falkirk | 275 | 0 | 2 | 58 | 335 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 |
| Fife | 484 | 46 | 35 | 0 | 565 | 206 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 219 | 322 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 339 |
| Glasgow City | 1,384 | 202 | 108 | 120 | 1,814 | 652 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 656 | 1,223 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1,232 |
| Highland | 127 | 35 | 240 | 75 | 477 | 71 | 12 | 0 | 20 | 103 | 118 | 15 | 0 | 27 | 160 |
| Inverclyde | 44 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Midlothian | 179 | 22 | 82 | 239 | 522 | 84 | 0 | 2 | 102 | 188 | 117 | 0 | 3 | 127 | 247 |
| Moray | 41 | 69 | 0 | 21 | 131 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 34 | 20 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 48 |
| North Ayrshire | 145 | 34 | 0 | 11 | 190 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 27 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 28 |
| North Lanarkshire | 490 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 525 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225 |
| Orkney | 27 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Perth & Kinross | 174 | 160 | 0 | 72 | 406 | 67 | 11 | 0 | 40 | 118 | 122 | 16 | 0 | 52 | 190 |
| Renfrewshire | 198 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 205 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Scottish Borders | 88 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 89 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| Shetland | 116 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 131 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 23 |
| South Ayrshire | 157 | 60 | 67 | 14 | 298 | 48 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 53 | 81 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 90 |
| South Lanarkshire | 506 | 123 | 4 | 21 | 654 | 219 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 229 | 339 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 354 |
| Stirling | 97 | 63 | 13 | 43 | 216 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 37 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 22 | 45 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 221 | 38 | 11 | 13 | 283 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 68 |
| West Lothian | 242 | 45 | 10 | 23 | 320 | 119 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 123 | 223 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 225 |

Notes

1. Includes local authority and housing association stock.
2. The category 'other' includes mainly private landlords.
Accommodation in 'other' category includes property leased by the local authority to provide temporary accommodation for homeless applicants.

This table has been revised at 17:00 on 16 July 2013

Numbers of households in unsuitable accommodation, as defined by the Unsuitable Accommodation Order, by local authority area
31 March 2010 to 31 March 2013

Table 15a

| | 2010 | | | | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | | | 2013 |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | 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 |
| Scotland | 46 | 55 | 29 | 18 | 45 | 25 | 29 | 13 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 7 | 17 |
| Aberdeen City | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Aberdeenshire | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 |
| Angus | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Argyll & Bute | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Clackmannanshire | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Dumfries & Galloway | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dundee City | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Ayrshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Dunbartonshire | 6 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - |
| East Lothian | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Renfrewshire | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Edinburgh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Eilean Siar | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Falkirk | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fife | 7 | 14 | 7 | 10 | 26 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 11 | - | - | 6 |
| Glasgow City | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Highland | 11 | - | 10 | - | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Inverclyde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Midlothian | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | - | 2 |
| Moray | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Ayrshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Lanarkshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Orkney | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Perth & Kinross | 4 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Renfrewshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scottish Borders | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shetland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| South Ayrshire | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Lanarkshire | 4 | 16 | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Stirling | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Dunbartonshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Lothian | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |

This table has been revised at 17:00 on 16 July 2013

Breaches of Unsuitable Accommodation Order by local authority area: 31 March 2010 - 31 March 2013

Table 15b

| | 2010 | | | | 2011 | | | | 2012 | | | | 2013 |
|---------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | as at 31 | as at 30 | as at 30 | as at 31 | as at 31 | as at 30 | as at 30 | as at 31 | as at 31 | as at 30 | as at 30 | as at 31 | as at 31 |
| | March | June | September | December | March | June | September | December | March | June | September | December | March |
| Scotland | 9 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Aberdeen City | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Aberdeenshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Angus | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Argyll & Bute | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clackmannanshire | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Dumfries & Galloway | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dundee City | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Ayrshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Dunbartonshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Lothian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Renfrewshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Edinburgh | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Eilean Siar | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Falkirk | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fife | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Glasgow City | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Highland | 3 | - | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Inverclyde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Midlothian | - | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 |
| Moray | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Ayrshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Lanarkshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Orkney | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Perth & Kinross | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Renfrewshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scottish Borders | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shetland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| South Ayrshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Lanarkshire | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stirling | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Dunbartonshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Lothian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

This table has been revised at 17:45 on 17 September 2013

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

Table 16

| | Apr-Jun 2012 | | | July-Sept 2012 | | | Oct-Dec 2012 | | | Jan-Mar 2013 | | |
|---------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| | 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 |
| Scotland | 979 | 106 | 3,147 | 922 | 187 | 2,761 | 751 | 140 | 2,474 | 806 | 133 | 2,977 |
| Aberdeen City | 9 | 0 | 37 | 10 | 8 | 72 | 3 | 0 | 53 | 1 | 2 | 37 |
| Aberdeenshire | 10 | 0 | 24 | 27 | 0 | 17 | 28 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 2 | 12 |
| Angus | 10 | 1 | 34 | 11 | 4 | 50 | 9 | 4 | 47 | 2 | 3 | 69 |
| Argyll & Bute | 25 | 7 | 28 | 19 | 9 | 30 | 18 | 5 | 26 | 7 | 1 | 25 |
| Clackmannanshire | 5 | 0 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 21 |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 55 | 3 | 29 | 71 | 2 | 34 | 54 | 3 | 24 | 68 | 3 | 33 |
| Dundee City | 31 | 9 | 65 | 31 | 67 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 61 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| East Ayrshire | 47 | 3 | 98 | 56 | 1 | 142 | 27 | 3 | 97 | 69 | 3 | 102 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 25 | 0 | 49 | 8 | 1 | 47 | 4 | 0 | 53 | 10 | 1 | 66 |
| East Lothian | 9 | 3 | 66 | 6 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 54 |
| East Renfrewshire | 3 | 0 | 31 | 4 | 0 | 45 | 1 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| Edinburgh | 43 | 20 | 337 | 36 | 15 | 226 | 0 | 32 | 134 | 27 | 23 | 308 |
| Eilean Siar | 15 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| Falkirk | 14 | 0 | 126 | 6 | 0 | 106 | 6 | 0 | 111 | 10 | 0 | 106 |
| Fife | 39 | 2 | 332 | 36 | 9 | 253 | 25 | 6 | 244 | 32 | 8 | 290 |
| Glasgow City | 314 | 20 | 379 | 271 | 25 | 361 | 228 | 38 | 337 | 210 | 30 | 451 |
| Highland | 12 | 2 | 83 | 15 | 4 | 84 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 6 | 1 | 72 |
| Inverclyde | 28 | 2 | 52 | 26 | 2 | 48 | 25 | 2 | 62 | 24 | 1 | 68 |
| Midlothian | 14 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| Moray | 10 | 3 | 23 | 10 | 1 | 22 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 18 |
| North Ayrshire | 21 | 3 | 132 | 9 | 4 | 104 | 8 | 0 | 107 | 9 | 1 | 122 |
| North Lanarkshire | 22 | 1 | 366 | 17 | 5 | 346 | 24 | 6 | 346 | 20 | 3 | 303 |
| Orkney | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Perth & Kinross | 5 | 0 | 17 | 18 | 7 | 60 | 16 | 3 | 52 | 41 | 20 | 50 |
| Renfrewshire | 58 | 8 | 176 | 94 | 4 | 104 | 49 | 5 | 91 | 51 | 8 | 117 |
| Scottish Borders | 41 | 5 | 74 | 35 | 5 | 53 | 59 | 2 | 54 | 55 | 4 | 64 |
| Shetland | 3 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| South Ayrshire | 14 | 4 | 40 | 10 | 1 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 31 | 6 | 1 | 31 |
| South Lanarkshire | 25 | 5 | 244 | 15 | 3 | 186 | 12 | 3 | 209 | 15 | 3 | 268 |
| Stirling | 3 | 0 | 33 | 4 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 8 | 2 | 37 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 25 | 0 | 46 | 26 | 0 | 39 | 19 | 0 | 64 | 21 | 2 | 41 |
| West Lothian | 40 | 3 | 181 | 27 | 5 | 168 | 88 | 8 | 67 | 21 | 5 | 166 |

Please note: Figures for Highland for Jan-March 2013 have been estimated due to missing data.

Individuals in households by gender and age:

Scotland: 2012-13

Table A

| | Female | Male | All |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Adults | | | |
| 16-17 | 1,329 | 1,081 | 2,410 |
| 18-24 | 6,356 | 5,976 | 12,332 |
| 25-retirement | 12,018 | 16,762 | 28,780 |
| Retirement plus | 565 | 437 | 1,002 |
| <i>All adults</i> | 20,268 | 24,256 | 44,524 |
| Children | | | |
| 0-4 | 4,145 | 4,309 | 8,454 |
| 5-11 | 3,291 | 3,442 | 6,733 |
| 12-15 | 1,427 | 1,475 | 2,902 |
| 16-18 | 409 | 448 | 857 |
| <i>All children</i> | 9,272 | 9,674 | 18,946 |
| All households applying in period | | | 38,951 |

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: 2012-13

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 | 783 | 1,680 | 2,342 | 11,733 | 334 | | | | | | 16,872 |
| Single person female | | | | | | 842 | 1,398 | 1,331 | 4,206 | 376 | 8,153 |
| Single parent male | 15 | 66 | 296 | 1,955 | 2 | | | | | | 2,334 |
| Single parent female | | | | | | 105 | 631 | 1,303 | 4,505 | 4 | 6,548 |
| Couple without children | 28 | 96 | 150 | 486 | 46 | 57 | 175 | 169 | 360 | 46 | 1,613 |
| Couple with children | 3 | 26 | 80 | 659 | 3 | 17 | 115 | 237 | 734 | | 1,874 |
| Other household without children | 7 | 18 | 36 | 198 | 9 | 13 | 27 | 27 | 466 | 31 | 832 |
| Other household with children | | 5 | 7 | 147 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 536 | 2 | 725 |
| All main applicants | 836 | 1,891 | 2,911 | 15,178 | 395 | 1,037 | 2,357 | 3,080 | 10,807 | 459 | 38,951 |

7. Notes on tables

Missing data

- 7.1. We are extremely grateful to all 32 Scottish local authorities who submitted their HL1 and HL2 returns on time. Highland Council were unable to provide details of section 11 notifications for the period January to March 2013 and so these have been estimated.

Policy Context

- 7.2. 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.
- 7.3. 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

- 7.4. 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.
- 7.5. 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.
- 7.6. 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.
- 7.7. 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.
- 7.8. 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.
- 7.9. 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.

- 7.10. 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>.
- 7.11. 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 2012-13 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 2012-13. For 2012-13, 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 2012-13¹⁷.

Interpretation of statistics on temporary accommodation

- 7.12. 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 intentionally homeless households which were secured such accommodation and advice and assistance 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.
- 7.13. 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.
- 7.14. 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 31st March 2013, there were 23 uses of unsuitable accommodation, compared to 5 breaches of the Order.
- 7.15. 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

¹⁷ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/NewBuild>

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 |
| 30 June 2012 | 77 | 37 | 93 |
| 30 September 2012 | 71 | 37 | 91 |
| 31 December 2012 | 63 | 34 | 88 |

7.16. To reduce burden on Glasgow City Council, the data in the above table is longer collected.

Rounding

7.17. 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

7.18. 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

7.19. 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

- 7.20. 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 Homeless Action Scotland. 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

- 7.21. 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. We can also supply case level extracts from the HL1 database suitably anonymised to prevent disclosure.

8. Summary of current legislation

- 8.1. 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.
- 8.2. 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.
- 8.3. 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.
- 8.4. 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>.
- 8.5. 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.
- 8.6. In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012 which gave effect to the commitment. From 31st December 2012 the priority need test for homeless households was abolished. As a result, from this date, all unintentionally homeless households are entitled to settled accommodation.
- 8.7. A local authority's duty to homeless households can be summarised as follows:-

Unintentionally homeless [and in priority need]¹⁸

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.

¹⁸ If before 31st December 2012.

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.

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

- 8.8. 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).
- 8.9. 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>.
- 8.10. 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.
- 8.11. 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.

9. COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER UK HOMELESSNESS STATISTICS

England

- 9.1. 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).
- 9.2. 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.
- 9.3. Data on local authorities' activities in carrying out their statutory homelessness duties are collected on the quarterly P1E return.
- 9.4. The most recent statutory homelessness statistics for England are available at :
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/homelessnesstatistics/>

Wales

- 9.5. 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

- 9.6. 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

Scotland

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

Key similarities and differences

- 9.8. Because of the differences in collection methods and in the legislative duties to homeless households in Scotland following the 2001 housing legislation care needs to be taken in comparing homelessness statistics across the 4 countries.
- 9.9. 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.

9.10. 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, has led, by design, to increasing proportions of homeless households being assessed as being in priority need. 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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