



PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES AND PLACES

OPERATION OF THE HOMELESS PERSONS LEGISLATION IN SCOTLAND: 2014-15

Introduction

This statistics bulletin provides information on homelessness applications, assessments and outcomes to 31 March 2015. It includes information on the characteristics of applicant households, local authority assessments and the action taken in respect of cases that were concluded. Snapshot data on households in temporary accommodation as at 31 March 2015 are presented, together with data on the implementation of the Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2014.

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](#).

In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households. As a result all unintentionally homeless households in Scotland are entitled to settled accommodation. With the priority need test now abolished, information on this aspect of the homelessness legislation has ceased.

This publication includes information on the Housing Support Services (Homelessness) (Scotland) Regulations 2012. These regulations were approved by the Scottish Parliament in November 2012, and came into force on 1st June 2013. These regulations place a duty on local authorities to assess the need for housing support services as prescribed in regulations for any applicant the local authority has reason to believe may be in need of housing support services and who is unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness. If an assessment of a need for support is made, local authorities must ensure that service is provided to the person who needs it.

This bulletin also updates previously published figures. There may be delays in some cases being reported to the Scottish Government due to IT issues, quality assurance processes and delayed entry of data – particularly at the end of the financial year. As a result, we estimate that the headline number of applications may change by as much as 2% (around 200 cases for the current financial year) between first and subsequent publications (see [Notes on the Statistics](#)).

The first Housing Options (PREVENT1) statistics were published on Tuesday 27th January 2015 covering the six month period of 1st April 2014 to 30th September 2014. Further PREVENT1 statistics, covering the full financial year of 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015, will be released simultaneously with this publication at 9:30am on 30 June 2015. These will also be available at <http://scotland.gov.uk/homelessstats>.

Consultation on the Frequency of Publications

Under the Code of Practice for Official Statistics we publish a timetable of statistical releases for twelve months ahead¹. We are currently committed to publishing quarterly homelessness statistics until summer 2016. We moved to quarterly publication in October 2012 in order to monitor the implementation of the abolition of the priority need test. However, we are now reviewing the need to publish the data quarterly as many of the key trends change very little from one quarter to the next. By reducing the frequency of publications to either six-monthly or annually, this will free up resources for other analyses. For example, we are currently at the start of a project to link health and homelessness data. We welcome users' views on our proposed change to move to either six-monthly or annual publication. Please send responses to homelessness_statistics_inbox@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

¹ The forthcoming publication timetable is available at: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2005/03/18798>

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A Quick Guide to Homelessness Applications

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 made themselves homeless intentionally; and
 - if they were unintentionally homeless, 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.

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](#).

Main Points

The main points for the period 1 April – 31 March 2015 (2014-15) are:-

Applications

- There were 35,764 applications. This was 1,470 (4%) lower than the number of applications received in the same period in 2013-14.
- The number of applications has fallen in 19 out of Scotland's 32 local authorities. Applications increased in Aberdeen City, Dundee City, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Lothian, Eilean Siar, Falkirk, Moray, North Lanarkshire, Perth & Kinross, Shetland, Stirling, and West Lothian.
- The continuing fall in applications overall 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. However, the rate of reduction in homelessness applications has slowed. This suggests that, in its current form, the impact of housing options work is unlikely to lead to further large reductions in applications beyond those already seen.
- Across Scotland, two thirds of homelessness applicants had been through a housing options service first. However, there was marked variation across local authorities – from 96% of homeless applicants in Falkirk and South Ayrshire to less than 5% in East Dunbartonshire, East Ayrshire and Eilean Siar. These proportions are likely to reflect how local authorities have configured their housing option and homelessness services.
- The main reasons for applying as homeless have remained unchanged over the past year. Relationship breakdown is one of the main causes of homelessness applications (29% of all applications in 2014-15) or being asked to leave (25% of 2014-15 applications).

Assessments

- There were 29,565 homeless or threatened with homelessness assessments and this was 521 (2%) lower than in 2013-14.
- The number assessed as intentionally homeless has fallen back slightly from the highest level recorded since monitoring began. The highest level was seen in July-September 2014 (497 intentionally homeless decisions). Although the numbers are small at around 400 per quarter, the number of intentionality decisions had been rising, whilst the number of applications and homeless assessments have both been reducing. However, this may be a consequence of the abolition of the priority need test as all those assessed as homeless are now tested for intentionality. Prior to this, non-priority homeless households would not have been subject to the intentionality test.
- Repeat homelessness has increased for the second consecutive year, from a low of 5.6% in 2012-13 to 7.2% in 2014-15. In addition, the proportion of homeless assessments where the applicant had at least one support need

has increased from 34% in 2013-14 to 38% in 2014-15. Taken together, this may indicate that, whilst housing options may be tackling more straightforward cases, there is evidence to suggest that a minority of households now being helped by statutory homeless services may have more complex needs than was previously the case. Only around one in four cases of repeat homelessness had secured settled accommodation as their previous outcome so this issue goes further than one of tenancy sustainment. The previous outcome was not known in around 40% of cases with prison accounting for a further 10% of previous outcomes.

Outcomes

- A total of 24,501 cases were closed during 2014-15 – these cases had been assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness and contact had been maintained through to duty discharge. This is 4% lower than in 2013-14 when the figure was 25,526. The number of cases closed has fallen as a result of there being fewer applications overall.
- For those with a right to settled accommodation, the proportion of unintentionally homeless households securing settled accommodation has remained stable at around 80% since 2007/08. Note: Settled accommodation includes permanent accommodation - local authority lets, housing association lets, and assured tenancies in the private rented sector. Settled accommodation also includes non-permanent accommodation - accommodation where housing support has been provided which is not appropriate to provide within permanent accommodation. Non-permanent accommodation also includes a short assured tenancy in the private rented sector provided that various conditions in respect of the tenancy and the applicant are fulfilled.

Temporary accommodation

At 31 March 2015:-

- There were 10,488 households in temporary accommodation – an increase of 207 households (2% increase) 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 Highland (+37%), Aberdeen City (+26%), East Renfrewshire (22%), Shetland (+17%), Falkirk (+16%) and East Lothian (+15%).
- There were 2,662 households with children in temporary accommodation – an increase of 183 households (7% increase) compared with one year earlier. These households contained a total of 4,555 children, an increase of 402 children (10% increase) compared to one year ago.
- There were 14 households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation – an increase of three households compared to one year earlier. Four of these households were in Edinburgh, four were in West Lothian, three were in Fife and one were in each of Aberdeenshire, Glasgow and South Lanarkshire.

The number of households with children in Bed & Breakfast accommodation is about a tenth of the March 2008 level (12% of the March 2008 figure).

- There were no reported breaches of the Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2014.

Applications

([Table 1](#) to [Table 5e](#) and [Chart 1](#) to [Chart 10](#)).

Trends

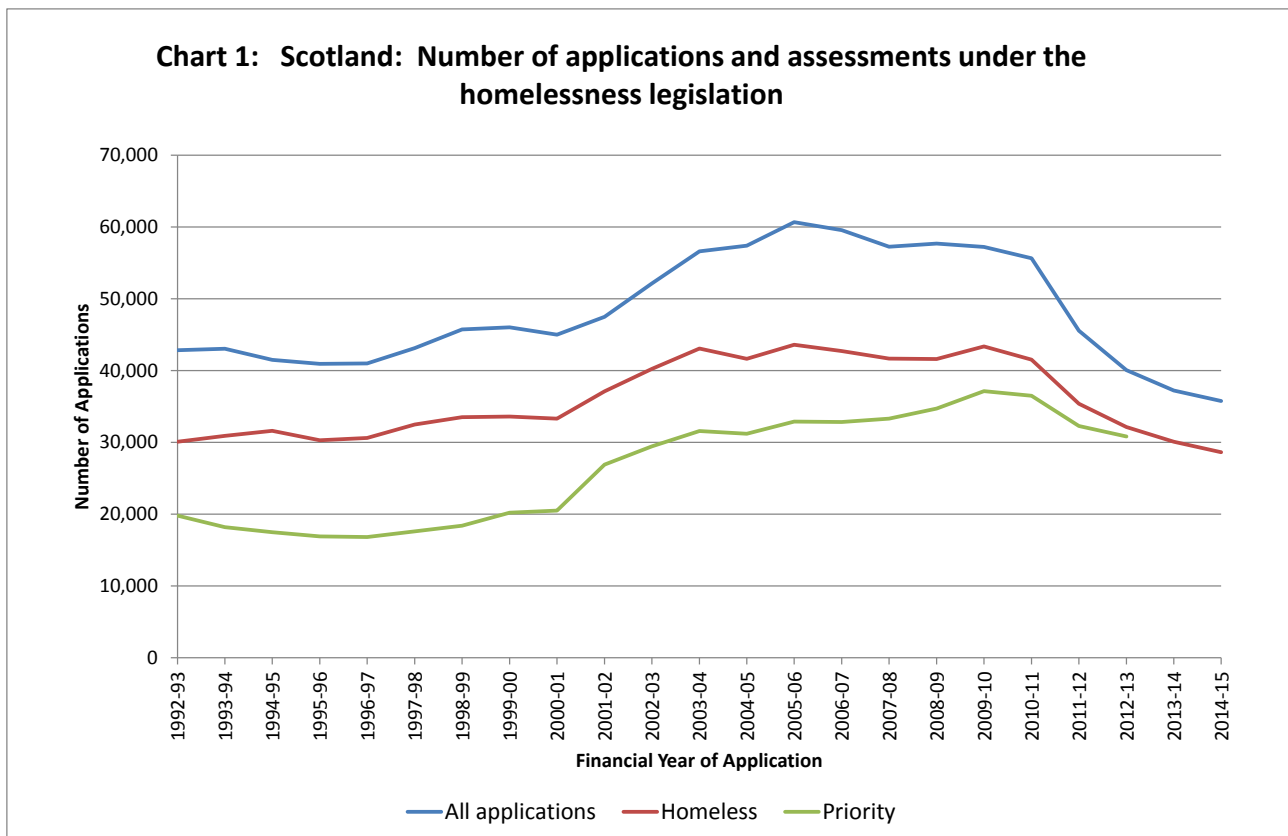
[Chart 1](#) shows the number of homeless applications and the number of these assessed as homeless in each year between 1992-93 and 2014-15. The number of priority assessments is shown from 1992-93 until 2012-13 – the test was abolished on 31st December 2012. Changes in applications and assessments over this period have in part been driven by changes in legislation, policy and practice.

The increase in homelessness between 2000-01 and 2006-07 was, in part, a consequence of Scottish homelessness legislation² which extended councils' duties to non-priority homeless households.

The narrowing of the gap between the number of homeless and the number of priority homeless, from 2003-04 is primarily a consequence of action by local authorities to move towards the 2012 homelessness commitment - that by 31st December 2012 all homeless households will be assessed as being in priority need. The Section on [Assessments](#) below provides more detail.

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.

² 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.



Note: In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. With the priority need test now abolished, information on this aspect of the homelessness legislation is no longer collected.

Recent changes

Between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015 councils received a total of 35,764 homelessness applications ([Table 1](#)). This is a reduction of over 1,470 (4%) applications over the previous year.

The number of applications in 2014-15 is 41% lower than the peak value seen in 2005-06, when around 61,000 homelessness applications were made ([Chart 1](#)). However, the rate of decrease in applications is now slowing. The housing options approach may be able to prevent a certain number of households from becoming homeless. However, those that now apply as homeless may be more likely to be in crisis with less scope for intervention.

The 4% reduction in applications in Scotland is not being reflected uniformly across all 32 local authorities. During 2014-15 the number of applications has fallen in 19 out of 32 local authorities ([Table 1b](#)). In eleven councils the number of applications fell by up to 10% and in four councils – Argyll & Bute, Dumfries & Galloway, North Ayrshire and Orkney – the number of applications fell by over 20%. Applications have increased in thirteen local authority areas – Aberdeen City (14% increase), Dundee City (3% increase), East Ayrshire (58% increase), East Dunbartonshire (5% increase), East Lothian (5% increase), Eilean Siar (1% increase), Falkirk (15% increase), Moray (6% increase), North Lanarkshire (5% increase), Perth & Kinross

(0.4% increase), Shetland (5% increase), Stirling (24% increase), and West Lothian (3% increase).

What has caused the overall reductions?

It is very unlikely that the large reduction in homelessness applications in Scotland in recent 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. Quite the contrary, all other things being equal, we might have expected homeless applications to increase in the current economic environment and also as a consequence of Welfare Reforms.

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 homelessness³.

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.*"

The Scottish Housing Regulator published its [thematic inquiry into housing options](#) in Scotland in May 2014. The report summarised its findings by saying "*Housing Options is a recent development and to date there has been no comprehensive evaluation of the policy. The limitations in guidance and the absence of a comprehensive monitoring framework are important factors in considering how Housing Options has been implemented so far. The introduction of mandatory data collection for local authorities provides a basis for a national evaluation of the policy.*"

³ 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](#).

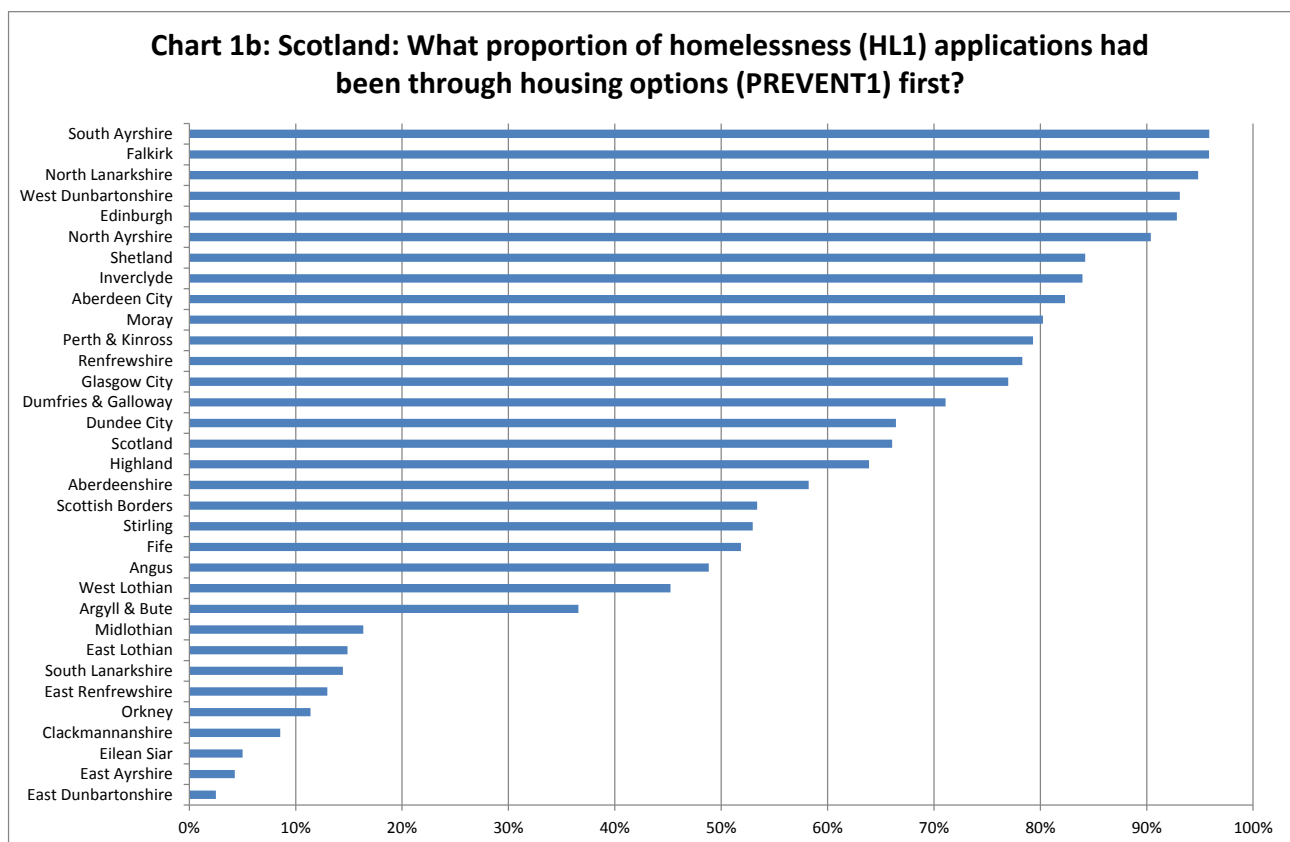
Impact on Applications and Assessments

Housing options appears to be having a uniform impact across household types and age groups, at least at the Scotland level. Based on analysis of the HL1 homelessness data, there is no evidence to indicate that any one group is being impacted more by housing options work than any other.

However, whilst the number of applications has reduced, how these applications are assessed appears to be changing slightly. In 2009-10 and 2010-11, approximately 75% of cases were assessed as homeless or potentially homeless. However, by 2012-13, this proportion had increased by about six percentage points to 81%, and it has remained at this level in 2013-14 and 2014-15. The main reason for the change is a decrease in cases where contact was lost prior to the assessment decision being made. ([Table 1c](#) and [Table 1d](#)).

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.

[Chart 1b](#) shows the proportion of homeless applications received during 2014-15 which went through the housing options route first – the chart includes only housing option approaches during 2014-15 as this is when mandatory recording commenced across all local authorities.



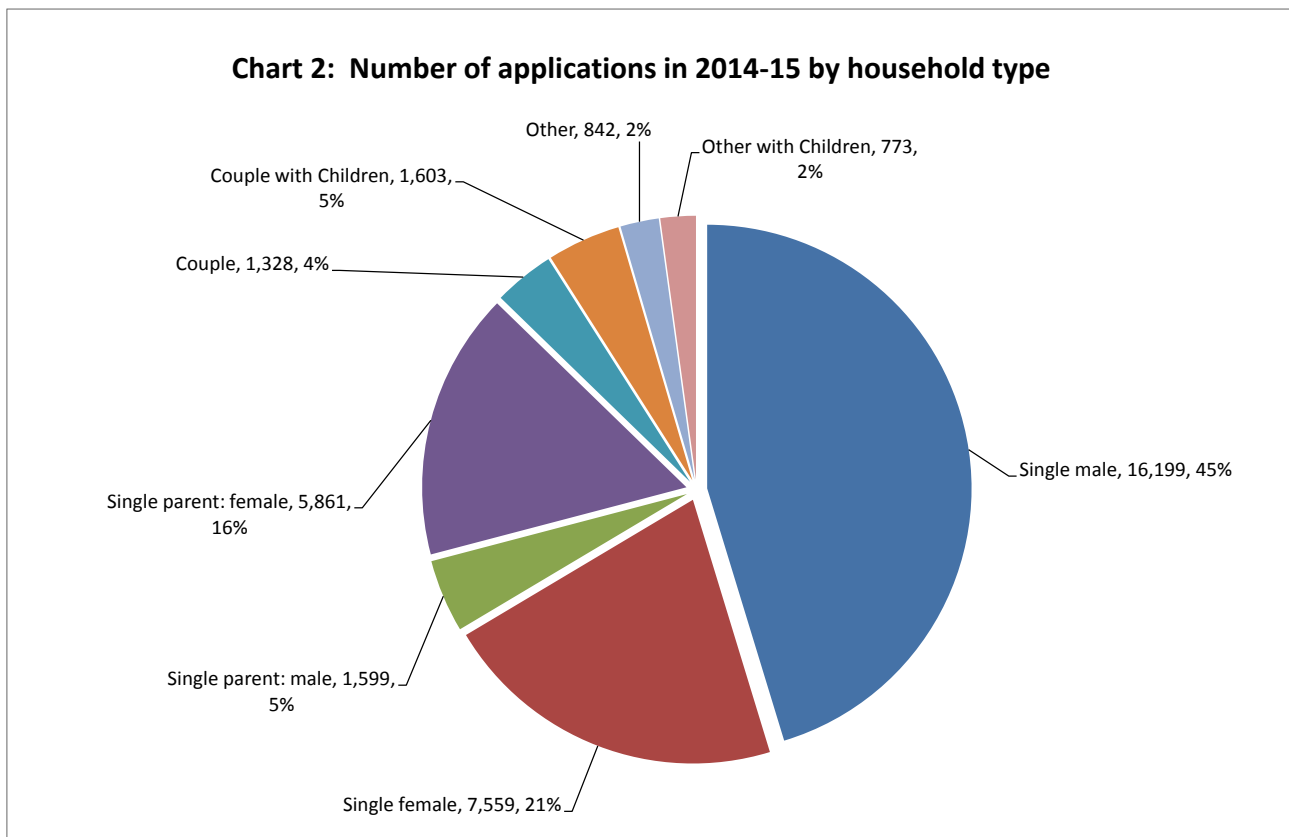
Across Scotland, 23,630 out of the 35,764 homeless applications (66%) received during 2014-15 had made a housing options approach prior to making a homelessness application. However, there is a marked variation across local authorities. For example:

- In some local authorities, almost all of their homelessness applicants go through the housing options route prior to making a homelessness application. Examples of this are in South Ayrshire, Falkirk, North Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire, Edinburgh and North Ayrshire, where over 90% of homeless applicants had been through the housing options route first.
- In other local authorities, proportionately very few applicants go through housing options first. Examples of this are in Midlothian, East Lothian, South Lanarkshire, East Renfrewshire and Orkney where only between 10% and 16% of applicants had been through the housing options route initially.
- There are very low proportions of homeless applicants using housing options in a number of authorities. In Clackmannanshire only 10% of homelessness applicants had first been through the housing options route first, and this proportion was less than 5% for Eilean Siar, East Ayrshire and East Dunbartonshire.

Characteristics of applicants

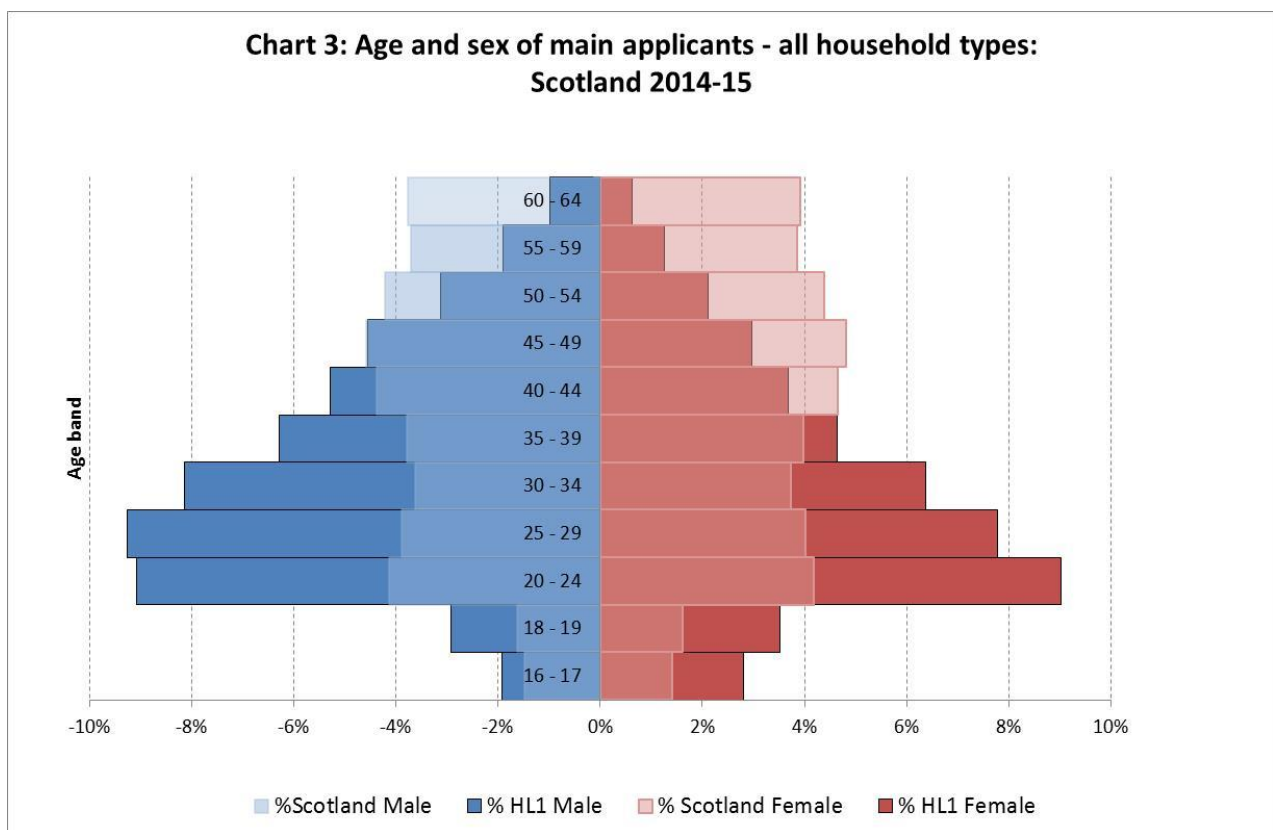
Of the 35,764 applications for assistance in 2014-15, around 23,800 (66%) were single people, of whom around 16,200 were men and 7,600 were women ([Table 2](#)). Around 9,800 applications (28% of applications) were from households with children, most of whom were single parent households (21% of all applications). Of the 7,460 applications by single parents, 5,861 (79%) were by female applicants. ([Chart 2](#))

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 21% to 24% since 2002-03: the figure for 2014-15 was 21%. Since 2007-08 there was a small but noticeable increase in applications from single people, increasing at a rate of around one percentage point per annum, from 60% in 2007-08 to 67% in 2013-14. However, in 2014-15 it has fallen back to 66%. ([Chart 2](#) and [Table 2c](#)).



[Chart 3](#) shows the age distribution of the main applicant in the household, for those who applied as homeless in 2014-15. Homeless households have a young age profile – around half are headed by someone aged under 30 (47% in 2014-15). Female applicants typically have a slighter younger age profile than males – 42% of female applicants are aged under 25 while this figure is only 27% for male applicants.

Further to this, in comparing the age and sex of the main applicants for homelessness to the Scottish population, the difference in age profile becomes even more apparent. [Chart 3](#) shows that males under 45 years old and females under 40 years old are over-represented in the homelessness statistics, when compared to the general population. Homeless applications from those aged under 20 are more likely to be female than male.

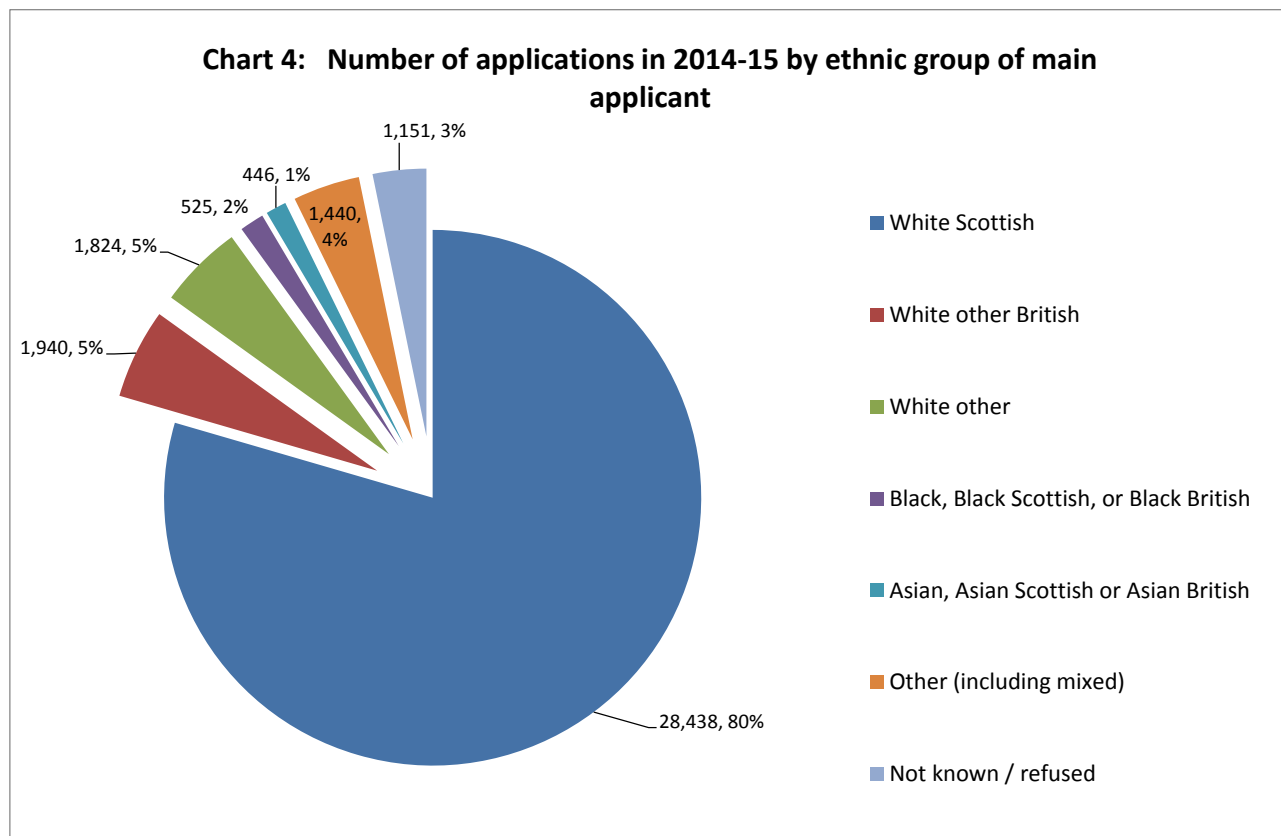


Notes:

- [Chart 3](#) is based upon the age and sex of main applicants, and the population according to the Scotland 2011 Census (<http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/bulletin-figures-and-tables>). Whilst the proportions in the Census are not strictly comparable with the proportion of main homelessness applicants in [Chart 3](#) they are thought to provide a reliable proxy.
- To aid visualisation, age band 65+ has been deliberately excluded in [Chart 3](#). Age band 0 to 15 has been excluded as households have to be aged 16 or over to make a homelessness application. Around 2% of homeless main applicants are aged 65 or over, whilst the figure is 21% in the main population.

The proportion of homeless applications by ethnic group has remained unchanged since 2007-08. During 2014-15, in 90.0% of applications the main applicant was

recorded as White, 1.5% were recorded as Black, Black Scottish or Black British, 1.2% were recorded as Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British and 4.0% as in other ethnic groups ([Chart 4](#)). An ethnic group was not recorded for 3.2% of all applicants.

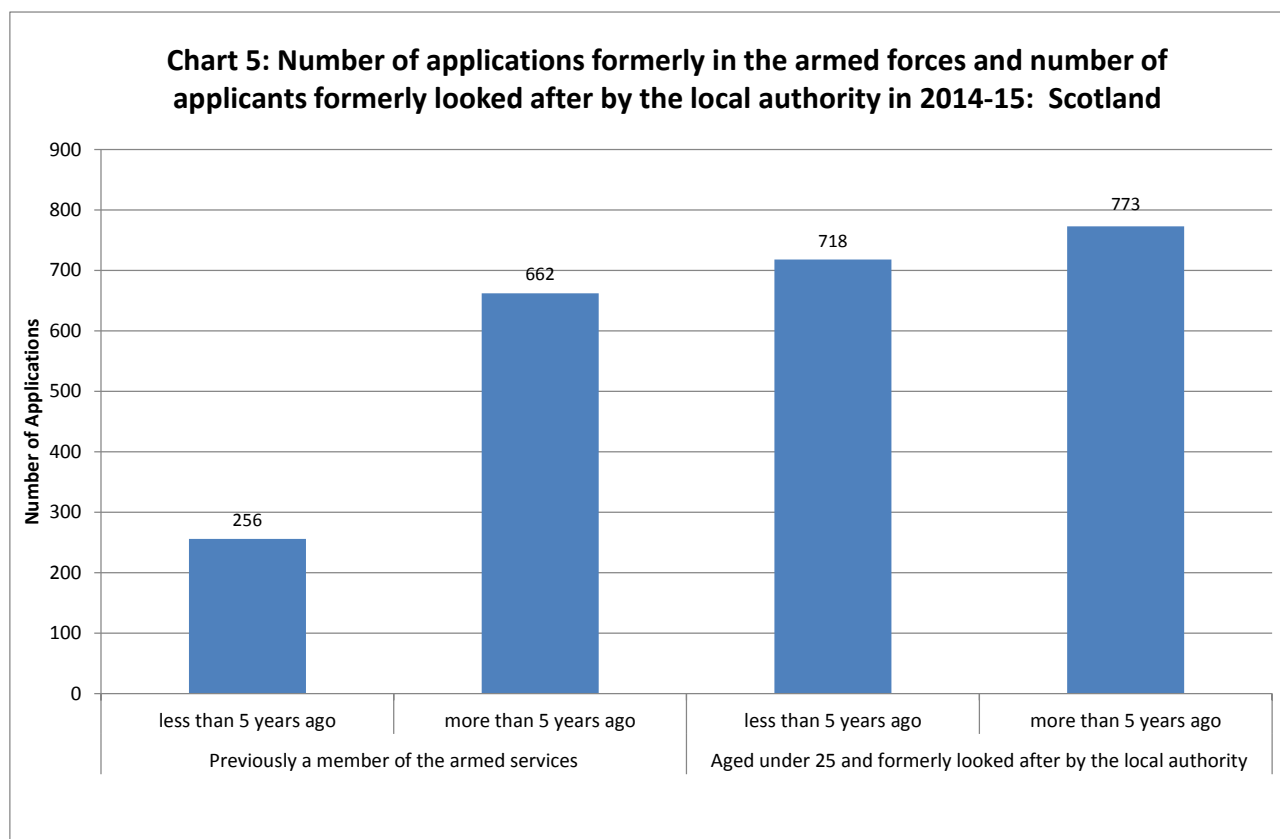


[Table C](#) shows the number of homelessness applications, and assessments according to the categorisations in the [2011 census data](#). The lowest proportion of homeless applications is from the Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British category (32 per 10,000 population), the highest proportion from a known category is from the Caribbean or Black category (246 per 10,000 population), there were 1,342 applications from another, but unspecified ethnic groups (937 per 10,000 population). Polish homelessness applications accounted for 117 applications per 10,000 population. Higher rates of homelessness from some ethnic minority groups may be due to the way the asylum system operates. Once granted leave to remain following a successful asylum claim, households may then proceed to make a homelessness application as the route to obtain housing.

In 2014-15, 366 applicants were recorded by local authorities as being a gypsy / traveller at the time of application (869 per 10,000 population). However, there is a disconnect between applicants being recorded as gypsy/ travellers in the homelessness data and applicants citing their ethnicity as gypsy/ travellers. For example, of the 366 applicants who described themselves as gypsy/ traveller in the homelessness data, 68% gave their ethnicity as White: Scottish, and only 9% gave their ethnicity as White: Gypsy / Traveller. No response was given to the gypsy / traveller question in the homelessness dataset for 595 applicants in 2014-15.

In 2014-15, 918 homeless applicants had a household member who had previously been in the armed forces – the lowest number recorded to date. Of these, 256 had been in the armed forces less than 5 years ago and 662 more than 5 years ago. ([Chart 5](#)) It should be noted that, for 1,428 applications, the response to the question asking about service in the armed forces was ‘not known/ refused’.

In the same period, 1,491 applicants aged under 25 had a household member who had been formerly looked after by the local authority, of whom 718 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 1,212 applications, ‘not known/ refused’ was the response when asked if a member of the applicant household had been previously looked after by the local authority.

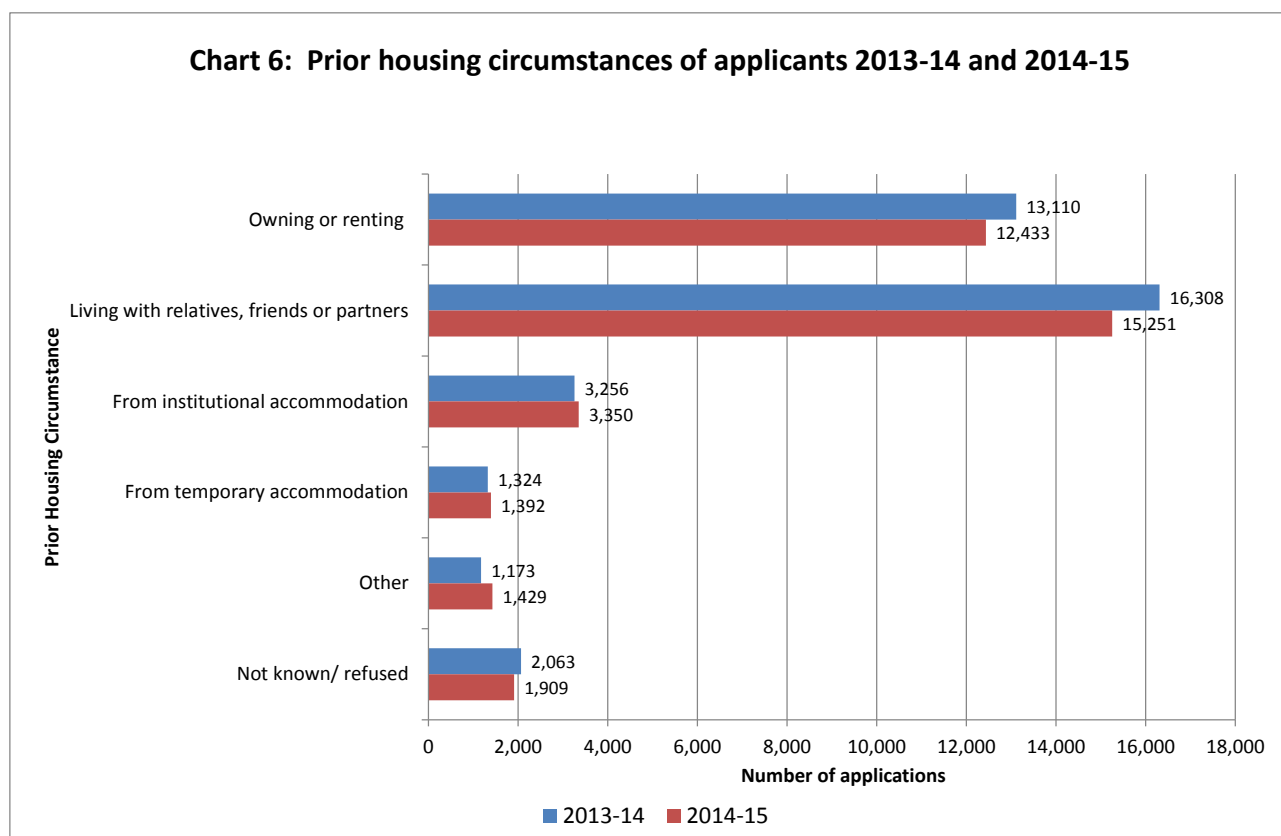


Prior circumstances of applicants

Of the 35,764 homelessness applications in 2014-15, 15,251 (43%) had been living with friends and relatives, while 12,433 (35%) had been living in their own accommodation (i.e. which they either rented or owned). There was a small increase in homeless applications from institutional accommodation (+200 applications) and this is mainly due to an increase in applications from supported accommodation in Glasgow.

There were 6,350 applications from households living in the private rented sector, a decrease of 168 applications (-3%) compared to 2013-14 ([Table 3](#) and [Chart 6](#)). Whilst the *proportion* of applications from the private rented sector in Scotland has increased from 13% in 2007/8 to 18% in 2014-15, the *number* of applications has decreased in every year since 2010/11.

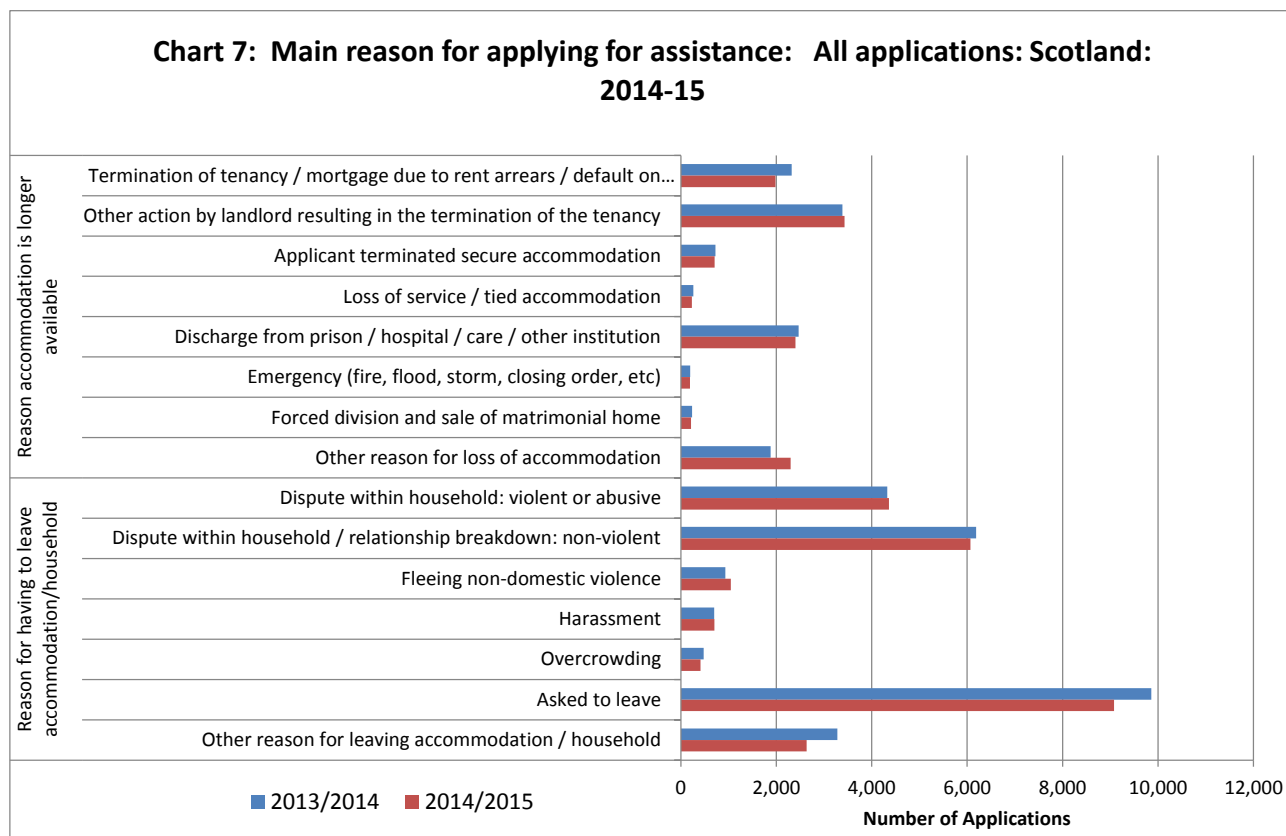
In contrast, the situation in England is very different. Households assessed as homelessness who were living in the private rented sector account for 30% of all english homelessness assessments. The ending of an assured shorthold tenancy in England has been the most frequently occurring reason for the loss of last settled home for the last eleven consecutive quarters⁴.



⁴ [Statutory Homelessness: October to December Quarter 2014 England](#)

Reasons for homelessness

The main reasons for applying as homeless have remained unchanged over the past year. Relationship breakdown is one of the main causes of homelessness applications. This is reflected in the high numbers of applicants who cite a dispute within the household (29% of all applications in 2014-15) or being asked to leave (25% of 2014-15 applications). ([Table 4](#) and [Chart 7](#)). Rent arrears or mortgage default account for around 6% of all homelessness applications in 2014-15, while 7% of applications are from those leaving prison/ hospital/ care or some other institution.



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 2014-15 additional contributory reasons were recorded for 52% of applications. ([Tables 5d and 5e](#)).

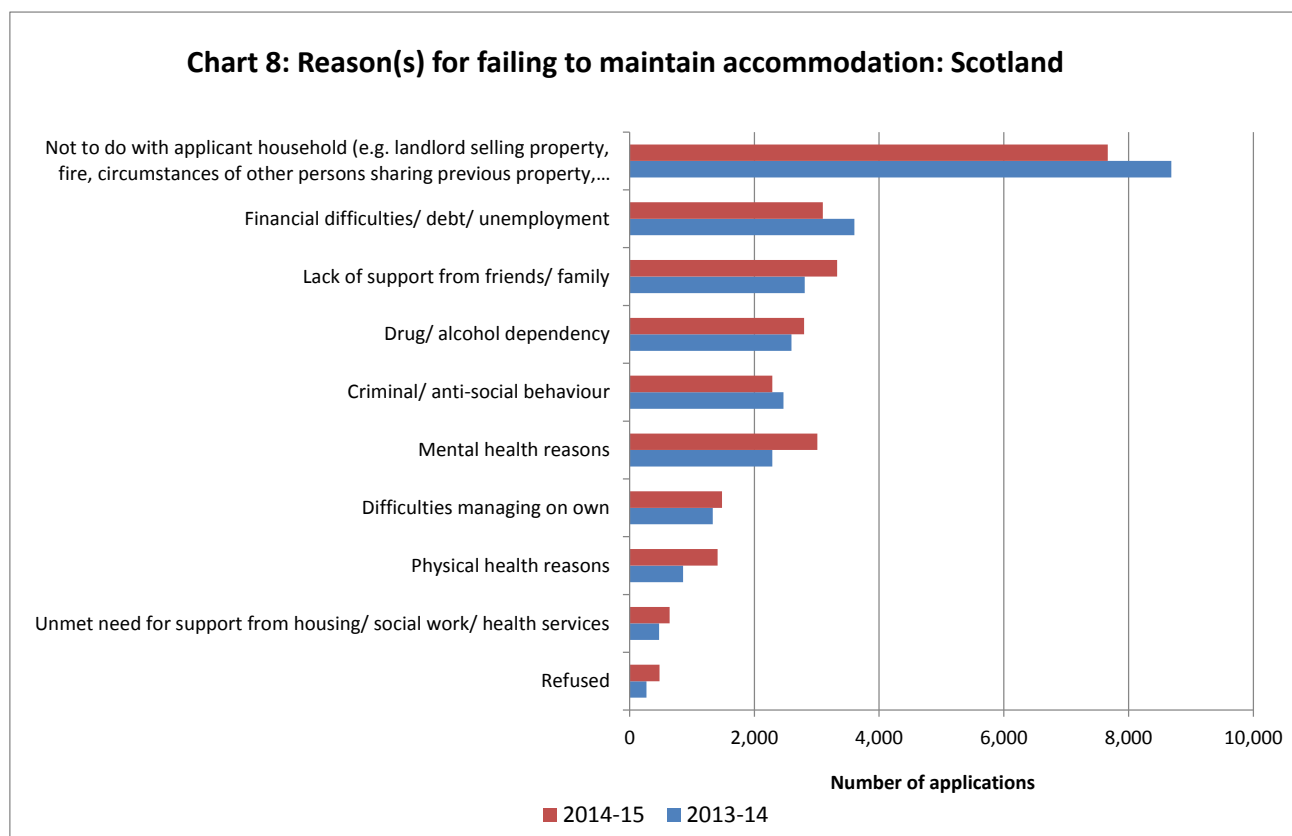
Of those cases where there was an additional factor contributing to homelessness. [Chart 8](#) shows the following decreases in 2014-15:-

- In 7,667 cases (41% of those providing additional reasons, down from 47% in 2013-14) it was **'not to do with the applicant household'**. This includes reasons such as the landlord selling the property, fire, circumstances of other persons sharing the property or harassment by others.

- In 3,325 (18%) of these cases **'financial difficulties, debt or unemployment'** was an additional factor, down 3 percentage points from 2013-14.
- Also, in 2,287 (12%) of cases **criminal or anti-social behaviour** was a factor, down 1 percentage point from 2013-14.

And [Chart 8](#) shows the following increases in 2014-15:-

- In 3,010 (16%) of these cases **mental health reasons** were cited as an additional factor, up 4 percentage points from 2013-14.
- In 3,328 (18%) of these cases **lack of support from friends and family** was an additional factor, up 3 percentage points from 2013-14.
- In 1,412 (8%) of these cases **physical health reasons** were cited, up 3 percentage points from 2013-14.
- Also in 2,799 (15%) of these cases **drug or alcohol dependency** was an additional factor, up 1 percentage point from 2013-14.



Whilst this question is only answered by around half of all cases, the data does suggest that the support needs of homeless applicants relating to mental health, drug and alcohol dependency and physical health reasons may be increasing.

Financial and economic reasons for homelessness applications

There was a 4% increase between 2013-14 and 2014-15 in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a local authority (+12 homeless applications), an increase of 6% in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a housing association (+13 applications), and a reduction of 5% in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a private landlord (-50 applications) ([Table 5a](#)).

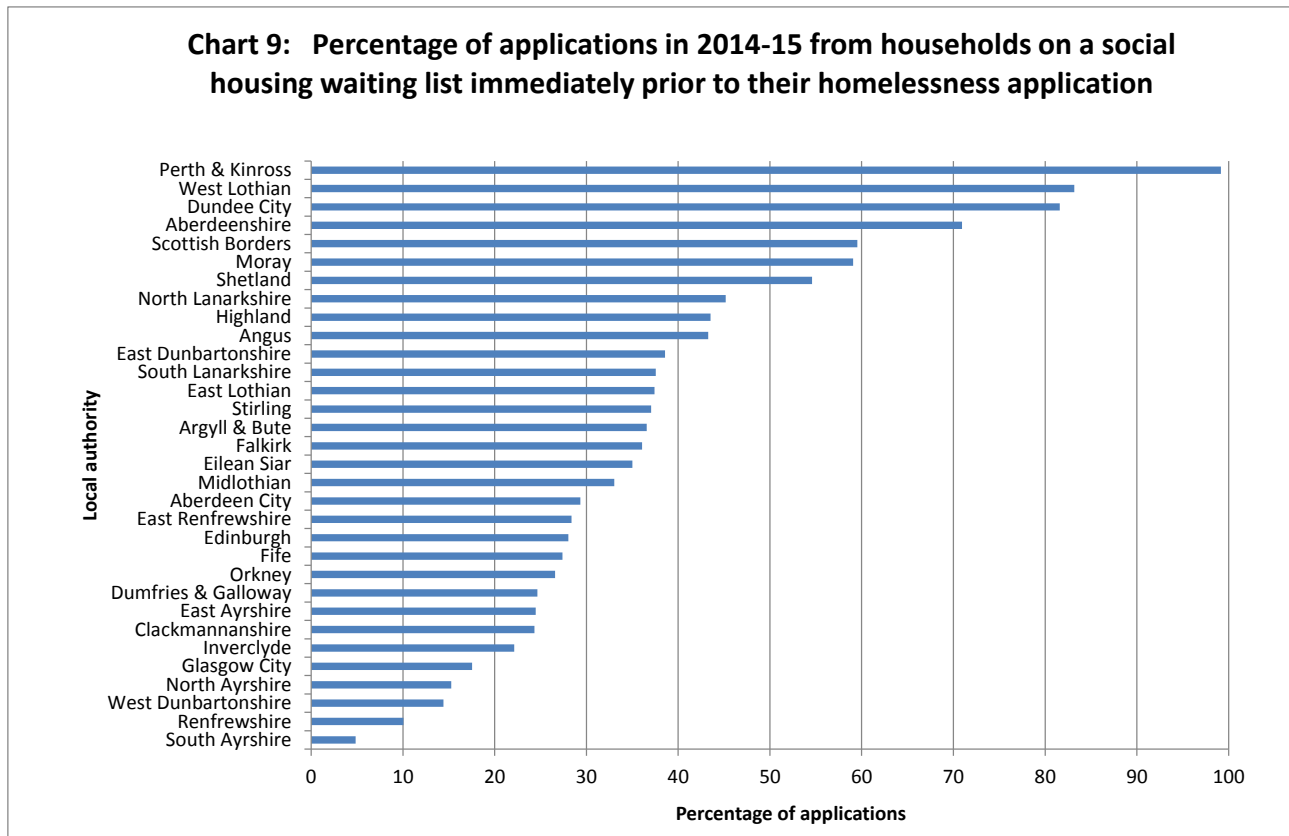
There was also a decrease of 182 applications (-35%) in those presenting as homeless because of mortgage default, from 513 applications in 2013-14 to 331 applications in 2014-15. ([Table 5a](#)).

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 2014-15, this reduced further to 181 applications, a reduction of 8% on the previous year.

In 2014-15, there were 1,984 applications (6% of applications) which cited rent arrears or mortgage default as the main reason for the application ([Table 4](#)). In all, 3,325 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 13% between 2013-14 and 2014-15 (from 3,833 to 3,325), and this reduction was much greater than the small reduction in all applications completing this question (from 18,525 to 18,511).

Applicants on Housing Lists

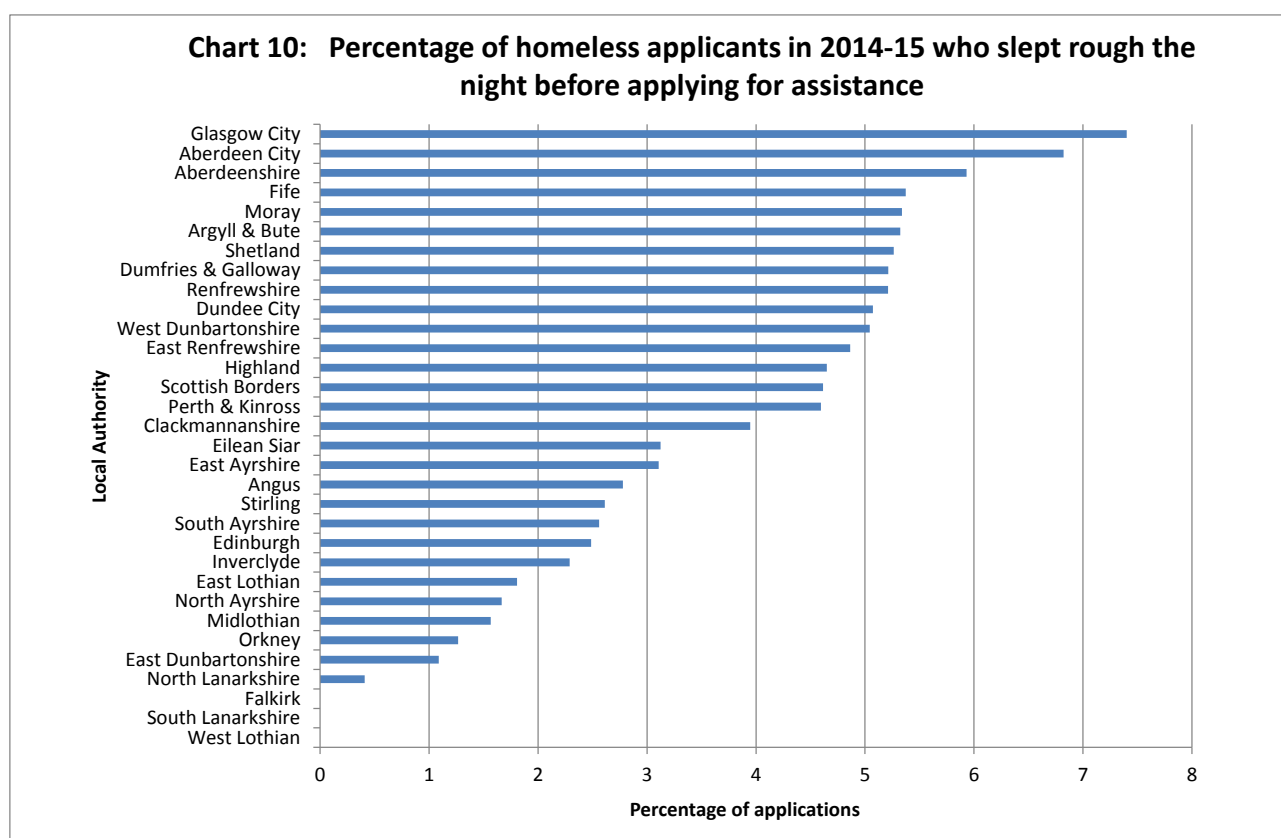
In 2014-15, 36% of homelessness applications were from households on a social housing list immediately prior to their homelessness application – this is one percentage point higher than in 2013-14. This proportion varied widely between councils from 99% in Perth & Kinross to 5% in South Ayrshire. ([Chart 9](#)) The response was 'Unknown/ Refused' for 975 of the 35,764 cases in 2014-15.



Rough sleeping

In 2014-15, 4% of applicants (1,409 in total or 117 per month) slept rough the night before applying for assistance ([Chart 10](#)). The incidence of rough sleeping among homeless applicants was highest in Glasgow (466 cases, 7% of applications), Aberdeen City (103 cases, 7% of applications), and Aberdeenshire (70 cases, 6% of applications) 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.

City of Edinburgh Council previously reported over 10% of applicants as sleeping rough the night before in 2013-14. However, after investigation it appears that there may have been a misunderstanding about what the question meant with some officers interpreting sofa surfing to be equivalent to rough sleeping. The proportion of applicants sleeping rough the night before in Edinburgh has now reduced to under 3% in 2014-15.



The incidence of rough sleeping has fallen over the past year (1,506 in 2013-14 compared to 1,409 in 2014-15), but it has fallen by 49% in six years (2,745 in 2009-10). It has also been stable over these six years in some authorities (notably Glasgow). However, the majority of authorities have seen large decreases. (This information is contained in a supplementary table which follows on from the main tables; [Table D](#)).

Assessments

([Table 1](#) and [Table 6a](#) to [Table 11](#) and [Chart 11](#) to [Chart 16](#))

[Table 1](#) provides the main summary statistics on the progress of homelessness applications, analysed by the *financial year in which the application was received* by the council for the purpose of comparing with historical data. On this basis, 80% of all applications were assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness. This proportion has increased steadily from 70% in 1992-93 to 80% in 2014-15.

Based on the financial year of assessment, of the 35,886 assessments in 2014-15, 29,565 (82%) were assessed as homeless or potentially homeless. The number of cases assessed as homeless or potentially homeless reduced by 521 cases (-2%) compared with 2013-14 ([Table 1c](#)).

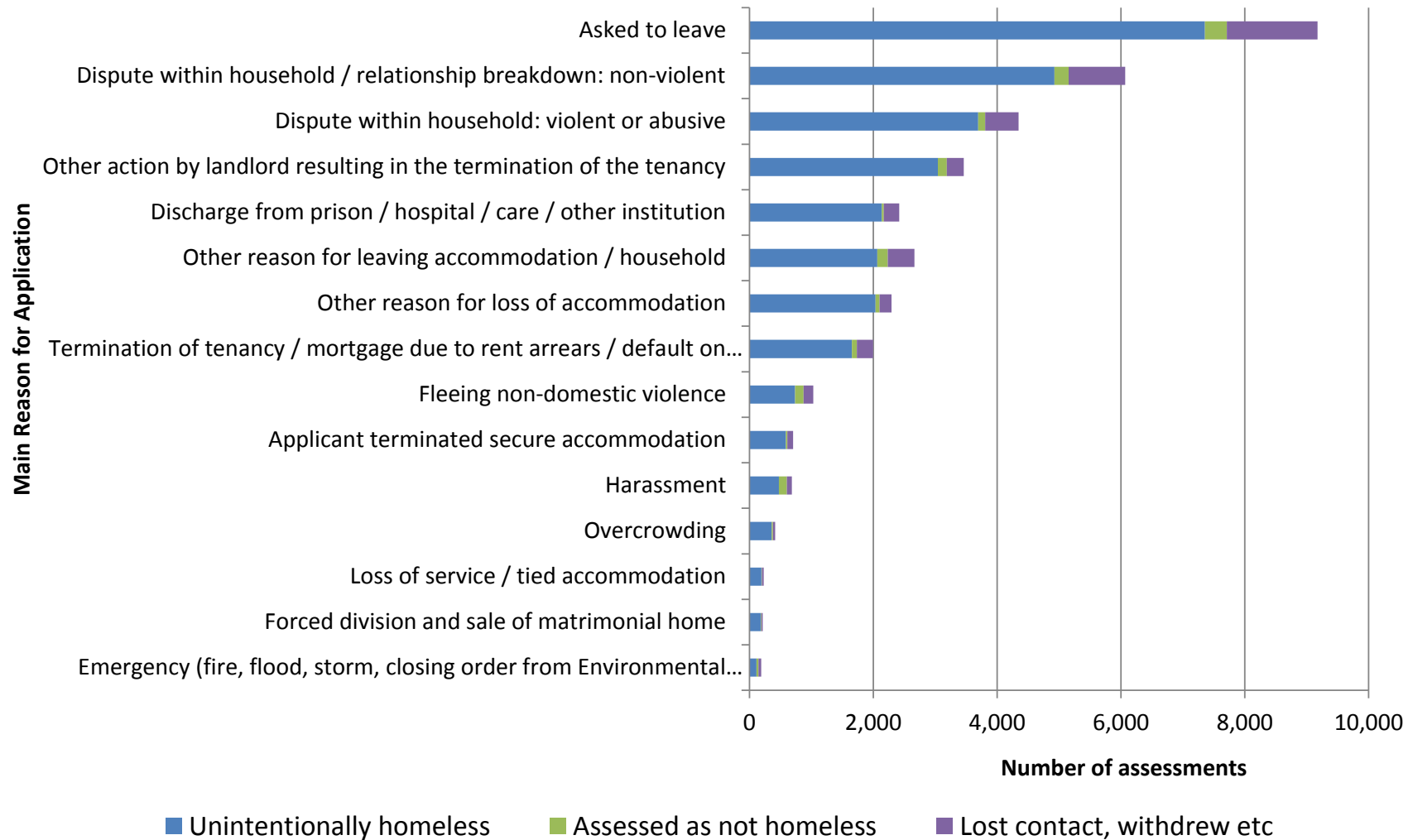
Abolition of Priority Need test

In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households. As a result all unintentionally homeless households in Scotland are entitled to settled accommodation. With the priority need test now abolished, information on this aspect of the homelessness legislation is no longer collected.

Reasons for applying as homeless, for applicants which proceeded to a homelessness assessment

For those reaching the homelessness assessment stage, relationship breakdown is the main cause for applying as homeless. This is reflected in the high numbers of applicants assessed who cite a dispute within the household (29% of all assessments in 2014-15) or being asked to leave (26% of 2014-15 assessments). ([Table 6c](#) and [Chart 11](#)). Rent arrears or mortgage default account for around 6% of all homelessness assessments in 2014-15, while 7% of assessments are from those leaving prison/ hospital/ care or some other institution.

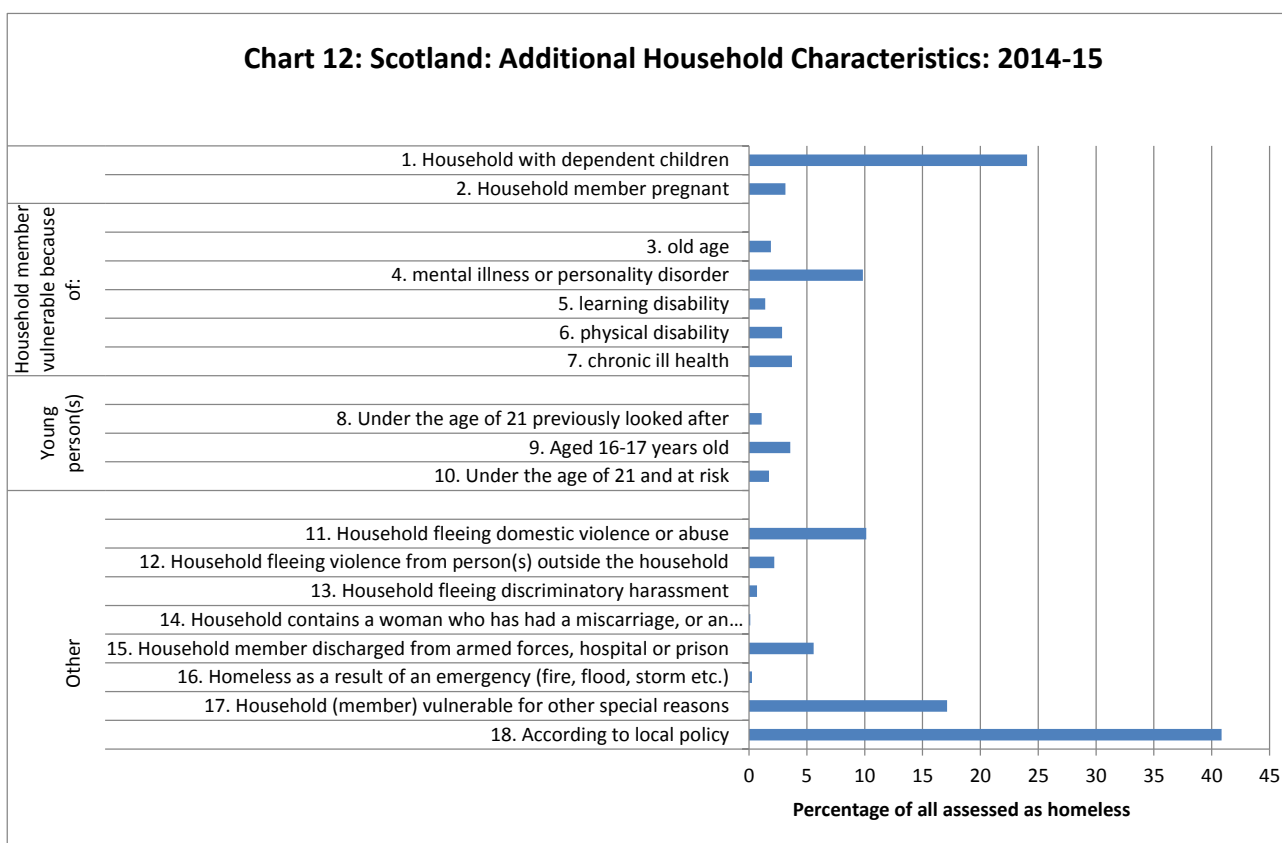
**Chart 11: Applications assessed in 2014-15 by main reason for application:
Scotland**



Councils record additional household characteristics for households assessed as homeless, even though they no longer form part of the formal homelessness assessment decision. Councils identify at least one characteristic, but more than one characteristic can be given.

The characteristics⁵ in 2014-15 were that the household had dependent children (24% of all assessed as homeless), 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 (17%) ([Chart 12](#)).

In 2014-15, 41% of priority assessments were made ‘according to local policy’. Following the abolition of the priority need test, this is a ‘catch-all’ reason indicating that the applicant doesn’t fall into any of the other additional characteristic groups.



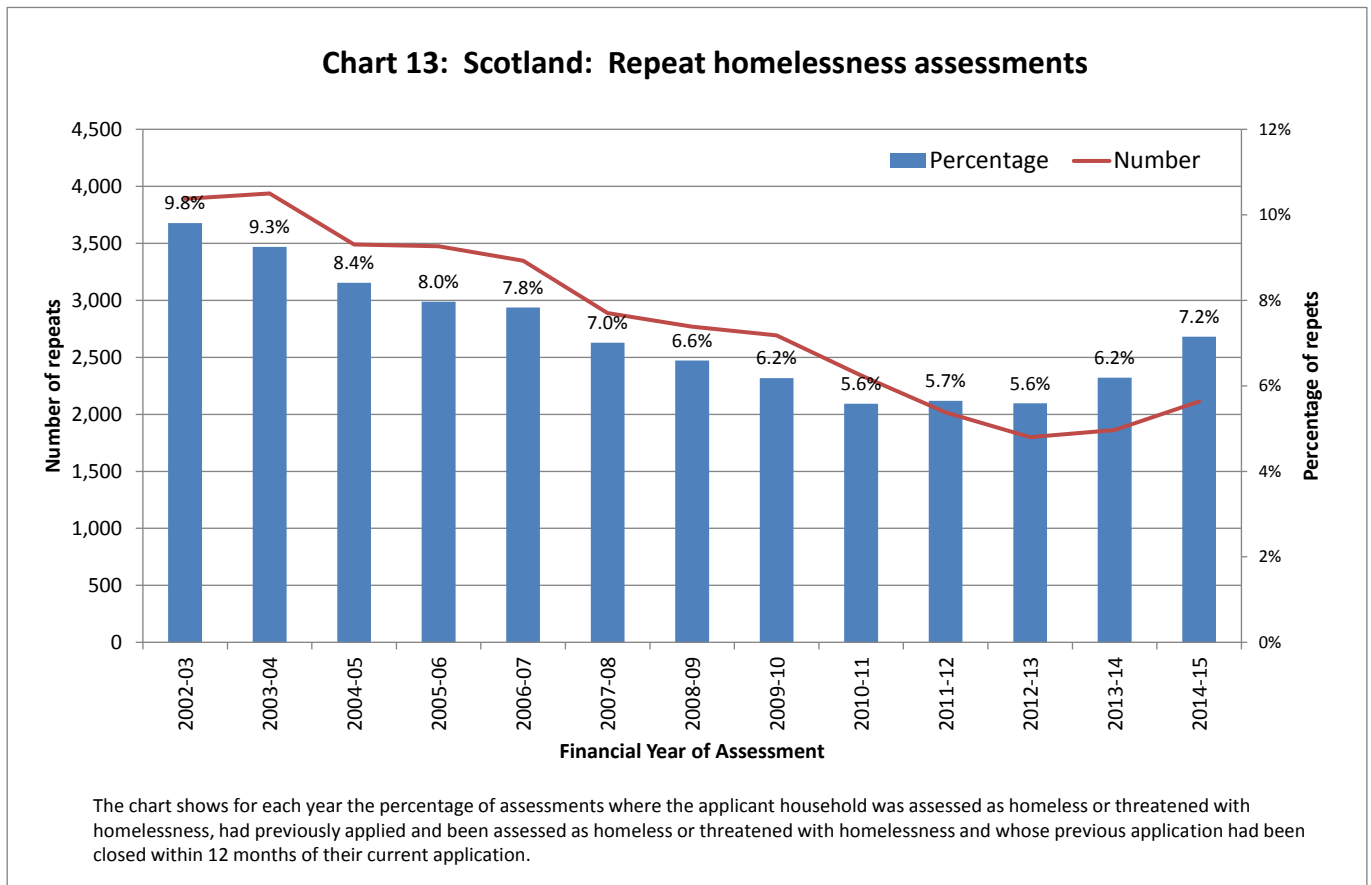
⁵ In light of the abolition of the priority need test, the reason for priority need was not required from 31st December 2012. However, following consultation with the homelessness statistics user group, it was agreed that data on these characteristics would continue to be collected. The reasons for this were comparability with previous data and because it provided additional information on those using homelessness services which was not available elsewhere.

Repeat homelessness

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 assessment⁶) fell from 9.8% in 2002-03 to a low of 5.6% in 2012-13. It has since risen to 7.2% in 2014-15. The number of repeat homelessness assessments has also increased, from around 1,800 in 2012-13 to 2,100 in 2014-15 ([Chart 13](#)).

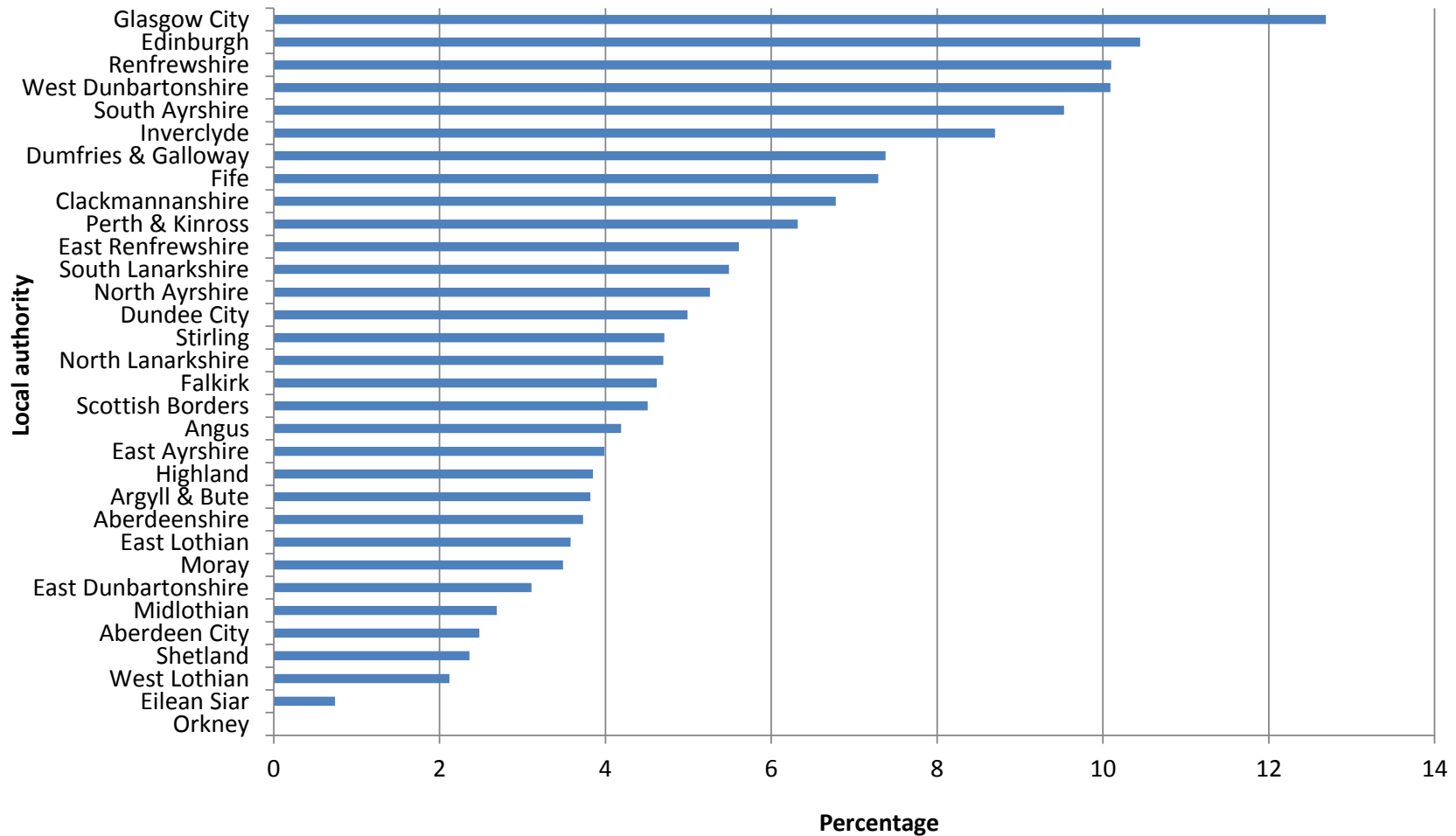
Comparing rates of repeat homelessness by household type, 8% of assessments by single males were repeat applications, 6% of assessments by single females were repeats, while single parents and couples with or without children had lower rates of repeat homelessness. For cases of repeat homelessness, the accommodation outcome of the previous case was settled accommodation in just 23% of cases. Unknown or no outcome was reported in 38% of cases whilst prison accounted for 10% of previous outcomes.

The rate of repeat homelessness varies by local authority area, from 12.7% in Glasgow City to 0% in Orkney ([Chart 14](#)).



⁶ 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.

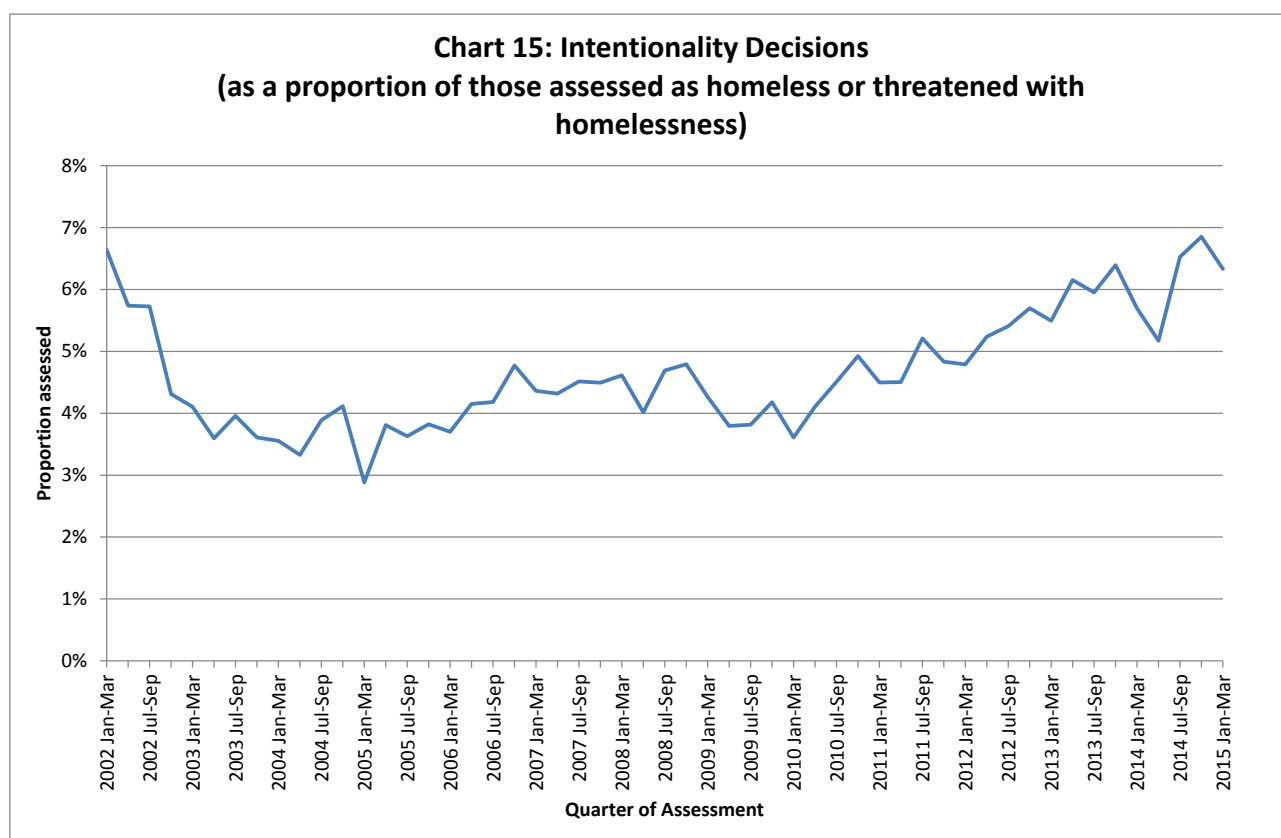
Chart 14: Repeat homelessness assessments as a percentage of all assessments by local authority area: 2014-15



Intentionality Decisions

Cases assessed as homeless (or threatened with homelessness)⁷ are also tested as to whether they made themselves homeless intentionally. [Chart 15](#) shows the proportion of such cases assessed as intentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness. For Scotland, important points to note are:-

- The *proportion* of cases assessed as intentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness has been increasing - from 3% during January-March 2005 to just over 6% during January-March 2014.
- The *number* assessed as intentionally homeless has fallen back slightly from the highest level recorded since monitoring began. The highest level was seen in July-September 2014 (497 intentionally homeless decisions). In the most recent quarter (Jan-Mar 2015) the numbers have fallen back to 466 cases assessed as intentionally homeless. This compares with a low of 233 cases during January-March 2005.



Prior to the abolition of the priority need test, only those assessed a homeless [or threatened with homelessness] and in priority need would have proceeded to the intentionality test. However, following abolition, all those assessed as homeless [or

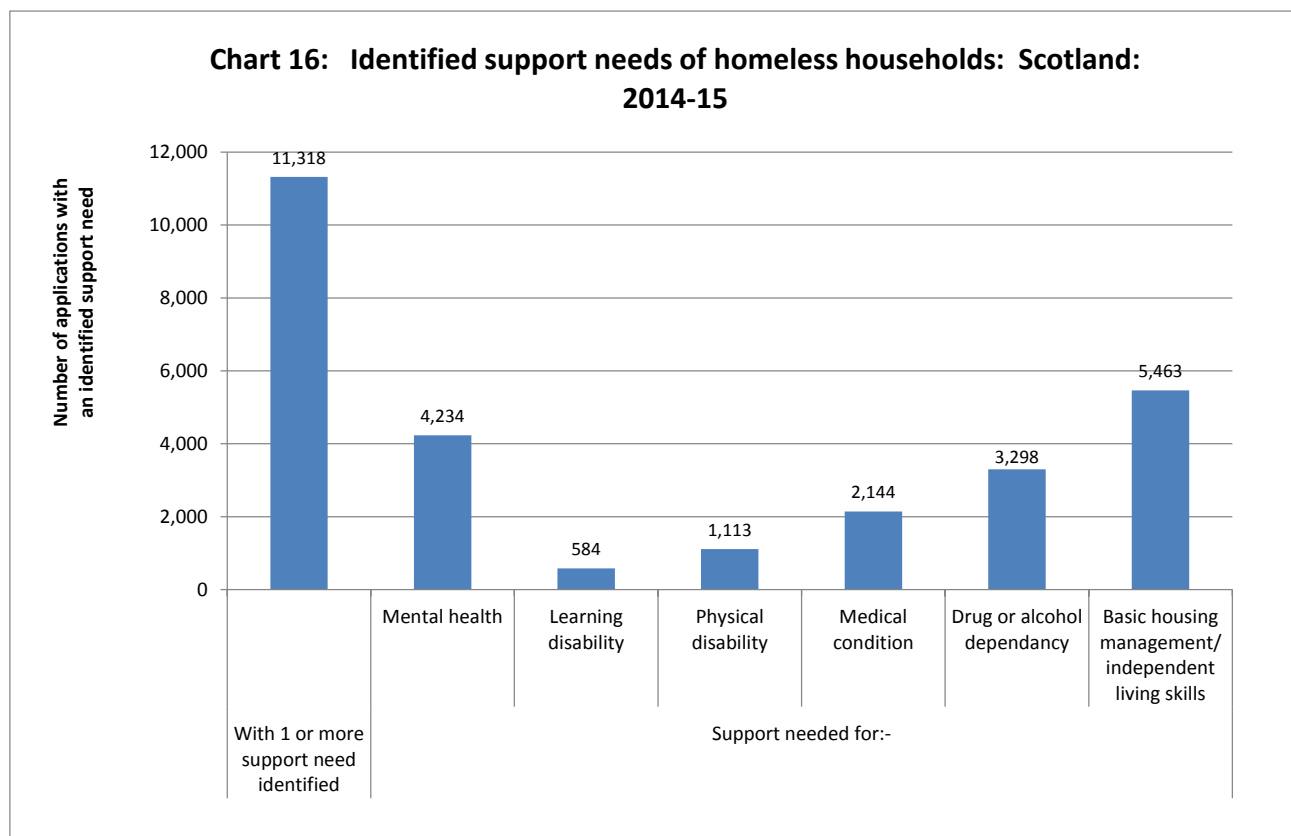
⁷ Following abolition of the priority need test on 31st December 2012, the intentionality test is applied to all cases assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness.

threatened with homelessness] are tested for intentionality. As a result, more homeless applicants may be found to be intentionally homeless, and therefore the increases seen in [Chart 15](#) are perhaps a reflection of this.

Support needs of homeless households

Of the 29,565 households assessed as homeless in 2014-15, 11,318 (38%) were assessed as having one or more support needs, and this was a four percentage point increase on 2013-14⁸, and an increase in numbers of 1,319 households ([Table 7](#), [Chart 16](#)).

Of those with support needs, 5,463 required support on skills for basic housing management/ independent living. This represents 18% of all homeless assessments and is a four percentage point increase from 2013-14. There were 4,234 (14% of all assessed as homeless) who required support because of mental health, and 3,298 (11%) required support because of alcohol or dependency problems.



⁸ [Operation of the Homeless Persons Legislation In Scotland: 2013-14](#)

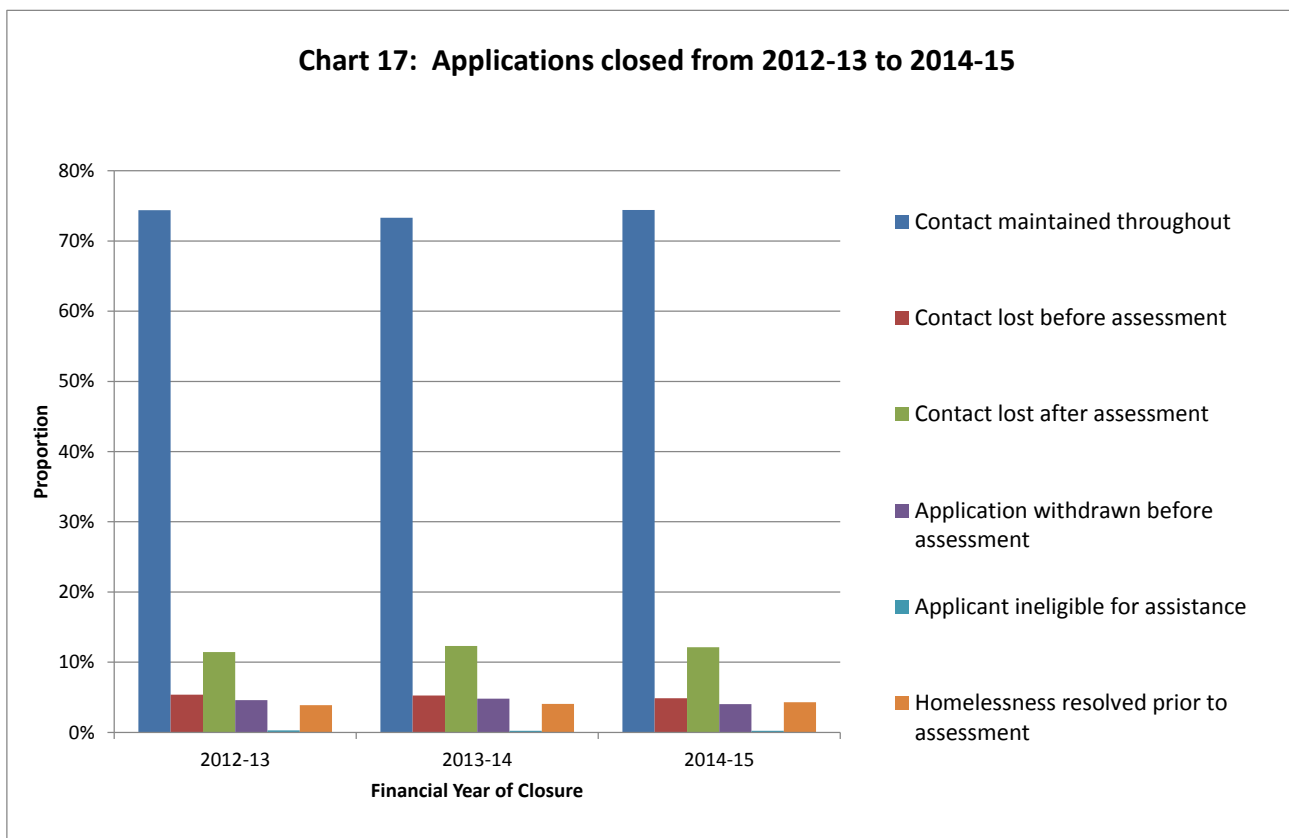
Housing Support Services (Homelessness) (Scotland) Regulations 2012 were approved by the Scottish Parliament in November 2012, and came into force on 1st June 2013. These regulations were approved by the Scottish Parliament in November 2012, and came into force on 1st June 2013. These regulations place a duty on local authorities to assess the need for housing support services as prescribed in regulations for any applicant the local authority has reason to believe may be in need of housing support services and who is unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness. If an assessment of a need for support is made, local authorities must ensure that service is provided to the person who needs it. Information on the impact of the regulations is discussed in the section on [Housing Support Regulations](#) and [Table 11](#).

Outcomes

([Table 8a](#) to [Table 11](#) and [Chart 17](#) to [Chart 21](#))

Contact maintained / lost

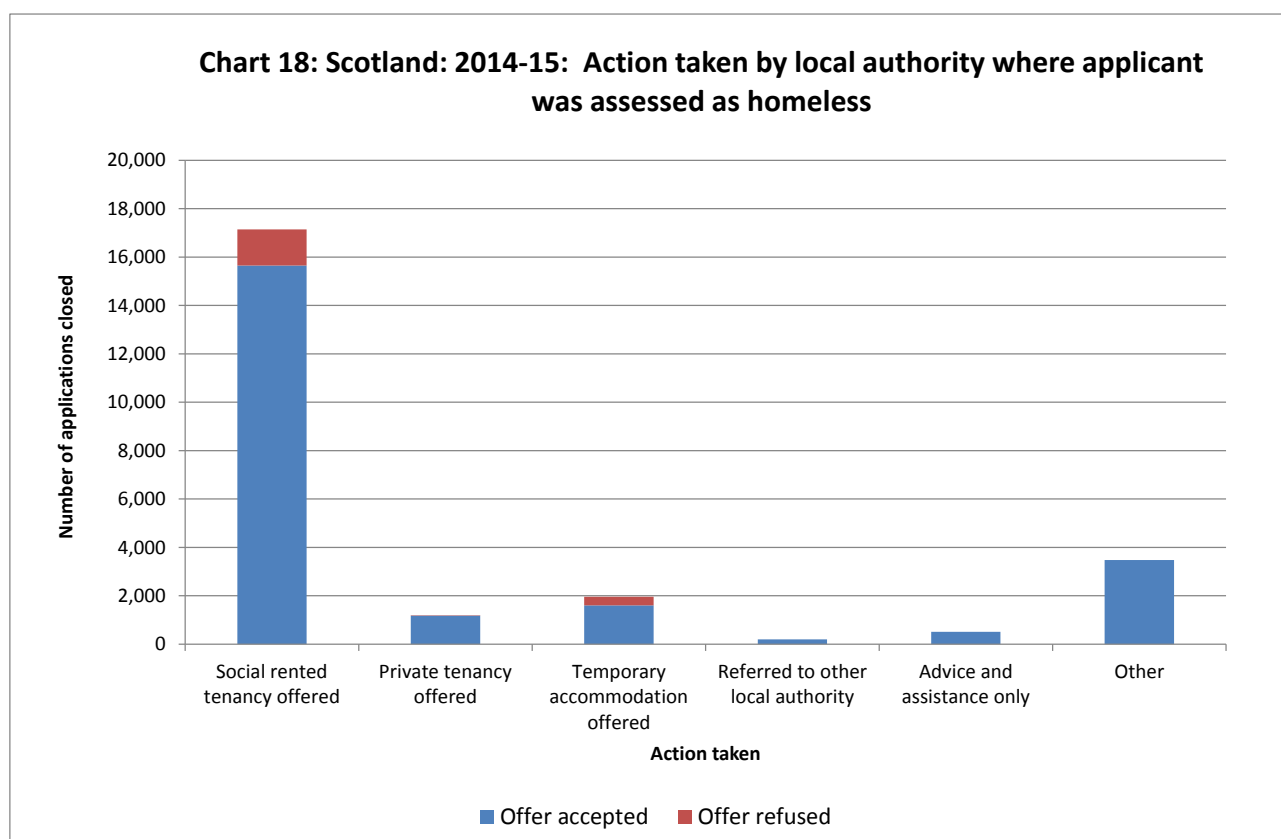
In 2014-15, councils closed 34,586 cases. ([Table 9a](#) and [Chart 17](#)) Of these, contact was maintained until case closure for 25,740 applications (74% of cases). This was an increase of one percentage point over 2013-14. In 2014-15 contact was lost before assessment for 1,687 (5% of cases) and was lost after an assessment in 4,193 (12% of cases). The overall proportion of lost contacts has remained the same between 2013-14 and 2014-15.



Accommodation offered and taken up

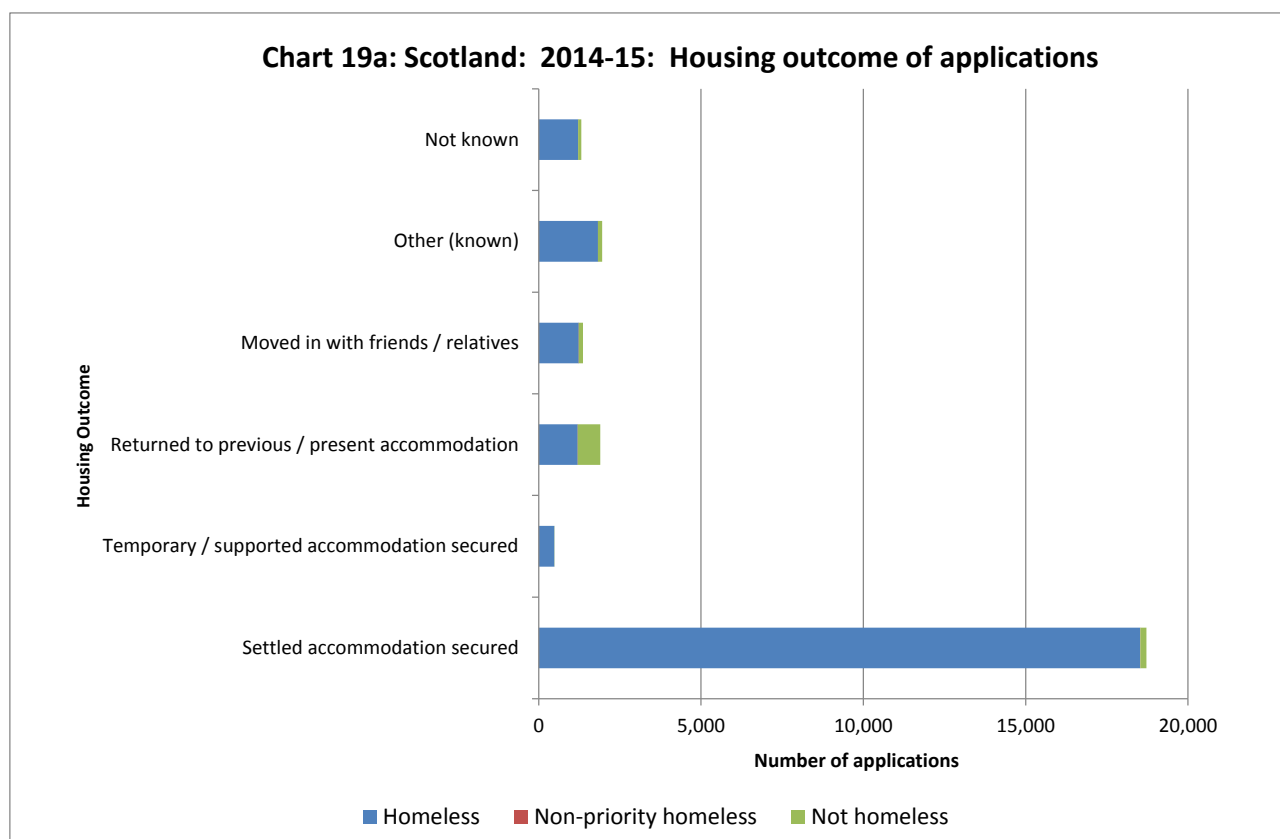
[Chart 18](#) and [Table 8c](#) show the offers of accommodation and outcomes for the 24,501 cases assessed as homeless, where contact was maintained until the application reached its conclusion in 2014-15. Of these, 17,146 were offered a social rented tenancy, most of whom (15,651 cases or 91%) took up the offer. Temporary accommodation was offered to 1,962 households, of whom 1,607 (82%) took up the offer; and a private rented tenancy was offered to 1,194 households, almost all of whom 1,182 (99%) accepted the offer.

The last actions of local authorities towards cases assessed as *unintentionally homeless (and in priority need for cases assessed prior to 31st December 2012)* remains very similar to 2013-14 with 70% of cases being offered a social rented tenancy and 5% being offered a private rented sector let. ([Table 8d](#)).



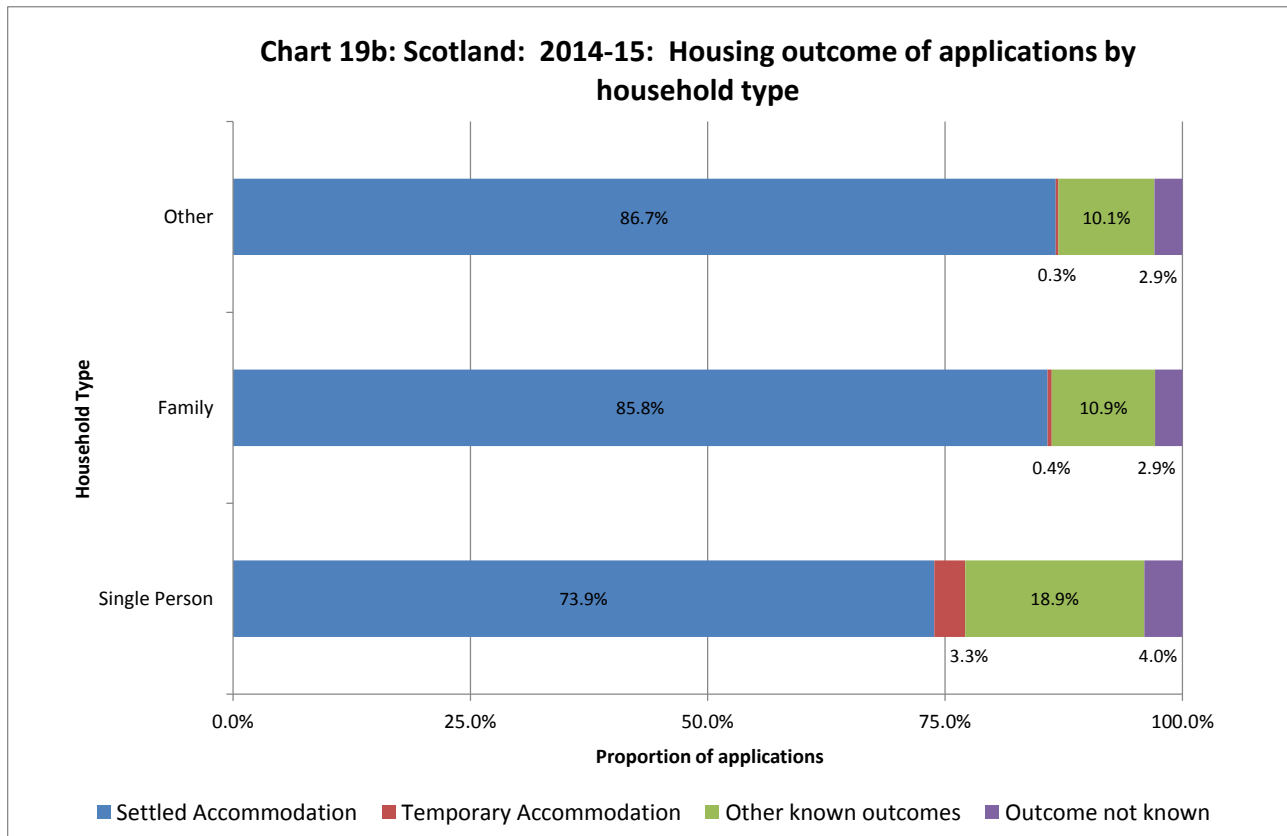
Overall outcomes

In 2014-15, settled accommodation was secured for 18,721 (73%) of the 25,740 applications where contact was maintained through to completion of the application. ([Table 8b](#) and [Chart 19a](#)). Within this, settled accommodation was secured for eight out of 13 non-priority homeless households which had an outcome during 2014-15. These cases were assessed prior to the abolition of the priority need test but duty was only discharged during 2014-15.



Note: This chart includes 13 non-priority cases that were assessed prior to the abolition of the priority need test, but which didn't have an outcome until 2014-15.

There are different overall outcomes depending upon the household type of the applicants. During 2014-15, for those assessed as unintentionally homeless, 73.9% of single people secured settled accommodation as the final outcome and 3.3% secured temporary accommodation. This compares with families and other household types where around 85% secured settled accommodation, and less than 1% secured temporary accommodation ([Chart 19b](#)).



Note: The original idea for this chart came from analysis by Crisis. Only households assessed as unintentionally homeless are included.

Whilst this chart could be interpreted as suggesting that household type has an important impact in determining whether settled accommodation is secured, other factors are likely to be important. Indeed, research⁹ was recently conducted by the Scottish Government to understand which factors are important in predicting whether applicants go on to secure settled accommodation. The important factors included:

- The statutory assessment decision (as expected – only a decision of ‘unintentionally homeless’ gives applicants the right to settled accommodation).
- The provision of housing support with the re-housing outcome.
- The local authority. (This term is likely to encompass more than just the administration of the homelessness service, and may also reflect the impact

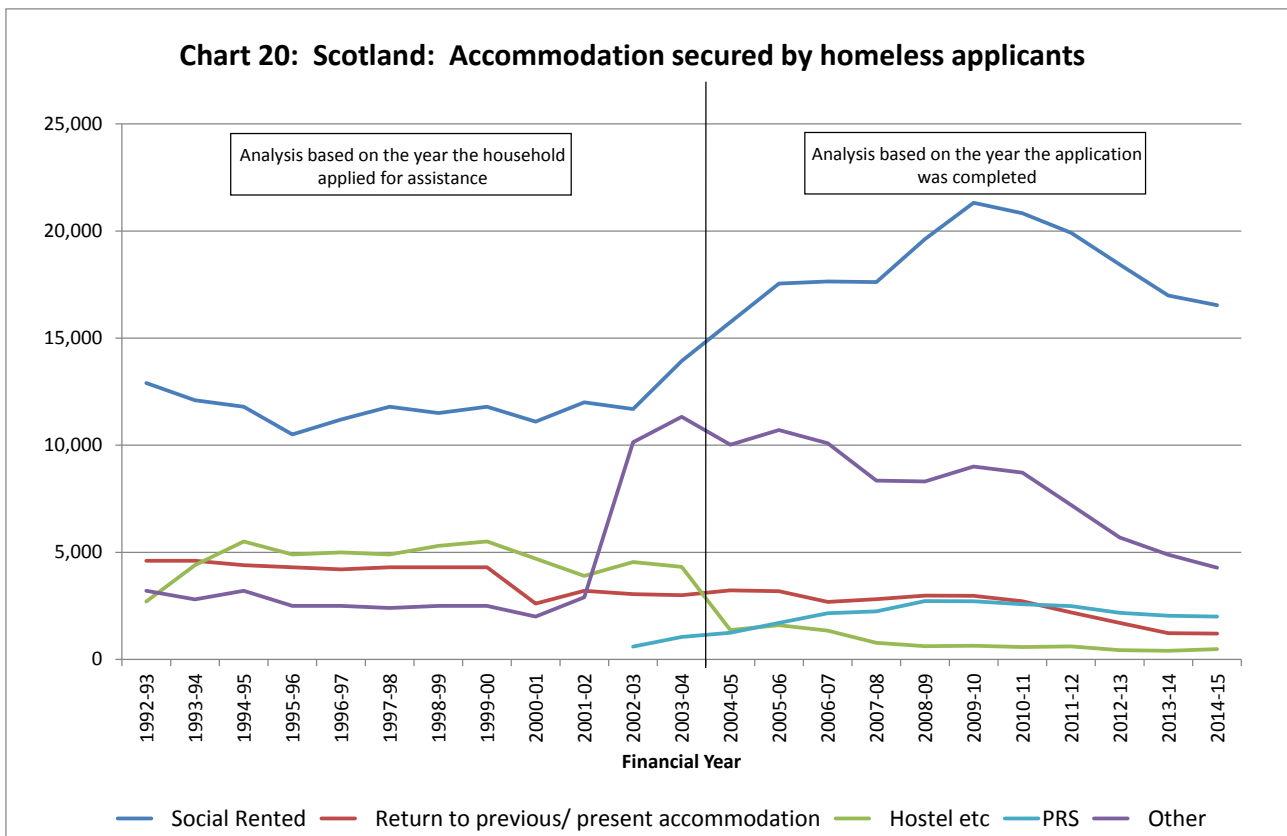
⁹ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0046/00465061.docx>

of other factors, including geography, availability of housing supply and the local economy).

- The provision of longer term temporary accommodation in the social sector or leased from the private sector, rather than short term placements in B&B and hostels.

The research also found that applicants were only half as likely to secure settled accommodation if they were discharged from armed forces, hospital or prison compared to those that weren't discharged from these establishments. Crucially, in itself, household type was not found to be an important factor.

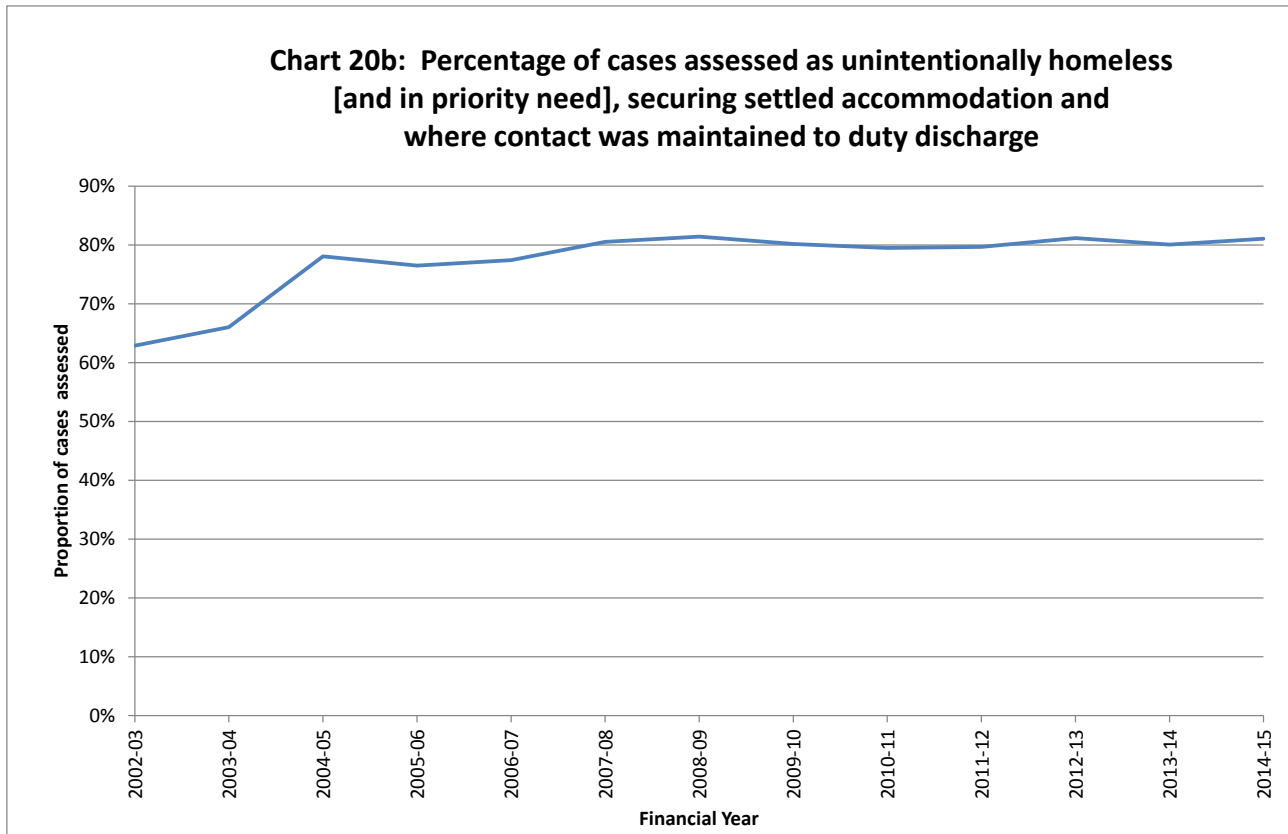
The number of homeless households securing a social let from either a local authority or housing association increased from 11,685 in 2002-03 to a peak of 21,318 lets in 2009-10. The total number of social lets to homeless households has fallen back slightly and now stands at 16,537 in 2014-15, mirroring the reduction in applications. Comparing 2014-15 and 2002-03, there has been an increase of 4,852 (+42%) social lets to homeless households. ([Chart 20](#) and [Table 8a](#))



There has been a marked increase in the number of homeless households securing a housing association tenancy – increasing from 1,488 in 2002-03 to a peak of 8,297 in 2009-10 since when it has reduced to 5,891 in 2014-15. The increase in housing association lets to homeless households is partly explained by stock

transfers in six local authority areas¹⁰, where ownership of the local authorities housing stock transferred to housing associations. For these local authorities, what would have been classified as local authority lets are now classed as housing association lets.

Focusing on those with a right to settled accommodation – that is those assessed as unintentionally homeless and with whom contact was maintained through to duty discharge - the proportion securing settled accommodation has remained stable at around 80% since 2007/08. ([Chart 20b](#)).



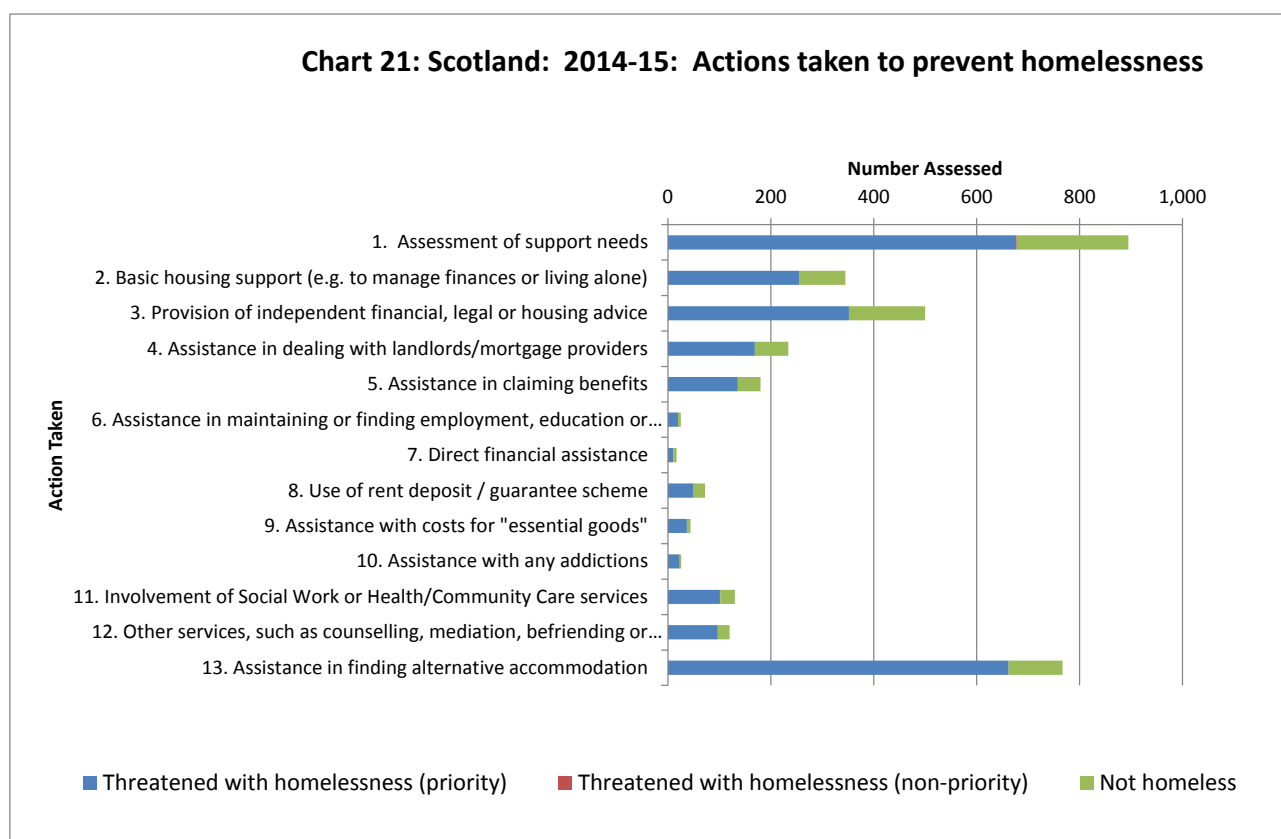
Note: For the purposes of this chart only, settled accommodation includes both permanent accommodation - local authority lets, housing association lets, and assured tenancies in the private rented sector – and also non-permanent accommodation. Non-permanent accommodation – includes accommodation where housing support has been provided which is not appropriate to provide within permanent accommodation. Non-permanent accommodation also includes a short assured tenancy provided that various conditions in respect of the tenancy and the applicant are fulfilled. The inclusion of non-permanent accommodation increases the proportion securing settled accommodation by two percentage points.

¹⁰ The local authorities are Argyll & Bute, Dumfries and Galloway, Glasgow City, Eilean Siar (Western Isles), Inverclyde and Scottish Borders.

Action taken to prevent homelessness

A question introduced from 1 April 2007 asks councils, at the time they close an application, to identify the 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 21](#) shows prevention actions taken for the 2,931 households who were assessed as threatened with homelessness or not homeless and whose case was closed in 2014-15. Of these, 895 (31%) were provided with an assessment of their support needs, 767 (26%) were provided with assistance in finding alternative accommodation, 500 (17%) received independent financial, legal or housing advice, 345 (12%) received basic housing support, 234 (8%) received assistance in dealing with their landlord or mortgage provider, 180 (6%) had assistance in claiming benefits, 72 (2%) were assisted to use a rent deposit/ guarantee scheme, for 130 (4%) a Social Work/ Health/ or Community Care service was involved and services such as counselling or mediation were provided for 120 (4%).



Note: One applicant was assessed prior to the abolition of the priority need test as not in priority need, but the action taken to prevent homelessness was carried out after abolition.

The distribution of prevention activities recorded for homeless applicants in 2014-15 remains broadly unchanged from 2013-14. However, further more detailed

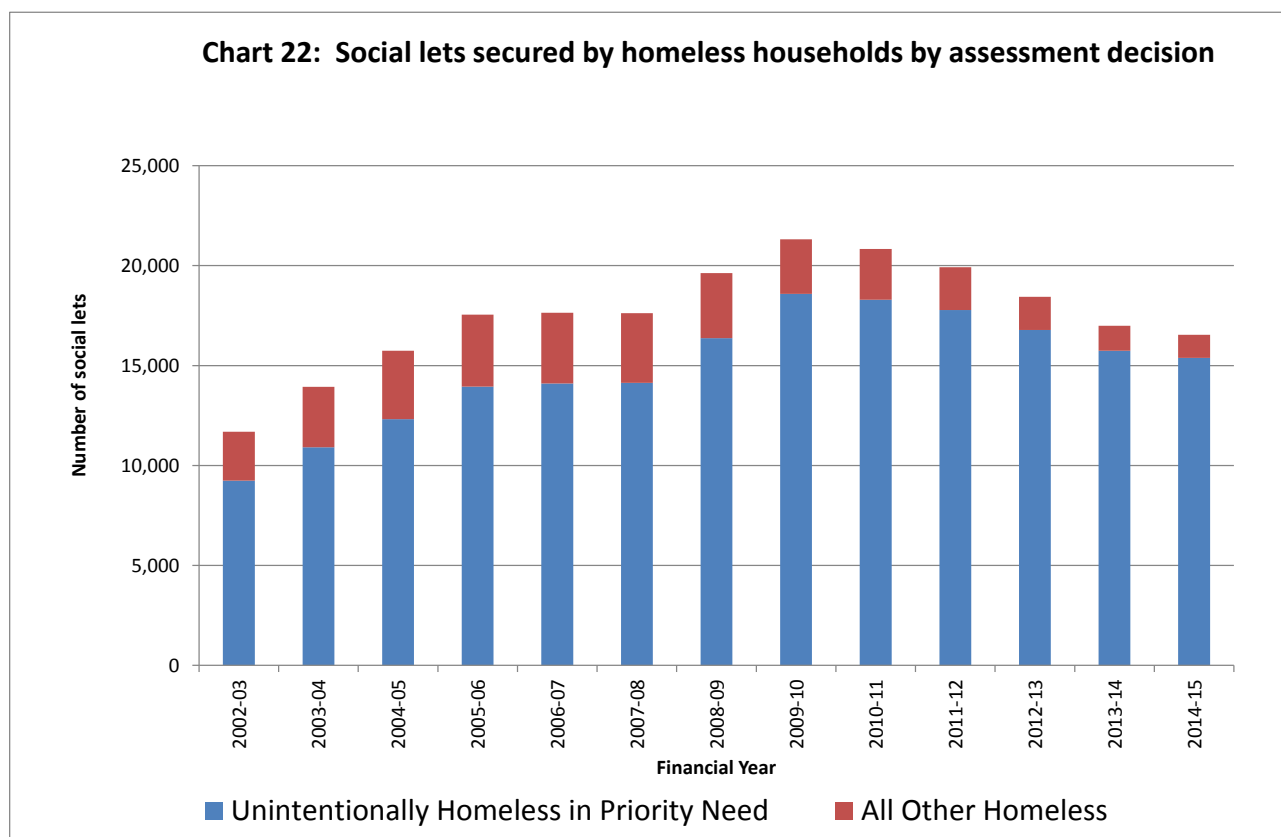
information on prevention work by local authorities are provided in the Housing Options (PREVENT1) statistics¹¹.

¹¹ There will be a release of PREVENT1 statistics, covering the full financial year of 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015 at 9:30am on 30 June 2015. These will be available at <http://scotland.gov.uk/homelessstats>.

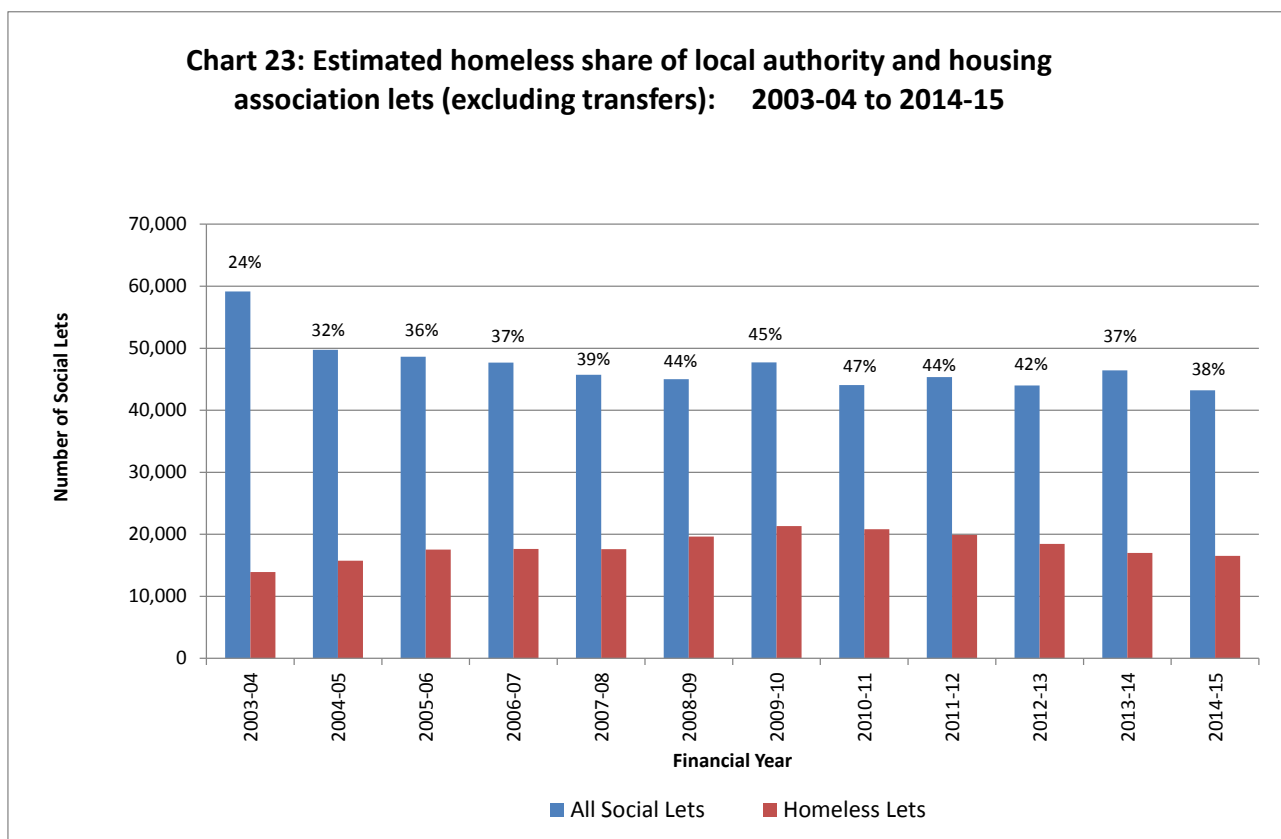
Homeless share of social lets

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 housing 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.

[Chart 22](#) 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 of the above routes, initially increased between 2002-03 to 2009-10 and have then fallen back as reductions in homelessness applications take hold. This reflects the initially increasing numbers of homeless households who have been given priority status, and then more recent reductions in homeless applications.



Overall homeless lets (statutory and other means) accounted for an estimated 38% of available social lets during 2014-15 ([Chart 23](#)). The proportion of social lets to homeless households has remained similar to the level seen in 2013-14.



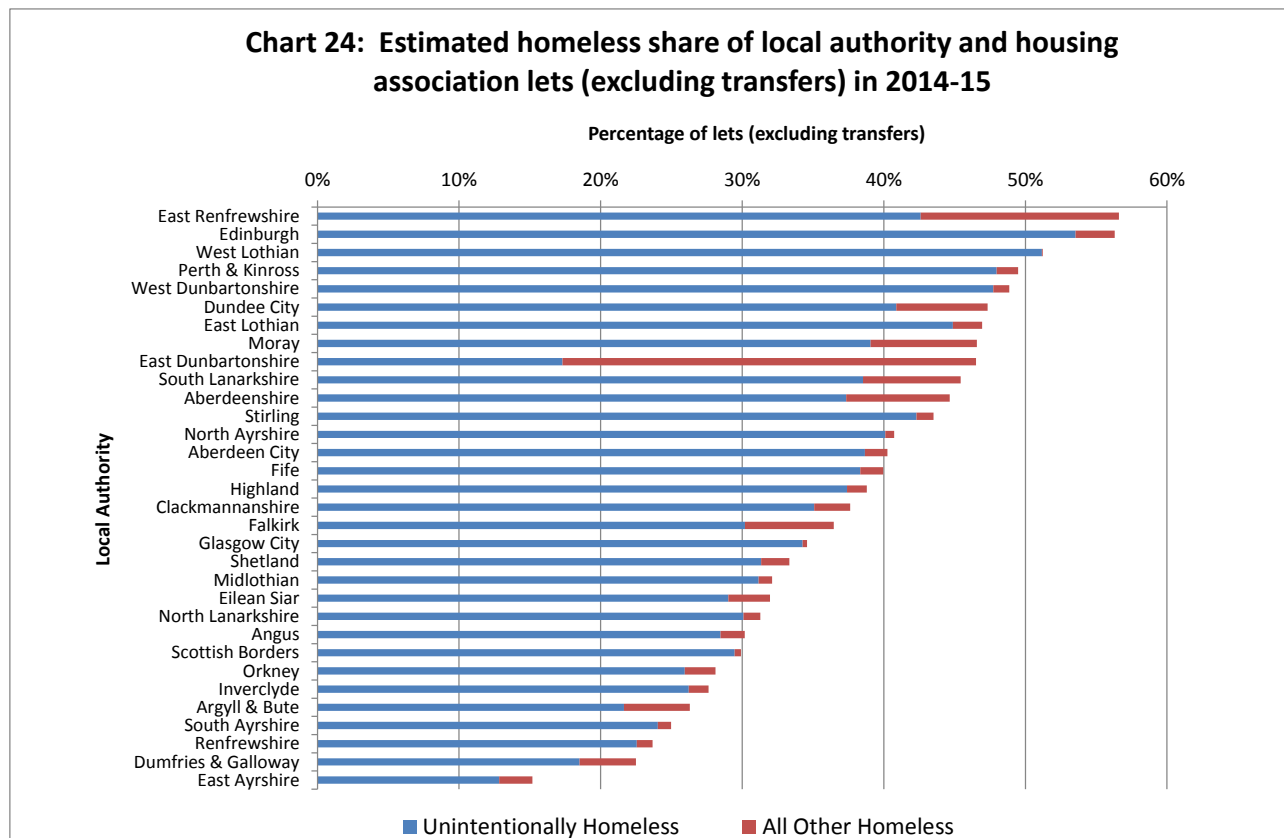
[Chart 24](#) shows for each local authority area the estimated¹² proportion of social lets (excluding transfer lets) secured by homeless households by assessment decision. The estimated proportion of social lets secured by homeless households in 2014-15 varied from 57% in East Renfrewshire to 15% East Ayrshire.

In East Dunbartonshire, 180 social lets were secured by cases assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness. Of these, 67 were secured by cases assessed as unintentionally homeless. Of the remaining 113 social lets secured, the vast majority of these (109 out of 113) had been assessed as threatened with homelessness and unintentionally so. 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 just under half

¹² At time of writing, social sector letting information for 2014-15 had not been published. The estimate of the number of social lets (excluding transfer lets) available during 2014-15 is estimated from the number of local authority lets recorded by councils in their 2013-14 lettings return. Housing association lets for 2014-15 are estimated from the Scottish Housing Regulator's APSR return for 2012-13. This does not include a breakdown of lets by local authority area and so lets are pro-rated by the RSL stock in each LA area. New build completions data for 2014-15 is used to estimate lets arising from new build properties in the social sector.

of all available social lets – an estimated 47% of all non-transfer social lets in 2014-15.

Chart 24: Estimated homeless share of local authority and housing association lets (excluding transfers) in 2014-15



Housing Support Regulations

Between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015 there were 26,933 cases assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness that were closed during the year. Of these, 15,422 were recorded as being assessed under the housing support regulations – local authorities only have a duty to assess under these regulations if they have a reason to believe the applicant may be in need of housing support services. This represents 57% of those closed who were assessed in the period. There were 7,547 that were recorded as having had support provided (49%) as a result of the assessment (see [Table 11](#) and [Summary of Current Legislation](#)). Improvements have been made in a number of local authorities to the way this information is reported - particularly in Argyll & Bute, Falkirk, South Ayrshire and South Lanarkshire¹³.

Clearly, whilst progress is being made, the monitoring of these regulations is yet to reach its full potential. The latest figures suggest that support was provided for around 1,700 to 1,900 cases in each quarter, which is a marked increase over the 1,100 cases seen in the first and second quarter of collection (July to Sept 2013 and Oct to Dec 2013). Similarly, the number of cases assessed under the regulations has been gradually increasing from 1,500 cases for the last two quarters of 2013-14 to around 3,500 to 4,300 for the last two quarters of 2014-15.

¹³ Small numbers in column B of [Table 11](#) may indicate that the local authorities were unable to put in place the necessary IT changes in order to report this information. As a result, the local authority may have been carrying out a housing support assessment under the regulations but not reported this in the HL1 dataset.

Temporary Accommodation

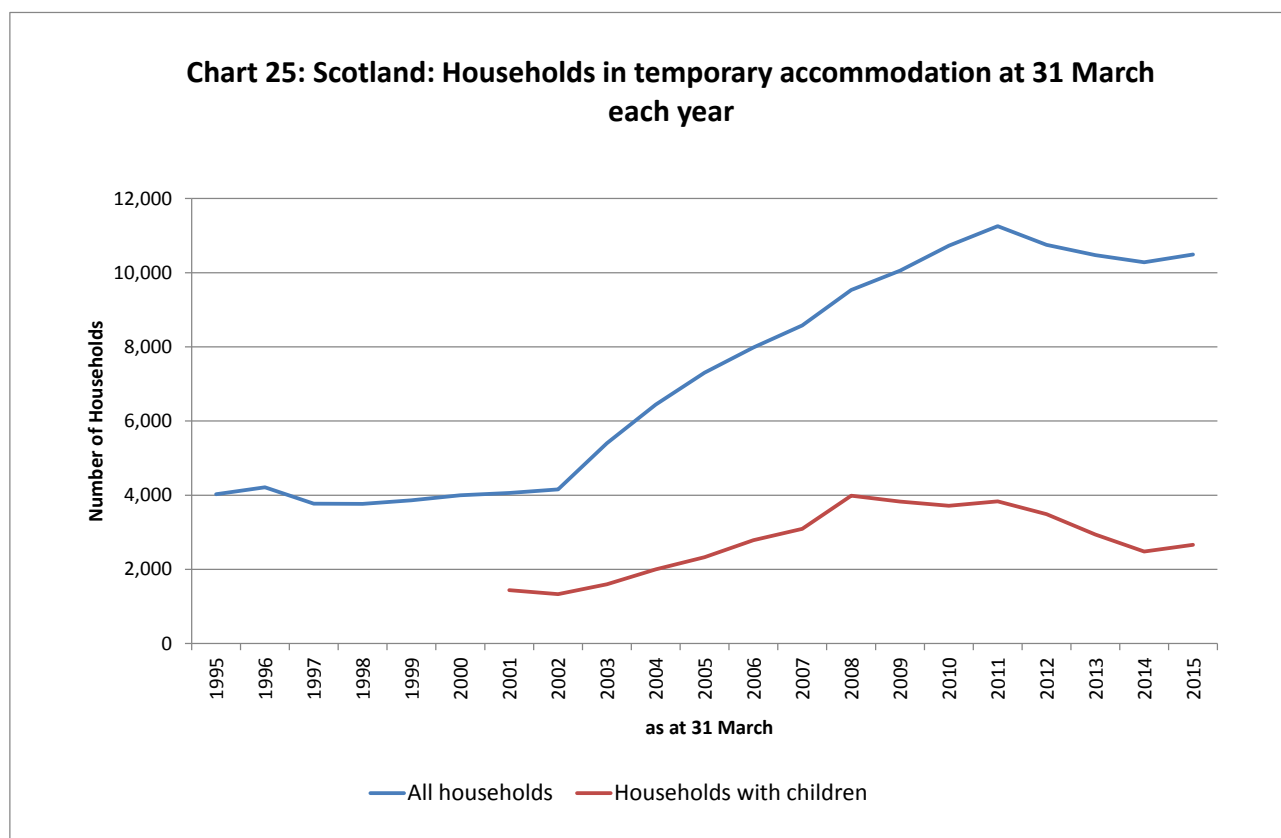
([Table 12](#) to [Table 16b](#) and [Chart 25](#) to [Chart 26](#))

Statistics on numbers of households in temporary accommodation are taken from the HL2 quarterly statistical return by councils¹⁴. 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

At 31 March 2015:-

- There were 10,488 households in temporary accommodation – an increase of 207 households (2% increase) compared to one year earlier. ([Table 12](#) and [Chart 25](#)).
- There were 2,662 households with children in temporary accommodation – an increase of 183 households (7% increase) compared with one year earlier.



¹⁴ Copies of the HL2 return and guidance notes are available at [HL2 Form and Guidance](#).

Key trends

The total number of households in temporary accommodation reduced in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014 but it has seen its first increase in four years. It is now at just under 10,500 in 2015. Similarly, the number of households with children in temporary accommodation has increased for the first time in four years, but it is still 67% of the peak value recorded at the end of March 2008. The number of households with children in temporary accommodation was just under 2,700 at the end of March 2015.

[Chart 25a](#) and [Chart 25b](#) shows the percentage increase in households in temporary accommodation between March 2014 and March 2015. In line with the previous year there was an increase in numbers in temporary accommodation in East Lothian. There were even larger percentage increases in Aberdeen City, East Renfrewshire and Highland. However, this is set against large decreases in East Ayrshire, Inverclyde and Orkney. Overall, 12 local authorities have seen an increase in the number of households in temporary accommodation and 20 have seen a decrease.

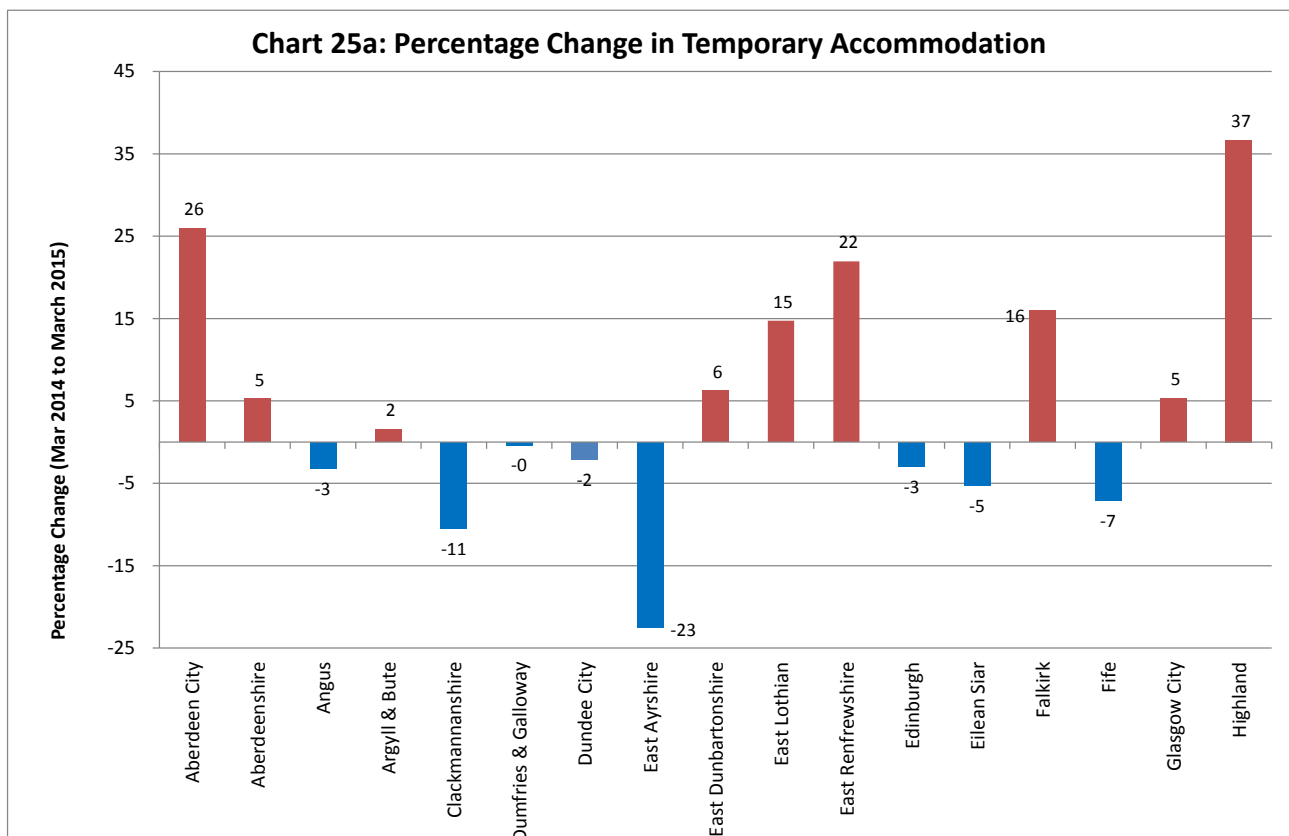
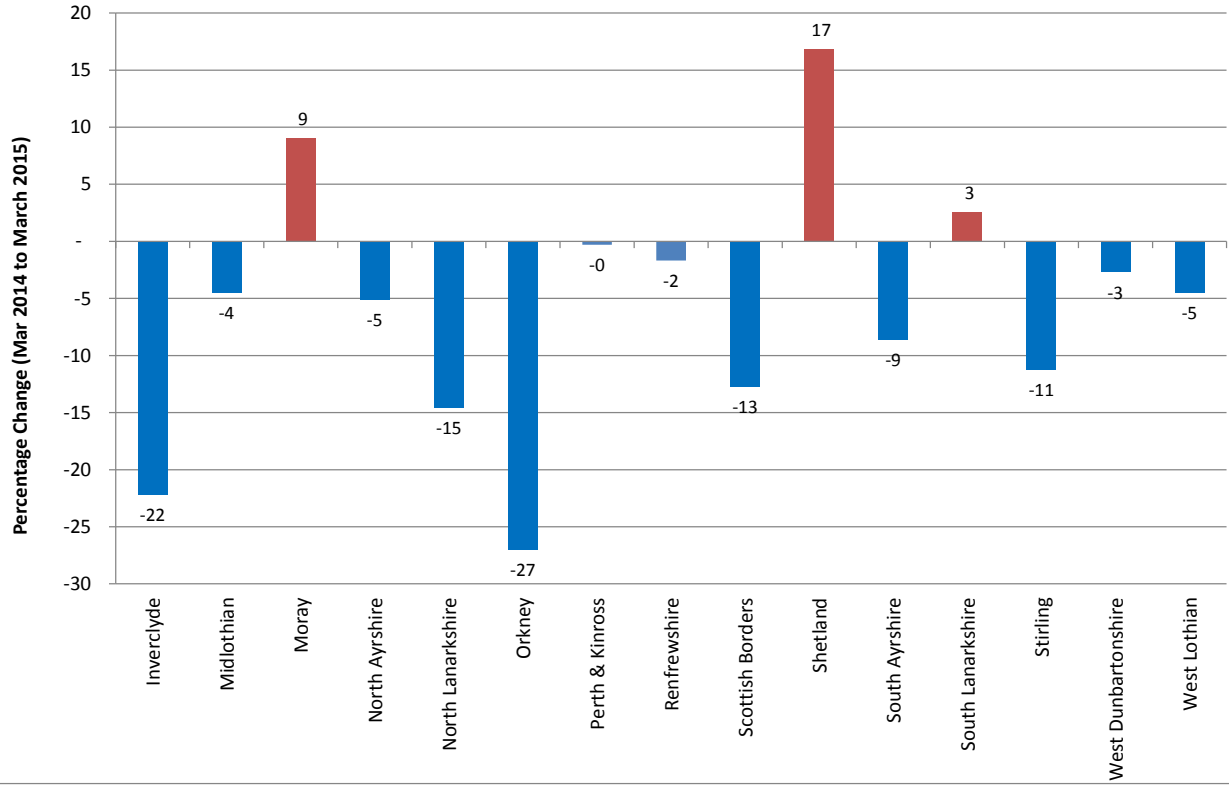
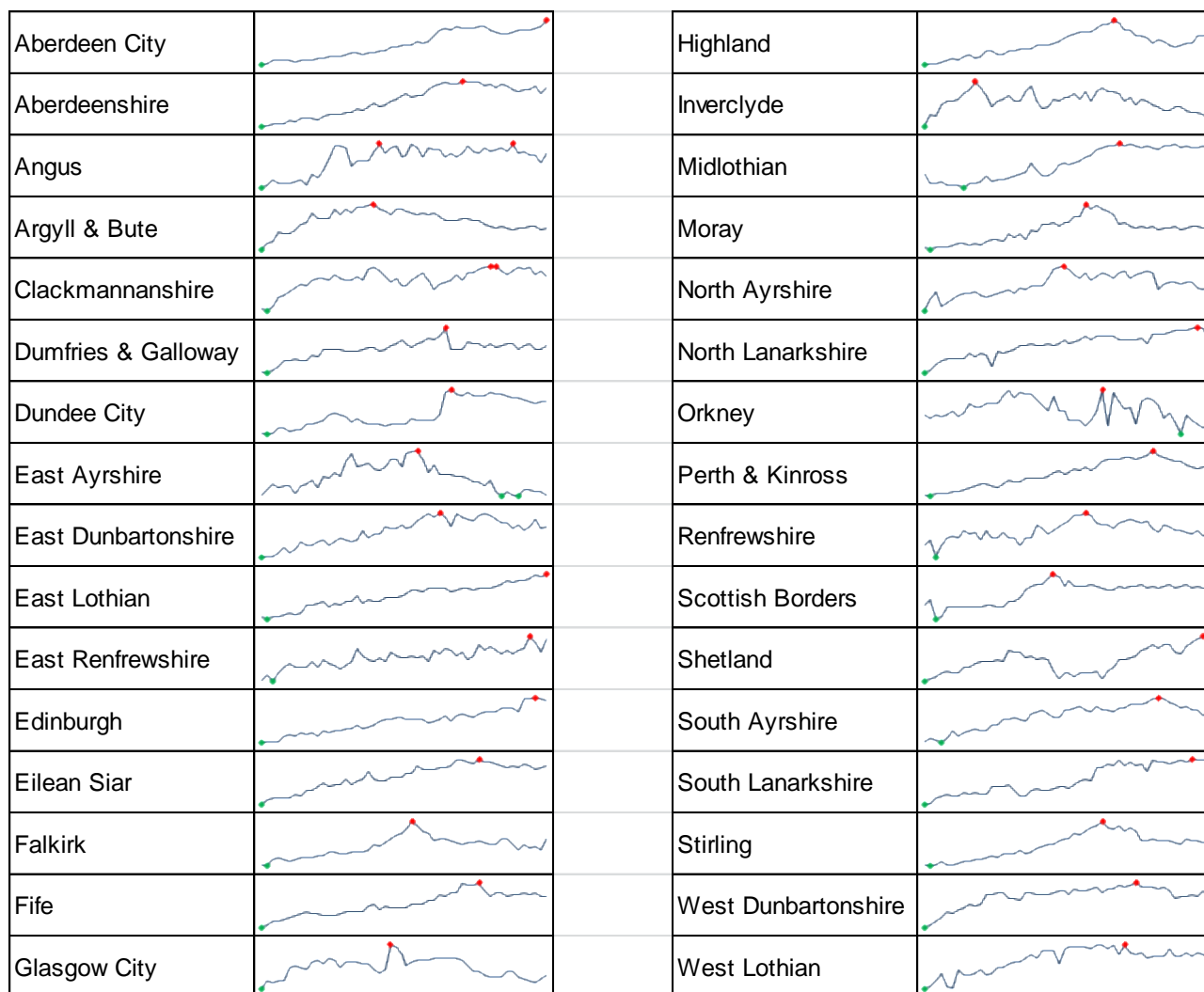


Chart 25b: Percentage Change in Temporary Accommodation



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 ([Chart 26](#))

Chart 26: Temporary Accommodation by Local Authority: 30th June 2002 to 31st March 2015



Note: The green markers show the lowest recorded number of households in temporary accommodation over the period 30th June 2002 to 31st March 2015. The red markers show the highest recorded number of households in temporary accommodation.

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 2014.
- During 2013-14, there were further changes which may have impacted upon the number of households in temporary accommodation. 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. Restrictions were applied which imposed a housing benefit penalty¹⁵ on those households which live in a property which was too large for their needs. This is formally known as the removal of the spare room subsidy (RSRS). Homeless households which are single or childless couples typically require a one bedroom property, yet demand for one-bedroom properties is likely to outstrip supply¹⁶. However the impact of the RSRS in Scotland is likely to be offset by the Scottish Government's commitment to fully mitigate the impact of the RSRS in 2014/15 and 2015/16. This mitigation activity is via increased funding for Discretionary Housing Payments¹⁷.

¹⁵ This is the Department for Work and Pension's removal of the spare room subsidy 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.

¹⁶ [Updated Evidence On The Number Of Households Affected By The Housing Benefit Under Occupation Penalty.](#)

¹⁷ [Discretionary Housing Payments in Scotland: 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015](#)

Types of temporary accommodation used

The majority of households in temporary accommodation were in local authority or housing association accommodation (62%), with a further 17% in hostels and 10% in bed and breakfast. ([Table 12](#) and [Table 13](#)). Households with children or pregnant women are mainly provided with local authority or housing association accommodation (88%), with a small proportion (1%) being placed in bed and breakfast accommodation. ([Table 13](#))

On 31 March 2015, there were 14 households with children or pregnant women in bed and breakfast accommodation. The number of households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation is now at around 12% of the March 2008 level (an 88% fall). ([Table 13](#)).

Use of bed and breakfast accommodation for households with children varies by local authority. On 31 March 2015, 26 local authorities had no households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation, three councils had one household with children in bed and breakfast (Aberdeenshire, Glasgow and South Lanarkshire), one council had three households with children in bed and breakfast (Fife), and two local authorities had four households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation (Edinburgh and West Lothian). ([Table 15](#)).

Implementation of the Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2014

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 2015:

- 14 households were in unsuitable accommodation. ([Table 16a](#))
- Of these, none of the households were in unsuitable accommodation that was in breach of the Unsuitable Accommodation Order. ([Table 16b](#))

Future Monitoring of Temporary Accommodation

From 1 April 2016, local authorities will begin submitting data on temporary accommodation via the HL3 return. This gives placement level information on temporary accommodation and will also enable analysis of the time spent in each placement. Once data quality has been assured, the successful implementation of the HL3 will result in the reduction of reporting requirements elsewhere - the HL2 return will cease and question 24 in the HL1 return will no longer be required. Further information on the HL3 Return and a stand-alone data collection system is available at: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/15257/1529/HL3>

Tables

Table 1: Number of applications to local authorities under the Homeless Persons legislation: 1992-93 to 2014-15

| | 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 | 52,122 | 40,246 | 77 | 29,450 | 73 |
| 2003-04 | 56,616 | 43,057 | 76 | 31,573 | 73 |
| 2004-05 | 57,393 | 41,632 | 73 | 31,198 | 75 |
| 2005-06 | 60,662 | 43,595 | 72 | 32,905 | 75 |
| 2006-07 | 59,554 | 42,729 | 72 | 32,832 | 77 |
| 2007-08 | 57,253 | 41,662 | 73 | 33,294 | 80 |
| 2008-09 | 57,682 | 41,596 | 72 | 34,706 | 83 |
| 2009-10 | 57,220 | 43,371 | 76 | 37,148 | 86 |
| 2010-11 | 55,646 | 41,530 | 75 | 36,491 | 88 |
| 2011-12 | 45,552 | 35,387 | 78 | 32,283 | 91 |
| 2012-13 | 40,051 | 32,132 | 80 | 30,814 | 96 |
| 2013-14 | 37,234 | 30,093 | 81 | | |
| 2014-15 | 35,764 | 28,615 | 80 | | |

Notes:

1. Data prior to 2002-03 are estimated (see [notes and definitions](#)).
2. 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.
3. In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households.

Please note:

All of the tables and charts in this publication are available in electronic format at: <http://www.gov.scot/homelessstats>

Table 1b: Number of applications under the Homeless Persons legislation by local authority: 1996-97 to 2014-15

| | 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 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | Change 2013-14 to 2014-15 | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number | Percentage |
| Scotland | 40,989 | 43,135 | 45,723 | 46,023 | 45,004 | 46,540 | 52,122 | 56,616 | 57,393 | 60,662 | 59,554 | 57,253 | 57,682 | 57,220 | 55,646 | 45,552 | 40,051 | 37,234 | 35,764 | -1,470 | -4% |
| Aberdeen City | 1,916 | 1,739 | 1,797 | 1,800 | 1,584 | 1,516 | 1,579 | 1,842 | 1,623 | 2,074 | 2,301 | 2,498 | 2,832 | 2,617 | 3,409 | 1,501 | 1,370 | 1,322 | 1,510 | 188 | 14% |
| 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 | 1,558 | 1,721 | 1,791 | 1,604 | 1,415 | 1,228 | 1,180 | -48 | -4% |
| Angus | 947 | 961 | 1,108 | 1,227 | 888 | 950 | 1,218 | 1,415 | 1,545 | 1,269 | 1,093 | 1,288 | 1,154 | 1,173 | 1,193 | 1,203 | 793 | 691 | 684 | -7 | -1% |
| Argyll & Bute | 534 | 474 | 394 | 347 | 341 | 493 | 666 | 904 | 976 | 1,120 | 988 | 1,029 | 867 | 925 | 812 | 609 | 472 | 571 | 432 | -139 | -24% |
| Clackmannanshire | 520 | 577 | 579 | 613 | 649 | 742 | 964 | 1,003 | 1,122 | 1,157 | 1,068 | 703 | 657 | 719 | 763 | 708 | 522 | 480 | 456 | -24 | -5% |
| 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 | 1,006 | 953 | 917 | 633 | -284 | -31% |
| 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 | 1,472 | 1,402 | 1,439 | 37 | 3% |
| East Ayrshire | 591 | 789 | 815 | 662 | 658 | 703 | 950 | 1,017 | 1,184 | 1,252 | 1,185 | 1,018 | 975 | 827 | 803 | 651 | 471 | 326 | 515 | 189 | 58% |
| East Dunbartonshire | 482 | 440 | 399 | 417 | 400 | 453 | 521 | 655 | 562 | 676 | 658 | 702 | 671 | 713 | 698 | 641 | 491 | 613 | 643 | 30 | 5% |
| 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 | 684 | 719 | 35 | 5% |
| East Renfrewshire | 286 | 274 | 204 | 342 | 377 | 377 | 395 | 397 | 404 | 368 | 373 | 325 | 359 | 354 | 314 | 270 | 307 | 375 | 370 | -5 | -1% |
| 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 | 4,314 | 4,103 | 3,980 | -123 | -3% |
| Eilean Siar | 156 | 173 | 160 | 119 | 140 | 103 | 171 | 216 | 260 | 246 | 278 | 251 | 240 | 202 | 203 | 174 | 168 | 158 | 160 | 2 | 1% |
| Falkirk | 1,116 | 1,064 | 1,281 | 1,409 | 1,376 | 1,346 | 1,507 | 1,632 | 1,636 | 2,109 | 1,954 | 2,460 | 2,738 | 2,512 | 2,316 | 1,194 | 1,087 | 1,046 | 1,206 | 160 | 15% |
| 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 | 3,436 | 4,002 | 4,534 | 3,933 | 2,833 | 2,638 | 2,252 | -386 | -15% |
| 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 | 8,299 | 6,694 | 6,297 | -397 | -6% |
| Highland | 898 | 979 | 928 | 816 | 954 | 985 | 1,385 | 2,100 | 2,303 | 2,458 | 2,214 | 2,293 | 2,376 | 2,377 | 2,147 | 1,290 | 1,026 | 1,016 | 1,011 | -5 | 0% |
| Inverclyde | 282 | 386 | 463 | 370 | 433 | 409 | 659 | 692 | 837 | 878 | 746 | 520 | 633 | 587 | 534 | 440 | 320 | 294 | 262 | -32 | -11% |
| Midlothian | 427 | 370 | 466 | 424 | 363 | 401 | 444 | 550 | 615 | 646 | 687 | 743 | 873 | 729 | 660 | 763 | 754 | 610 | 575 | -35 | -6% |
| Moray | 272 | 403 | 305 | 280 | 298 | 348 | 713 | 628 | 986 | 1,126 | 804 | 859 | 744 | 901 | 662 | 521 | 553 | 530 | 562 | 32 | 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 | 708 | 660 | 1,068 | 780 | -288 | -27% |
| 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 | 1,872 | 1,957 | 85 | 5% |
| Orkney | 91 | 105 | 133 | 163 | 124 | 157 | 147 | 166 | 210 | 201 | 237 | 137 | 100 | 137 | 144 | 153 | 107 | 106 | 79 | -27 | -25% |
| Perth & Kinross | 515 | 523 | 667 | 863 | 1,006 | 960 | 1,219 | 1,452 | 1,467 | 1,347 | 987 | 1,222 | 1,096 | 1,030 | 1,129 | 978 | 909 | 824 | 827 | 3 | 0% |
| 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 | 1,189 | 1,103 | 975 | 825 | -150 | -15% |
| Scottish Borders, The | 639 | 656 | 471 | 516 | 542 | 585 | 596 | 861 | 802 | 991 | 991 | 1,093 | 1,067 | 972 | 862 | 542 | 638 | 679 | 650 | -29 | -4% |
| Shetland | 203 | 166 | 148 | 126 | 181 | 194 | 166 | 187 | 163 | 191 | 228 | 241 | 268 | 266 | 270 | 203 | 151 | 145 | 152 | 7 | 5% |
| 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 | 744 | 703 | -41 | -6% |
| South Lanarkshire | 1,795 | 2,038 | 2,007 | 1,977 | 1,968 | 1,873 | 2,363 | 2,495 | 2,279 | 2,411 | 2,405 | 2,736 | 3,032 | 3,123 | 2,935 | 2,314 | 2,101 | 2,129 | 1,904 | -225 | -11% |
| Stirling | 883 | 938 | 1,028 | 917 | 799 | 777 | 848 | 856 | 1,037 | 1,062 | 1,095 | 887 | 929 | 958 | 711 | 473 | 355 | 339 | 421 | 82 | 24% |
| West Dunbartonshire | 831 | 701 | 645 | 869 | 1,121 | 1,020 | 1,256 | 1,230 | 1,431 | 2,270 | 2,403 | 2,250 | 2,140 | 2,092 | 2,000 | 1,545 | 1,364 | 1,365 | 1,249 | -116 | -8% |
| West Lothian | 1,008 | 1,270 | 1,604 | 1,777 | 1,649 | 1,532 | 1,667 | 1,885 | 1,964 | 1,979 | 2,064 | 1,657 | 1,751 | 1,763 | 1,935 | 1,726 | 1,412 | 1,290 | 1,331 | 41 | 3% |

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.

Table 1c: Trends in Assessment Decisions (Number): 2002-03 to 2014-15

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Homeless - priority unintentional | 24,232 | 25,919 | 25,326 | 26,958 | 27,116 | 26,616 | 29,566 | 32,294 | 31,900 | 28,568 | 27,351 | 26,688 | 26,125 |
| Homeless - priority intentional | 1,143 | 914 | 900 | 1,029 | 1,230 | 1,293 | 1,364 | 1,245 | 1,462 | 1,430 | 1,547 | 1,711 | 1,710 |
| Homeless - non-priority | 9,272 | 9,796 | 8,736 | 9,187 | 8,598 | 7,260 | 6,109 | 5,541 | 4,618 | 2,952 | 1,299 | 0 | 0 |
| Potentially homeless - priority unintentional | 3,297 | 4,084 | 4,688 | 4,740 | 4,262 | 4,673 | 3,990 | 3,542 | 3,302 | 2,359 | 1,785 | 1,581 | 1,606 |
| Potentially homeless - priority intentional | 292 | 233 | 201 | 202 | 201 | 177 | 190 | 187 | 191 | 141 | 134 | 106 | 124 |
| Potentially homeless - non-priority | 1,413 | 1,606 | 1,659 | 1,470 | 1,341 | 1,156 | 845 | 755 | 491 | 265 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Neither homeless nor potentially homeless | 4,506 | 4,575 | 5,062 | 5,217 | 4,947 | 3,961 | 3,869 | 3,420 | 3,670 | 2,994 | 2,146 | 1,688 | 1,539 |
| Lost contact or withdrew before assessment decision (pre- 1 April 2007) | 4,489 | 5,471 | 7,050 | 7,603 | 7,669 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Applicant resolved homelessness prior to assessment decision | 2,075 | 3,192 | 3,663 | 4,162 | 4,352 | 2,463 | 2,631 | 2,721 | 2,521 | 1,916 | 1,615 | 1,580 | 1,506 |
| Lost contact before assessment decision (from 1 April 2007) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,125 | 6,641 | 4,243 | 4,188 | 2,909 | 2,217 | 1,919 | 1,722 |
| Withdrew application before assessment decision (from 1 April 2007) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,424 | 3,053 | 3,520 | 3,604 | 2,442 | 1,886 | 1,812 | 1,443 |
| Ineligible for assistance (from 1 April 2007) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 289 | 297 | 260 | 304 | 139 | 112 | 84 | 111 |
| Total | 50,719 | 55,790 | 57,285 | 60,568 | 59,716 | 56,475 | 58,555 | 57,728 | 56,251 | 46,115 | 40,162 | 37,169 | 35,886 |

Table 1d: Trends in Assessment Decisions (Percentages): 2002-03 to 2014-15

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Homeless - priority unintentional | 48% | 46% | 44% | 45% | 45% | 47% | 50% | 56% | 57% | 62% | 68% | 72% | 73% |
| Homeless - priority intentional | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 5% |
| Homeless - non-priority | 18% | 18% | 15% | 15% | 14% | 13% | 10% | 10% | 8% | 6% | 3% | 0% | 0% |
| Potentially homeless - priority unintentional | 7% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 7% | 8% | 7% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| Potentially homeless - priority intentional | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Potentially homeless - non-priority | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Neither homeless nor potentially homeless | 9% | 8% | 9% | 9% | 8% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 7% | 6% | 5% | 5% | 4% |
| Lost contact or withdrew before assessment decision (pre- 1 April 2007) | 9% | 10% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Applicant resolved homelessness prior to assessment decision | 4% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| Lost contact before assessment decision (from 1 April 2007) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 11% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 5% |
| Withdrew application before assessment decision (from 1 April 2007) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 4% |
| Ineligible for assistance (from 1 April 2007) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

NB: In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households.

Table 2: Total applications by household type (Number): 1996-97 to 2014-15

| | 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 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Single person | 23,900 | 25,700 | 27,500 | 28,500 | 28,800 | 31,400 | 34,133 | 36,732 | 36,095 | 38,403 | 37,296 | 34,390 | 35,405 | 35,338 | 34,870 | 28,908 | 25,774 | 24,868 | 23,758 |
| Single parent | 12,000 | 12,100 | 12,000 | 12,200 | 11,500 | 11,800 | 11,630 | 12,587 | 13,566 | 14,288 | 14,066 | 13,820 | 13,885 | 13,800 | 13,108 | 10,932 | 9,087 | 7,730 | 7,460 |
| Couple without children | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 2,224 | 2,561 | 2,839 | 2,859 | 2,916 | 2,938 | 2,915 | 2,757 | 2,601 | 1,862 | 1,623 | 1,416 | 1,328 |
| Couple with children | 3,100 | 3,100 | 2,900 | 2,600 | 2,400 | 2,300 | 2,599 | 2,813 | 3,025 | 3,050 | 3,152 | 3,303 | 2,981 | 2,961 | 2,825 | 2,119 | 1,942 | 1,693 | 1,603 |
| Other household type | 500 | 600 | 400 | 400 | 600 | 1,000 | 1,536 | 1,923 | 1,868 | 2,062 | 2,124 | 2,802 | 2,496 | 2,364 | 2,242 | 1,731 | 1,625 | 1,527 | 1,615 |

Table 2a: Total applications by household type (Percentage): 1996-97 to 2014-15

| | 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 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Single person | 58 | 59 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 64 | 67 | 66 |
| Single parent | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 21 |
| Couple without children | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Couple with children | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Other household type | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |

Table 2b: Total applications by household type and gender (Number): 1996-97 to 2014-15

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Single person: male | 23,672 | 25,532 | 24,334 | 25,885 | 24,524 | 22,224 | 23,175 | 23,347 | 22,849 | 18,918 | 17,450 | 17,014 | 16,199 |
| Single person: female | 10,461 | 11,200 | 11,761 | 12,518 | 12,772 | 12,166 | 12,230 | 11,991 | 12,021 | 9,990 | 8,324 | 7,854 | 7,559 |
| Total single person | 34,133 | 36,732 | 36,095 | 38,403 | 37,296 | 34,390 | 35,405 | 35,338 | 34,870 | 28,908 | 25,774 | 24,868 | 23,758 |
| Single parent: male | 1,188 | 1,459 | 1,820 | 2,341 | 2,747 | 3,045 | 3,490 | 3,878 | 3,763 | 3,117 | 2,390 | 1,604 | 1,599 |
| Single parent: female | 10,442 | 11,128 | 11,746 | 11,947 | 11,319 | 10,775 | 10,395 | 9,922 | 9,345 | 7,815 | 6,697 | 6,126 | 5,861 |
| Total single parent | 11,630 | 12,587 | 13,566 | 14,288 | 14,066 | 13,820 | 13,885 | 13,800 | 13,108 | 10,932 | 9,087 | 7,730 | 7,460 |
| Couple without children | 2,224 | 2,561 | 2,839 | 2,859 | 2,916 | 2,938 | 2,915 | 2,757 | 2,601 | 1,862 | 1,623 | 1,416 | 1,328 |
| Couple with children | 2,599 | 2,813 | 3,025 | 3,050 | 3,152 | 3,303 | 2,981 | 2,961 | 2,825 | 2,119 | 1,942 | 1,693 | 1,603 |
| Other without children | 864 | 1,030 | 1,014 | 1,098 | 1,122 | 1,416 | 1,283 | 1,216 | 1,211 | 885 | 873 | 796 | 842 |
| Other with children | 672 | 893 | 854 | 964 | 1,002 | 1,386 | 1,213 | 1,148 | 1,031 | 846 | 752 | 731 | 773 |
| Total | 52,122 | 56,616 | 57,393 | 60,662 | 59,554 | 57,253 | 57,682 | 57,220 | 55,646 | 45,552 | 40,051 | 37,234 | 35,764 |

Table 2c: Total applications by household type and gender (Percentage): 1996-97 to 2014-15

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Single person: male | 45% | 45% | 42% | 43% | 41% | 39% | 40% | 41% | 41% | 42% | 44% | 46% | 45% |
| Single person: female | 20% | 20% | 20% | 21% | 21% | 21% | 21% | 21% | 22% | 22% | 21% | 21% | 21% |
| Total single person | 65% | 65% | 63% | 63% | 63% | 60% | 61% | 62% | 63% | 63% | 64% | 67% | 66% |
| Single parent: male | 2% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 6% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 4% | 4% |
| Single parent: female | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 19% | 19% | 18% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 16% | 16% |
| Total single parent | 22% | 22% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 23% | 21% | 21% |
| Couple without children | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| Couple with children | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 6% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 4% |
| Other without children | 2% | 2% | 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% | 2% | 2% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 2d: Number of applications by single person households by age and gender: 2014-15

| | 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 | 653 | 914 | 2,764 | 2,714 | 2,323 | 1,765 | 1,509 | 1,358 | 966 | 599 | 299 | 335 | 16,199 |
| Female | 809 | 798 | 1,549 | 959 | 750 | 498 | 482 | 515 | 489 | 332 | 171 | 207 | 7,559 |
| Total | 1,462 | 1,712 | 4,313 | 3,673 | 3,073 | 2,263 | 1,991 | 1,873 | 1,455 | 931 | 470 | 542 | 23,758 |

Table 3: Previous housing circumstances of applicants: 2013-14 and 2014-15

| | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Number | % of all applications | Number | % of all applications |
| All applicants | 37,234 | 100 | 35,764 | 100 |
| Owning or renting | 13,110 | 35 | 12,433 | 35 |
| Renting from Local Authority | 2,996 | 8 | 2,832 | 8 |
| Renting from housing association | 1,570 | 4 | 1,568 | 4 |
| Renting privately | 6,518 | 18 | 6,350 | 18 |
| In tied accommodation | 262 | 1 | 231 | 1 |
| Owner occupier | 1,764 | 5 | 1,452 | 4 |
| Living with relatives, friends or partners | 16,308 | 44 | 15,251 | 43 |
| Parental/family home/relatives | 9,251 | 25 | 8,713 | 24 |
| Friends/partners | 7,057 | 19 | 6,538 | 18 |
| From institutional accommodation | 3,256 | 9 | 3,350 | 9 |
| Armed services accommodation ¹ | 114 | 0 | 79 | 0 |
| Prison | 2,183 | 6 | 2,108 | 6 |
| Hospital | 282 | 1 | 284 | 1 |
| Childrens residential accommodation | 66 | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| Supported accommodation | 611 | 2 | 821 | 2 |
| From temporary accommodation | 1,324 | 4 | 1,392 | 4 |
| Hostel (unsupported) | 139 | 0 | 129 | 0 |
| Bed & Breakfast | 137 | 0 | 220 | 1 |
| Caravan/mobile home | 162 | 0 | 137 | 0 |
| Long-term roofless | 207 | 1 | 197 | 1 |
| Long-term "sofa-surfing" | 679 | 2 | 709 | 2 |
| Other | 3,236 | 9 | 3,338 | 9 |
| Other | 1,173 | 3 | 1,429 | 4 |
| Not Known/Refused | 1,755 | 5 | 1,360 | 4 |
| Own property - Shared ownership | 18 | 0 | 46 | 0 |
| Lodger | 190 | 1 | 368 | 1 |
| Shared - Private Rented Sector | 79 | 0 | 99 | 0 |
| Shared - Local Authority | 12 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Shared - RSL | 9 | 0 | 17 | 0 |

Table 4: Main reason for applying as homeless: 2013-14 and 2014-15

| | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Number | % of all applications | Number | % of all applications |
| All applications | 37,234 | 100 | 35,764 | 100 |
| <i>Reason accommodation is no longer available</i> | 11,473 | 31 | 11,456 | 32 |
| Termination of tenancy / mortgage due to rent arrears / default on payments | 2,324 | 6 | 1,984 | 6 |
| Other action by landlord resulting in the termination of the tenancy | 3,387 | 9 | 3,430 | 10 |
| Applicant terminated secure accommodation | 724 | 2 | 709 | 2 |
| Loss of service / tied accommodation | 261 | 1 | 230 | 1 |
| Discharge from prison / hospital / care / other institution | 2,467 | 7 | 2,403 | 7 |
| Emergency (fire, flood, storm, closing order, etc) | 193 | 1 | 190 | 1 |
| Forced division and sale of matrimonial home | 236 | 1 | 212 | 1 |
| Other reason for loss of accommodation | 1,881 | 5 | 2,298 | 6 |
| <i>Reason for having to leave accommodation/household</i> | 25,761 | 69 | 24,308 | 68 |
| Dispute within household: violent or abusive | 4,325 | 12 | 4,362 | 12 |
| Dispute within household / relationship breakdown: non-violent | 6,188 | 17 | 6,069 | 17 |
| Fleeing non-domestic violence | 930 | 3 | 1,048 | 3 |
| Harassment | 697 | 2 | 702 | 2 |
| Overcrowding | 478 | 1 | 412 | 1 |
| Asked to leave | 9,862 | 26 | 9,078 | 25 |
| Other reason for leaving accommodation / household | 3,281 | 9 | 2,637 | 7 |

Table 5a: Reasons for loss of accommodation for those who previously rented/owned their accommodation: 2013-14 to 2014-15

| | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | Number | <i>% of all applications from tenure</i> | Number | <i>% of all applications from tenure</i> |
| Rented from local authority | 2,996 | 100 | 2,832 | 100 |
| Rent arrears | 271 | 9 | 283 | 10 |
| Other action by landlord | 204 | 7 | 193 | 7 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 680 | 23 | 645 | 23 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 349 | 12 | 352 | 12 |
| Non-domestic violence/ harassment | 613 | 20 | 649 | 23 |
| Other reasons | 879 | 29 | 710 | 25 |
| Rented from housing association | 1,570 | 100 | 1,568 | 100 |
| Rent arrears | 214 | 14 | 227 | 14 |
| Other action by landlord | 157 | 10 | 143 | 9 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 335 | 21 | 336 | 21 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 215 | 14 | 230 | 15 |
| Non-domestic violence/ harassment | 322 | 21 | 331 | 21 |
| Other reasons | 327 | 21 | 301 | 19 |
| Rented privately (including tied accommodation) | 6,780 | 100 | 6,581 | 100 |
| Rent arrears | 910 | 13 | 860 | 13 |
| Other action by landlord | 2,818 | 42 | 2,844 | 43 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 655 | 10 | 639 | 10 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 455 | 7 | 431 | 7 |
| Non-domestic violence/ harassment | 313 | 5 | 307 | 5 |
| Other reasons | 1,629 | 24 | 1,500 | 23 |
| Owner occupied | 1,764 | 100 | 1,452 | 100 |
| Mortgage default | 513 | 29 | 331 | 23 |
| Forced division and sale of matrimonial home | 196 | 11 | 181 | 12 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 391 | 22 | 385 | 27 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 325 | 18 | 246 | 17 |
| Non-domestic violence/ harassment | 20 | 1 | 34 | 2 |
| Other reasons | 319 | 18 | 275 | 19 |

Table 5b: Reasons for presenting as homeless while living with parents/ relatives/ friends or partners: 2013-14 and 2014-15

| | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | |
|---|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| | Number | <i>% of all applications from each accommodation type</i> | Number | <i>% of all applications from each accommodation type</i> |
| From parents/ relatives | 9,251 | 100 | 8,713 | 100 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 650 | 7 | 657 | 8 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 2,084 | 23 | 2,076 | 24 |
| Asked to leave | 4,971 | 54 | 4,672 | 54 |
| Other reasons | 1,546 | 17 | 1,308 | 15 |
| From friends/ partners | 7,057 | 100 | 6,538 | 100 |
| Dispute within household - violent or abusive | 1,131 | 16 | 1,161 | 18 |
| Dispute within household - non-violent | 2,166 | 31 | 2,161 | 33 |
| Asked to leave | 2,789 | 40 | 2,373 | 36 |
| Other reasons | 971 | 14 | 843 | 13 |

Table 5c: Reason for applying as homeless for applicants from other backgrounds: 2013-14 and 2014-15

| | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|--|
| | Number | <i>% of all applications from other background</i> | Number | <i>% of all applications from other background</i> |
| From other background | 7,816 | 100 | 8,080 | 100 |
| From armed services accommodation | 114 | 0 | 79 | 0 |
| From prison | 2,183 | 6 | 2,108 | 6 |
| From hospital | 282 | 1 | 284 | 1 |
| From childrens residential and other supported accommodation | 677 | 0 | 879 | 0 |
| From temporary accommodation | 1,324 | 2 | 1,392 | 2 |
| Other reasons | 3,236 | 0 | 3,338 | 0 |

Table 5d and 5e: Reasons for failing to maintain accommodation: 2013-14 and 2014-15

| Reasons for failing to maintain accommodation | Table 5d | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 2013-14 | | | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | | | | 2014-15 |
| | Apr - Jun | Jul - Sep | Oct - Dec | Jan-Mar | | Apr - Jun | Jul - Sep | Oct - Dec | Jan-Mar | |
| Financial difficulties/ debt/ unemployment | 1,025 | 932 | 881 | 995 | 3,833 | 916 | 828 | 734 | 847 | 3,325 |
| Physical health reasons | 190 | 197 | 236 | 235 | 858 | 376 | 310 | 337 | 389 | 1,412 |
| Mental health reasons | 490 | 541 | 581 | 677 | 2,289 | 720 | 724 | 743 | 823 | 3,010 |
| Unmet need for support from housing/ social work/ health | 107 | 114 | 118 | 133 | 472 | 161 | 127 | 152 | 201 | 641 |
| Lack of support from friends/ family | 633 | 731 | 705 | 740 | 2,809 | 772 | 865 | 779 | 912 | 3,328 |
| Difficulties managing on own | 279 | 317 | 358 | 379 | 1,333 | 378 | 321 | 361 | 421 | 1,481 |
| Drug/ alcohol dependency | 648 | 625 | 658 | 665 | 2,596 | 731 | 694 | 707 | 667 | 2,799 |
| Criminal/ anti-social behaviour | 568 | 625 | 671 | 603 | 2,467 | 549 | 580 | 578 | 580 | 2,287 |
| Not to do with applicant household (e.g. landlord selling property, fire, circumstances of other persons sharing previous property, harassment by others etc | 2,305 | 2,185 | 1,937 | 2,258 | 8,685 | 1,935 | 1,857 | 1,687 | 2,188 | 7,667 |
| Refused | 49 | 58 | 51 | 111 | 269 | 126 | 146 | 116 | 92 | 480 |
| All applications completing this question | 4,714 | 4,636 | 4,327 | 4,848 | 18,525 | 4,624 | 4,605 | 4,262 | 5,020 | 18,511 |
| Total applications | 9,747 | 9,393 | 8,239 | 9,855 | 37,234 | 9,154 | 9,314 | 8,004 | 9,292 | 35,764 |
| Percentage completing this question | 48% | 49% | 53% | 49% | 50% | 51% | 49% | 53% | 54% | 52% |

Note:-

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

This question was answered for approximately 52% of applications in 2014-15, including refusals.

| Reasons for failing to maintain accommodation (as percentage of all applications completing this question) | Table 5e | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| | 2013-14 | | | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | | | | 2014-15 |
| | Apr - Jun | Jul - Sep | Oct - Dec | Jan-Mar | | Apr - Jun | Jul - Sep | Oct - Dec | Jan-Mar | |
| Financial difficulties/ debt/ unemployment | 22% | 20% | 20% | 21% | 21% | 20% | 18% | 17% | 17% | 18% |
| Physical health reasons | 4% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 8% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 8% |
| Mental health reasons | 10% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 12% | 16% | 16% | 17% | 16% | 16% |
| Unmet need for support from housing/ social work/ health services | 2% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 3% |
| Lack of support from friends/ family | 13% | 16% | 16% | 15% | 15% | 17% | 19% | 18% | 18% | 18% |
| Difficulties managing on own | 6% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 7% | 8% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 8% |
| Drug/ alcohol dependency | 14% | 13% | 15% | 14% | 14% | 16% | 15% | 17% | 13% | 15% |
| Criminal/ anti-social behaviour | 12% | 13% | 16% | 12% | 13% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 12% | 12% |
| Not to do with applicant household (e.g. landlord selling property, fire, circumstances of other persons sharing previous property, harassment by others etc | 49% | 47% | 45% | 47% | 47% | 42% | 40% | 40% | 44% | 41% |
| Refused | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 3% |

Table 6a: Homeless assessments by local authority area in each year: 2012-13 and 2014-15

| | 2012-13 | | | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|
| | All Homeless Number | Priority homeless Number | % | All Homeless Number | Priority homeless (Note 2) Number | % | All Homeless Number | Priority homeless (Note 2) Number | % |
| Scotland | 32,186 | 30,817 | 96 | 30,086 | - | - | 29,565 | - | - |
| Aberdeen City | 1,201 | 1,129 | 94 | 814 | - | - | 1,249 | - | - |
| Aberdeenshire | 1,071 | 1,031 | 96 | 1,020 | - | - | 992 | - | - |
| Angus | 701 | 701 | 100 | 617 | - | - | 597 | - | - |
| Argyll & Bute | 368 | 368 | 100 | 404 | - | - | 340 | - | - |
| Clackmannanshire | 365 | 352 | 96 | 363 | - | - | 354 | - | - |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 755 | 754 | 100 | 693 | - | - | 461 | - | - |
| Dundee City | 1,171 | 1,171 | 100 | 1,105 | - | - | 1,102 | - | - |
| East Ayrshire | 409 | 409 | 100 | 259 | - | - | 401 | - | - |
| East Dunbartonshire | 379 | 355 | 94 | 486 | - | - | 483 | - | - |
| East Lothian | 590 | 477 | 81 | 600 | - | - | 614 | - | - |
| East Renfrewshire | 232 | 232 | 100 | 301 | - | - | 303 | - | - |
| Edinburgh | 4,220 | 3,702 | 88 | 3,996 | - | - | 3,837 | - | - |
| Eilean Siar | 121 | 107 | 88 | 111 | - | - | 135 | - | - |
| Falkirk | 822 | 735 | 89 | 817 | - | - | 930 | - | - |
| Fife | 2,267 | 2,149 | 95 | 2,077 | - | - | 1,798 | - | - |
| Glasgow City | 5,955 | 5,921 | 99 | 4,983 | - | - | 4,988 | - | - |
| Highland | 889 | 844 | 95 | 958 | - | - | 961 | - | - |
| Inverclyde | 262 | 262 | 100 | 246 | - | - | 207 | - | - |
| Midlothian | 603 | 597 | 99 | 554 | - | - | 520 | - | - |
| Moray | 399 | 399 | 100 | 357 | - | - | 372 | - | - |
| North Ayrshire | 578 | 578 | 100 | 907 | - | - | 684 | - | - |
| North Lanarkshire | 1,705 | 1,491 | 87 | 1,446 | - | - | 1,467 | - | - |
| Orkney | 87 | 87 | 100 | 82 | - | - | 62 | - | - |
| Perth & Kinross | 751 | 751 | 100 | 710 | - | - | 680 | - | - |
| Renfrewshire | 840 | 840 | 100 | 737 | - | - | 683 | - | - |
| Scottish Borders | 496 | 496 | 100 | 561 | - | - | 532 | - | - |
| Shetland | 118 | 118 | 100 | 111 | - | - | 127 | - | - |
| South Ayrshire | 652 | 652 | 100 | 577 | - | - | 598 | - | - |
| South Lanarkshire | 1,772 | 1,702 | 96 | 1,815 | - | - | 1,621 | - | - |
| Stirling | 321 | 321 | 100 | 307 | - | - | 361 | - | - |
| West Dunbartonshire | 1,010 | 1,010 | 100 | 1,013 | - | - | 1,021 | - | - |
| West Lothian | 1,076 | 1,076 | 100 | 1,059 | - | - | 1,085 | - | - |

Note 1:- All homeless and priority homeless assessment decisions include households assessed as threatened with homelessness.

Note 2:- In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households.

Table 6b: Homeless assessments by local authority area in each quarter: percentage of homeless assessed as priority homeless: 2012-13 and 2014-15

| | 2012-13 | | | | 2013-14 | | | | 2014-15 | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 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 | 94 | 94 | 96 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Aberdeen City | 91 | 91 | 95 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Aberdeenshire | 93 | 93 | 99 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Angus | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Argyll & Bute | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clackmannanshire | 94 | 94 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 100 | 99 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dundee City | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Ayrshire | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Dunbartonshire | 89 | 92 | 95 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Lothian | 75 | 75 | 77 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Renfrewshire | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Edinburgh | 83 | 82 | 87 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Eilean Siar | 88 | 78 | 91 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Falkirk | 86 | 78 | 94 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fife | 90 | 92 | 97 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Glasgow City | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Highland | 94 | 92 | 94 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inverclyde | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Midlothian | 97 | 99 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Moray | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Ayrshire | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Lanarkshire | 81 | 85 | 85 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Orkney | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Perth & Kinross | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Renfrewshire | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scottish Borders | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shetland | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Ayrshire | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Lanarkshire | 93 | 91 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stirling | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Dunbartonshire | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Lothian | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Table 6c: Assessment decision by main reason for application: Scotland: 2013-14 and 2014-15

| | 2013-14 | | | | 2014-15 | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Homeless (Note 2) | Assessed as not homeless | Lost contact, withdrew etc | All assessments | Homeless (Note 2) | Assessed as not homeless | Lost contact, withdrew etc | All assessments |
| All reasons | 30,086 | 1,688 | 5,395 | 37,169 | 29,565 | 1,539 | 4,782 | 35,886 |
| Termination of tenancy / mortgage due to rent arrears / default on payments | 1,850 | 134 | 307 | 2,291 | 1,652 | 83 | 260 | 1,995 |
| Applicant terminated secure accommodation | 591 | 39 | 87 | 717 | 587 | 23 | 93 | 703 |
| Loss of service / tied accommodation | 225 | 9 | 27 | 261 | 194 | 8 | 27 | 229 |
| Discharge from prison / hospital / care / other institution | 2,148 | 40 | 258 | 2,446 | 2,138 | 32 | 249 | 2,419 |
| Emergency (fire, flood, storm, closing order from Environmental Health etc.) | 128 | 32 | 39 | 199 | 112 | 31 | 46 | 189 |
| Forced division and sale of matrimonial home | 198 | 15 | 22 | 235 | 186 | 7 | 21 | 214 |
| Other reason for loss of accommodation | 1,577 | 80 | 218 | 1,875 | 2,038 | 63 | 192 | 2,293 |
| Dispute within household: violent or abusive | 3,623 | 116 | 623 | 4,362 | 3,696 | 110 | 542 | 4,348 |
| Dispute within household / relationship breakdown: non-violent | 4,981 | 215 | 970 | 6,166 | 4,926 | 231 | 912 | 6,069 |
| Fleeing non-domestic violence | 705 | 110 | 123 | 938 | 737 | 138 | 157 | 1,032 |
| Harassment | 527 | 107 | 59 | 693 | 473 | 131 | 79 | 683 |
| Overcrowding | 388 | 23 | 58 | 469 | 359 | 18 | 37 | 414 |
| Asked to leave | 7,733 | 388 | 1,741 | 9,862 | 7,357 | 352 | 1,465 | 9,174 |
| Other reason for leaving accommodation / household | 2,446 | 243 | 621 | 3,310 | 2,067 | 169 | 428 | 2,664 |
| Other action by landlord resulting in the termination of the tenancy | 2,966 | 137 | 242 | 3,345 | 3,043 | 143 | 274 | 3,460 |

Note 1:- All homeless and priority homeless assessment decisions include households assessed as threatened with homelessness.

Note 2:- In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households.

Table 6d: Assessment decision by applicant household type - Scotland: 2013-14 and 2014-15

| | 2013-14 | | | | 2014-15 | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Homeless (Note 2) | Assessed as not homeless | Lost contact, withdrew etc | All Assessments | Homeless (Note 2) | Assessed as not homeless | Lost contact, withdrew etc | All assessments |
| All | 30,086 | 1,688 | 5,395 | 37,169 | 29,565 | 1,539 | 4,782 | 35,886 |
| Single Person: male | 13,456 | 721 | 2,827 | 17,004 | 13,127 | 617 | 2,471 | 16,215 |
| Single Parent: male | 1,355 | 83 | 173 | 1,611 | 1,382 | 68 | 160 | 1,610 |
| Single Person: female | 6,256 | 337 | 1,191 | 7,784 | 6,225 | 321 | 1,082 | 7,628 |
| Single Parent: female | 5,173 | 284 | 647 | 6,104 | 5,045 | 239 | 614 | 5,898 |
| Couple | 1,165 | 65 | 195 | 1,425 | 1,108 | 72 | 160 | 1,340 |
| Couple with Children | 1,432 | 96 | 168 | 1,696 | 1,352 | 103 | 134 | 1,589 |
| Other | 1,249 | 102 | 194 | 1,545 | 1,326 | 119 | 161 | 1,606 |

Note 1:- All homeless and priority homeless assessment decisions include households assessed as threatened with homelessness.

Note 2:- In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households.

Table 7: Homeless households by type of support need identified: Number and percentage of applications assessed in 2014-15

| | All applications assessed in the period | With 1 or more support need identified | Support needed for:- | | | | | Basic housing management/ independent living skills |
|---|---|--|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | | Mental health | Learning disability | Physical disability | Medical condition | Drug or alcohol dependency | |
| Homeless or potentially homeless (Note 2) | 29,565 | 11,318 | 4,234 | 584 | 1,113 | 2,144 | 3,298 | 5,463 |
| Homeless or potentially homeless non-priority | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total all homeless or potentially homeless | 29,565 | 11,318 | 4,234 | 584 | 1,113 | 2,144 | 3,298 | 5,463 |
| <i>% of those with support needs</i> | | 100 | 37 | 5 | 10 | 19 | 29 | 48 |
| <i>% of homeless assessments</i> | | 38 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 18 |

Note 1:- More than one support need can be identified in each application.

Note 2:- In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households.

Table 8a: Final rehousing outcomes for applicants assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness: Scotland: 2002-03 to 2014-15

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| All final outcomes | 30,018 | 33,624 | 31,603 | 34,725 | 33,923 | 31,795 | 34,245 | 36,630 | 35,415 | 32,414 | 28,429 | 25,526 | 24,501 |
| Social Rented | 11,685 | 13,935 | 15,741 | 17,545 | 17,647 | 17,621 | 19,628 | 21,318 | 20,833 | 19,919 | 18,439 | 16,988 | 16,537 |
| Local Authority tenancy | 10,197 | 9,794 | 10,533 | 11,542 | 11,751 | 11,205 | 12,323 | 13,021 | 12,666 | 12,278 | 11,604 | 10,942 | 10,646 |
| Housing Association tenancy | 1,488 | 4,141 | 5,208 | 6,003 | 5,896 | 6,416 | 7,305 | 8,297 | 8,167 | 7,641 | 6,835 | 6,046 | 5,891 |
| Private Rented | 597 | 1,042 | 1,246 | 1,702 | 2,152 | 2,240 | 2,719 | 2,708 | 2,576 | 2,491 | 2,177 | 2,036 | 1,995 |
| Private rented tenancy | 597 | 1,042 | 1,246 | 1,702 | 2,152 | 2,240 | 2,719 | 2,708 | 2,576 | 2,491 | 2,177 | 2,036 | 1,995 |
| Temporary | 4,835 | 4,668 | 1,593 | 1,885 | 1,543 | 800 | 641 | 664 | 605 | 642 | 440 | 424 | 512 |
| Hostel | 4,547 | 4,320 | 1,372 | 1,593 | 1,340 | 776 | 611 | 633 | 579 | 607 | 424 | 401 | 482 |
| Bed and Breakfast | 288 | 348 | 221 | 292 | 203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Women's Refuge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 31 | 26 | 35 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| Other (known) | 6,571 | 6,807 | 6,938 | 8,053 | 8,085 | 7,462 | 7,840 | 8,525 | 8,349 | 6,836 | 5,511 | 4,789 | 4,241 |
| Residential care, nursing home, supported accommodation | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 119 | 186 | 207 | 159 | 120 | 108 | 75 | 33 |
| Tenancy with voluntary organisation | 81 | 85 | 90 | 136 | 183 | 176 | 171 | 146 | 138 | 77 | 56 | 61 | 29 |
| Returned to previous/ present accommodation | 3,050 | 2,998 | 3,222 | 3,180 | 2,683 | 2,812 | 2,979 | 2,965 | 2,708 | 2,191 | 1,698 | 1,218 | 1,206 |
| Moved in with friends/ relatives | 2,242 | 2,279 | 1,991 | 2,590 | 2,941 | 2,845 | 2,750 | 3,135 | 3,038 | 2,342 | 1,843 | 1,423 | 1,238 |
| Home ownership - Bought own home via other means | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 25 |
| Supported accommodation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 135 |
| Sheltered accommodation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| Shared Property - Private Rented Sector | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Lodger | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 18 |
| Prison | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 265 | 469 |
| Hospital | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 22 |
| Other (known) | 1,198 | 1,445 | 1,634 | 2,146 | 2,272 | 1,510 | 1,754 | 2,072 | 2,306 | 2,106 | 1,806 | 1,621 | 1,050 |
| Other (unknown) | 6,330 | 7,172 | 6,085 | 5,540 | 4,488 | 3,672 | 3,417 | 3,415 | 3,052 | 2,526 | 1,862 | 1,289 | 1,216 |
| Other (unknown) | 6,330 | 7,172 | 6,085 | 5,540 | 4,488 | 3,672 | 3,417 | 3,415 | 3,052 | 2,526 | 1,862 | 1,289 | 1,216 |

Note 1: Only includes cases where contact was maintained until duty discharge.

Note 2: Includes cases assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, but excludes all other cases.

Table 8b: Final rehousing outcomes in 2014-15 for applicants with whom contact was maintained until case closure: Scotland

| | Priority homeless (Note 3) Number | Non-priority homeless (Note 3) Number | Assessed as not homeless Number | Total Number |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| All final outcomes | 24,488 | 13 | 1,239 | 25,740 |
| Social Rented | 16,533 | 4 | 130 | 16,667 |
| Local Authority tenancy | 10,643 | 3 | 66 | 10,712 |
| Housing Association tenancy | 5,890 | 1 | 64 | 5,955 |
| Private Rented Private rented tenancy | 1,991 | 4 | 59 | 2,054 |
| Total Settled Accommodation | 18,524 | 8 | 189 | 18,721 |
| Temporary | 512 | 0 | 6 | 518 |
| Hostel | 482 | 0 | 3 | 485 |
| Women's Refuge | 30 | 0 | 3 | 33 |
| Other (known) | 4,237 | 4 | 947 | 5,188 |
| Residential care, nursing home, supported accommodation | 33 | 0 | 4 | 37 |
| Tenancy with voluntary organisation | 29 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Returned to previous/ present accommodation | 1,204 | 2 | 692 | 1,898 |
| Moved in with friends/ relatives | 1,237 | 1 | 126 | 1,364 |
| Home ownership - Bought own home via other means | 25 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Supported accommodation | 135 | 0 | 2 | 137 |
| Sheltered accommodation | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Shared Property - Private Rented Sector | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Lodger | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Prison | 469 | 0 | 19 | 488 |
| Hospital | 22 | 0 | 1 | 23 |
| Other (known) | 1,049 | 1 | 103 | 1,153 |
| Other (unknown) Other (unknown) | 1,215 | 1 | 97 | 1,313 |

Note 1:- Only includes cases where contact was maintained until duty discharge.

Note 2:- Includes cases assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, and also those assessed as not homeless.

Note 3:- In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households. This table is based on the closure date. Some cases may have been assessed as priority need prior to 31st December 2012 but have only had their final rehousing outcome in 2013-14. Hence, cases assessed after this date will include all cases assessed as unintentionally homeless or unintentionally threatened with homelessness.

Table 8c: Action taken by local authorities for applicants assessed as homeless (priority or non-priority), by year of case closure (Number): 2013-14 to 2014-15

| | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Priority homeless Number | Non-priority homeless Number | All homeless | Priority homeless (Note 3) Number | Non-priority homeless (Note 3) Number | All homeless |
| Action taken by local authority | | | | | | |
| Social rented tenancy offered: accepted | 15,891 | 17 | 15,908 | 15,647 | 4 | 15,651 |
| Social rented tenancy offered: not accepted | 1,717 | 1 | 1,718 | 1,494 | 1 | 1,495 |
| Social rented tenancy offered | 17,608 | 18 | 17,626 | 17,141 | 5 | 17,146 |
| Private tenancy offered: accepted | 1,283 | 0 | 1,283 | 1,182 | 0 | 1,182 |
| Private tenancy offered: not accepted | 21 | 1 | 22 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Private tenancy offered | 1,304 | 1 | 1,305 | 1,194 | 0 | 1,194 |
| Temporary accommodation offered: accepted | 1,431 | 21 | 1,452 | 1,602 | 5 | 1,607 |
| Temporary accommodation offered: not accepted | 335 | 0 | 335 | 355 | 0 | 355 |
| Temporary accommodation offered | 1,766 | 21 | 1,787 | 1,957 | 5 | 1,962 |
| Referred to other LA | 187 | 0 | 187 | 203 | 0 | 203 |
| Advice and assistance | 757 | 3 | 760 | 510 | 3 | 513 |
| Other | 3,860 | 1 | 3,861 | 3,483 | 0 | 3,483 |
| Total | 25,482 | 44 | 25,526 | 24,488 | 13 | 24,501 |

Note 1:- Priority and non-priority homeless include applicants assessed as threatened with homelessness.

Note 2:- This table includes cases closed which had been assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, and where contact had been maintained to duty discharge.

Note 3:- In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households. This table is based on the closure date. Some cases may have been assessed as priority need prior to 31st December 2012 but have only had their final rehousing outcome in 2013-14. Hence, cases assessed after this date will include all cases assessed as unintentionally homeless or unintentionally threatened with homelessness.

Table 8d: Action taken by local authorities for applicants assessed as homeless (priority or non-priority), by year of case closure (Percentage): 2013-14 to 2014-15

| | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Priority homeless Number | Non-priority homeless Number | All homeless | Priority homeless (Note 3) Number | Non-priority homeless (Note 3) Number | All homeless |
| Action taken by local authority | | | | | | |
| Social rented tenancy offered: accepted | 62% | 39% | 62% | 64% | 31% | 64% |
| Social rented tenancy offered: not accepted | 7% | 2% | 7% | 6% | 8% | 6% |
| Social rented tenancy offered | 69% | 41% | 69% | 70% | 38% | 70% |
| Private tenancy offered: accepted | 5% | 0% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 5% |
| Private tenancy offered: not accepted | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Private tenancy offered | 5% | 2% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 5% |
| Temporary accommodation offered: accepted | 6% | 48% | 6% | 7% | 38% | 7% |
| Temporary accommodation offered: not accepted | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Temporary accommodation offered | 7% | 48% | 7% | 8% | 38% | 8% |
| Referred to other LA | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Advice and assistance | 3% | 7% | 3% | 2% | 23% | 2% |
| Other | 15% | 2% | 15% | 14% | 0% | 14% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Note 1:- Priority and non-priority homeless include applicants assessed as threatened with homelessness.

Note 2:- This table includes cases closed which had been assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, and where contact had been maintained to duty discharge.

Note 3:- In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households. This table is based on the closure date. Some cases may have been assessed as priority need prior to 31st December 2012 but have only had their final rehousing outcome in 2013-14. Hence, cases assessed after this date will include all cases assessed as unintentionally homeless of unintentionally threatened with homelessness.

Table 9a: All applications closed by whether contact was maintained: Scotland: 2002-03 to 2014-15

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| All cases closed | 46,055 | 51,643 | 54,795 | 59,155 | 58,283 | 53,848 | 57,542 | 56,375 | 55,497 | 48,079 | 40,926 | 36,755 | 34,586 |
| Contact maintained throughout | 34,038 | 37,739 | 36,149 | 39,398 | 38,448 | 35,405 | 37,928 | 39,780 | 38,746 | 35,301 | 30,446 | 26,949 | 25,740 |
| Contact lost before assessment (Note 1) | 4,395 | 5,412 | 6,990 | 7,619 | 7,595 | 6,078 | 6,686 | 4,315 | 4,212 | 2,928 | 2,203 | 1,930 | 1,687 |
| Contact lost after assessment | 5,606 | 5,366 | 7,993 | 7,980 | 7,917 | 7,309 | 6,921 | 5,809 | 6,019 | 5,379 | 4,689 | 4,528 | 4,193 |
| Application withdrawn before assessment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,342 | 3,043 | 3,513 | 3,630 | 2,432 | 1,882 | 1,767 | 1,394 |
| Applicant ineligible for assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 267 | 298 | 264 | 303 | 142 | 114 | 85 | 82 |
| Homelessness resolved prior to assessment | 2,016 | 3,126 | 3,663 | 4,158 | 4,323 | 2,447 | 2,666 | 2,694 | 2,587 | 1,897 | 1,592 | 1,496 | 1,490 |

| | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | Number | 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 | 100 | 100 |
| Contact maintained throughout | 74 | 73 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 71 | 70 | 73 | 74 | 73 | 74 |
| Contact lost before assessment (Note 1) | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Contact lost after assessment | 12 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Application withdrawn before assessment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Applicant ineligible for assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Homelessness resolved prior to assessment | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

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

Table 9b: Applicants assessed as homeless with whom contact was lost after assessment, by year of case closure: 2002-03 to 2014-15

| | Priority homeless or threatened | | | Non-priority homeless or threatened | | | All homeless | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|--------------|--------------|------|
| | All priority homeless (Note 2) | Contact lost | | All non-priority homeless | Contact lost | | All homeless | Contact lost | |
| | Number | Number | % | Number | Number | % | Number | Number | % |
| 2002-03 | 25,072 | 4,259 | 17.0 | 10,140 | 935 | 9.2 | 35,212 | 5,194 | 14.8 |
| 2003-04 | 27,854 | 3,957 | 14.2 | 10,821 | 1,094 | 10.1 | 38,675 | 5,051 | 13.1 |
| 2004-05 | 29,007 | 5,951 | 20.5 | 10,175 | 1,628 | 16.0 | 39,182 | 7,579 | 19.3 |
| 2005-06 | 31,684 | 5,962 | 18.8 | 10,613 | 1,610 | 15.2 | 42,297 | 7,572 | 17.9 |
| 2006-07 | 31,454 | 5,906 | 18.8 | 9,953 | 1,578 | 15.9 | 41,407 | 7,484 | 18.1 |
| 2007-08 | 30,355 | 5,658 | 18.6 | 8,433 | 1,335 | 15.8 | 38,788 | 6,993 | 18.0 |
| 2008-09 | 33,689 | 5,516 | 16.4 | 7,162 | 1,090 | 15.2 | 40,851 | 6,606 | 16.2 |
| 2009-10 | 35,729 | 4,888 | 13.7 | 6,461 | 672 | 10.4 | 42,190 | 5,560 | 13.2 |
| 2010-11 | 35,747 | 5,180 | 14.5 | 5,381 | 533 | 9.9 | 41,128 | 5,713 | 13.9 |
| 2011-12 | 34,271 | 4,848 | 14.1 | 3,343 | 352 | 10.5 | 37,614 | 5,200 | 13.8 |
| 2012-13 | 31,254 | 4,341 | 13.9 | 1,704 | 188 | 11.0 | 32,958 | 4,529 | 13.7 |
| 2013-14 | 29,828 | 4,346 | 14.6 | 58 | 14 | 24.1 | 29,886 | 4,360 | 14.6 |
| 2014-15 | 28,513 | 4,025 | 14.1 | 15 | 2 | 13.3 | 28,528 | 4,027 | 14.1 |

Note 1:- Priority and non-priority homeless include applicants assessed as threatened with homelessness.

Note 2:- In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households. This table is based on the closure date. Some cases may have been assessed as priority need prior to 31st December 2012 but have only had their final rehousing outcome in 2013-14. Hence, cases assessed after this date will include all cases assessed as unintentionally homeless or unintentionally threatened with homelessness.

Table 10: Types of accommodation occupied during application by year of case closure: Scotland: 2013-14 to 2014-15

| | 2013-14 | | | | | 2014-15 | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | Priority homeless Number of cases | Non-priority homeless Number of cases | Assessed as not homeless Number of cases | Lost contact, withdrew Number of cases | All assessments Number of cases | Priority homeless (Note 1) Number of cases | Non-priority homeless Number of cases | Assessed as not homeless Number of cases | Lost contact, withdrew Number of cases | All assessments Number of cases |
| All cases closed | 29,828 | 58 | 1,591 | 5,278 | 36,755 | 28,513 | 15 | 1,405 | 4,653 | 34,586 |
| No information supplied on types of accommodation occupied | 5,882 | 7 | 284 | 1,248 | 7,421 | 5,657 | 2 | 292 | 1,113 | 7,064 |
| Accommodation arranged by the applicant only | 7,041 | 5 | 896 | 2,337 | 10,279 | 5,839 | 3 | 676 | 1,960 | 8,478 |
| Temporary accommodation provided by the local authority | 14,630 | 39 | 313 | 1,416 | 16,398 | 14,978 | 8 | 359 | 1,335 | 16,680 |
| Both accommodation arranged by the applicant and temporary accommodation arranged by the local authority | 2,275 | 7 | 98 | 277 | 2,657 | 2,039 | 2 | 78 | 245 | 2,364 |

Note 1:- In November 2012 the Scottish Parliament approved the Homelessness (Abolition of Priority Need Test) (Scotland) Order 2012. This meets the homelessness commitment and ensures that from 31st December 2012 onwards, local authorities no longer apply the priority need test to homeless households. This table is based on the closure date. Some cases may have been assessed as priority need prior to 31st December 2012 but have only had their final rehousing outcome in 2013-14. Hence, cases assessed after this date will include all cases assessed as unintentionally homeless or unintentionally threatened with homelessness.

Table 11: Unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness: 2014-15

| | Jul - Sep 2014 | | | Oct - Dec 2014 | | | Jan - Mar 2015 | | | Apr 2014 to Mar 2015 | | | April 2014 to March 2015 | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | Closed this quarter (Note 1) (A1) | Assessed under the Housing Support regulations (note 2) (B1) | Support provided under the Housing Support regulations (note 3) (C1) | Closed this quarter (Note 1) (A2) | Assessed under the Housing Support regulations (note 2) (B2) | Support provided under the Housing Support regulations (note 3) (C2) | Closed this quarter (Note 1) (A3) | Assessed under the Housing Support regulations (note 2) (B3) | Support provided under the Housing Support regulations (note 3) (C3) | Closed (Note 1) (A1+A2+A3) (A) | Assessed under the Housing Support regulations (note 2) (B1+B2+B3) (B) | Support provided under the Housing Support regulations (note 3) (C1+C2+C3) (C) | Proportion of those closed who were assessed (B/A) | Proportion of those assessed who had support provided (C/B) |
| Scotland | 6,775 | 3,038 | 1,729 | 6,971 | 3,472 | 1,946 | 6,683 | 4,330 | 1,937 | 26,933 | 15,422 | 7,547 | 57% | 49% |
| Aberdeen City | 160 | 96 | 91 | 196 | 116 | 100 | 183 | 134 | 105 | 745 | 495 | 357 | 66% | 72% |
| Aberdeenshire | 223 | 53 | 51 | 218 | 39 | 35 | 206 | 45 | 37 | 837 | 172 | 153 | 21% | 89% |
| Angus | 112 | 77 | 4 | 131 | 104 | 12 | 138 | 117 | 17 | 495 | 409 | 44 | 83% | 11% |
| Argyll & Bute | 15 | 6 | 4 | 96 | 28 | 23 | 89 | 87 | 22 | 308 | 226 | 81 | 73% | 36% |
| Clackmannanshire | 83 | 11 | 9 | 88 | 15 | 11 | 84 | 29 | 22 | 312 | 77 | 56 | 25% | 73% |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 154 | 138 | 72 | 130 | 114 | 48 | 103 | 93 | 41 | 479 | 425 | 201 | 89% | 47% |
| Dundee City | 324 | 107 | 79 | 338 | 124 | 75 | 270 | 141 | 68 | 1,293 | 593 | 299 | 46% | 50% |
| East Ayrshire | 51 | 50 | 50 | 75 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 69 | 67 | 287 | 278 | 273 | 97% | 98% |
| East Dunbartonshire | 83 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 3 | 0 | 369 | 3 | 0 | 1% | 0% |
| East Lothian | 99 | 5 | 4 | 112 | 7 | 5 | 105 | 46 | 19 | 418 | 149 | 40 | 36% | 27% |
| East Renfrewshire | 65 | 37 | 34 | 80 | 53 | 50 | 64 | 50 | 32 | 279 | 209 | 156 | 75% | 75% |
| Edinburgh | 981 | 980 | 169 | 966 | 966 | 156 | 964 | 964 | 176 | 3,718 | 3,716 | 623 | 100% | 17% |
| Eilean Siar | 22 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 4 | 3 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 108 | 20 | 18 | 19% | 90% |
| Falkirk | 179 | 16 | 12 | 69 | 19 | 14 | 214 | 107 | 39 | 660 | 291 | 132 | 44% | 45% |
| Fife | 487 | 29 | 9 | 357 | 36 | 9 | 444 | 182 | 7 | 1,726 | 507 | 38 | 29% | 7% |
| Glasgow City | 1,150 | 521 | 439 | 1,219 | 643 | 540 | 1,194 | 918 | 485 | 4,704 | 2,996 | 1,985 | 64% | 66% |
| Highland | 231 | 4 | 0 | 251 | 18 | 6 | 179 | 18 | 5 | 839 | 55 | 14 | 7% | 25% |
| Inverclyde | 63 | 34 | 33 | 54 | 28 | 24 | 41 | 36 | 25 | 224 | 157 | 131 | 70% | 83% |
| Midlothian | 105 | 59 | 59 | 72 | 57 | 57 | 128 | 91 | 84 | 418 | 278 | 265 | 67% | 95% |
| Moray | 74 | 39 | 33 | 56 | 27 | 22 | 69 | 46 | 35 | 273 | 162 | 122 | 59% | 75% |
| North Ayrshire | 175 | 118 | 104 | 249 | 190 | 188 | 164 | 124 | 124 | 743 | 561 | 525 | 76% | 94% |
| North Lanarkshire | 297 | 231 | 118 | 343 | 271 | 123 | 361 | 277 | 130 | 1,351 | 1,070 | 498 | 79% | 47% |
| Orkney | 19 | 7 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 68 | 40 | 22 | 59% | 55% |
| Perth & Kinross | 156 | 108 | 104 | 223 | 173 | 156 | 161 | 124 | 110 | 732 | 575 | 520 | 79% | 90% |
| Renfrewshire | 179 | 40 | 34 | 174 | 41 | 27 | 166 | 94 | 38 | 698 | 333 | 146 | 48% | 44% |
| Scottish Borders | 153 | 42 | 37 | 139 | 30 | 11 | 99 | 25 | 18 | 495 | 131 | 85 | 26% | 65% |
| Shetland | 27 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 12 | 3 | 96 | 19 | 3 | 20% | 16% |
| South Ayrshire | 128 | 0 | 0 | 151 | 1 | 1 | 63 | 51 | 48 | 343 | 52 | 49 | 15% | 94% |
| South Lanarkshire | 385 | 98 | 98 | 399 | 102 | 101 | 393 | 150 | 106 | 1,613 | 526 | 432 | 33% | 82% |
| Stirling | 85 | 20 | 18 | 97 | 25 | 15 | 80 | 47 | 22 | 332 | 137 | 76 | 41% | 55% |
| West Dunbartonshire | 235 | 48 | 29 | 263 | 58 | 32 | 206 | 85 | 17 | 925 | 303 | 103 | 33% | 34% |
| West Lothian | 275 | 61 | 25 | 266 | 105 | 24 | 260 | 154 | 27 | 1,045 | 457 | 100 | 44% | 22% |

Note 1: These are cases assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness and closed during the quarter.

Note 2: The duty to assess the need for housing support is relevant to every applicant assessed by the local authority as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness and who the local authority has reason to believe would benefit from housing support services as prescribed in regulations (see paragraph 12, Part 1 of the following guidance). <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/06/3279/2>

Note 3: The number of cases where housing support was provided following an assessment under the Housing Support Services (Homelessness)(Scotland) Regulations 2012.

Table 12: Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type: 31 March 1995 to 31 March 2015

| | | 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 |
| 2014 | as at 31 March | 6,405 | 1,813 | 1,125 | 938 | 10,281 | 2,479 | 24 |
| 2015 | as at 31 March | 6,482 | 1,742 | 1,085 | 1,179 | 10,488 | 2,662 | 25 |

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.

Table 13: Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type: 31 March 2014 to 31 March 2015

| 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 |
| 2014 as at 31 March | 6,405 | 62 | 1,813 | 18 | 1,125 | 11 | 938 | 9 | 10,281 | 100 |
| 2015 as at 31 March | 6,482 | 62 | 1,742 | 17 | 1,085 | 10 | 1,179 | 11 | 10,488 | 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 |
| 2014 as at 31 March | 2,154 | 87 | 58 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 256 | 10 | 2,479 | 100 |
| 2015 as at 31 March | 2,340 | 88 | 42 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 266 | 10 | 2,662 | 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 |
| 2014 as at 31 March | 3,658 | 88 | 94 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 382 | 9 | 4,153 | 100 |
| 2015 as at 31 March | 4,025 | 88 | 64 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 439 | 10 | 4,555 | 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.

Table 14: Households in temporary accommodation by local authority area: 31 March 2014 to 31 March 2015

| | Households in temporary accommodation | | | | | | Households with children in temporary accommodation | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | Number | | | | | Percentage of all households | Number | | | | | Percentage of all households with children |
| | 31-Mar-14 | 30-Jun-14 | 30-Sep-14 | 31-Dec-14 | 31-Mar-15 | | 31-Mar-14 | 30-Jun-14 | 30-Sep-14 | 31-Dec-14 | 31-Mar-15 | |
| Scotland | 10,281 | 10,194 | 10,328 | 10,218 | 10,488 | 0.43 | 2,479 | 2,533 | 2,726 | 2,491 | 2,662 | 0.46 |
| Aberdeen City | 362 | 355 | 371 | 392 | 456 | 0.41 | 54 | 40 | 54 | 74 | 79 | 0.37 |
| Aberdeenshire | 398 | 394 | 421 | 364 | 419 | 0.38 | 151 | 156 | 150 | 138 | 147 | 0.52 |
| Angus | 126 | 116 | 117 | 98 | 122 | 0.24 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0.06 |
| Argyll & Bute | 129 | 138 | 133 | 125 | 131 | 0.31 | 38 | 41 | 42 | 30 | 39 | 0.46 |
| Clackmannanshire | 133 | 138 | 121 | 128 | 119 | 0.50 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 0.18 |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 274 | 286 | 247 | 254 | 273 | 0.39 | 43 | 57 | 48 | 41 | 43 | 0.29 |
| Dundee City | 285 | 278 | 265 | 274 | 279 | 0.39 | 49 | 43 | 43 | 48 | 46 | 0.28 |
| East Ayrshire | 40 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 31 | 0.06 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0.02 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 144 | 153 | 173 | 149 | 153 | 0.35 | 33 | 39 | 47 | 41 | 45 | 0.40 |
| East Lothian | 319 | 339 | 357 | 351 | 366 | 0.81 | 87 | 94 | 101 | 100 | 107 | 0.91 |
| East Renfrewshire | 41 | 53 | 46 | 38 | 50 | 0.14 | 9 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 0.11 |
| Edinburgh, City of | 972 | 965 | 977 | 970 | 943 | 0.40 | 224 | 225 | 339 | 233 | 254 | 0.54 |
| Eilean Siar | 75 | 72 | 66 | 69 | 71 | 0.57 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 0.57 |
| Falkirk | 288 | 241 | 261 | 224 | 334 | 0.47 | 68 | 51 | 63 | 57 | 49 | 0.27 |
| Fife | 565 | 549 | 568 | 533 | 525 | 0.31 | 150 | 167 | 161 | 149 | 156 | 0.38 |
| Glasgow City ¹ | 1,738 | 1,710 | 1,677 | 1,753 | 1,831 | 0.62 | 537 | 556 | 578 | 575 | 608 | 0.87 |
| Highland | 458 | 441 | 588 | 586 | 626 | 0.59 | 81 | 90 | 102 | 105 | 101 | 0.43 |
| Inverclyde | 72 | 66 | 67 | 63 | 56 | 0.15 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 0.09 |
| Midlothian | 514 | 506 | 505 | 519 | 491 | 1.34 | 152 | 152 | 144 | 152 | 149 | 1.53 |
| Moray | 133 | 138 | 144 | 134 | 145 | 0.36 | 37 | 35 | 38 | 43 | 46 | 0.52 |
| North Ayrshire | 196 | 197 | 180 | 170 | 186 | 0.30 | 34 | 9 | 14 | 26 | 26 | 0.18 |
| North Lanarkshire | 555 | 568 | 575 | 563 | 474 | 0.32 | 120 | 128 | 151 | 41 | 117 | 0.30 |
| Orkney | 37 | 31 | 28 | 24 | 27 | 0.28 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0.24 |
| Perth & Kinross | 334 | 323 | 298 | 327 | 333 | 0.48 | 75 | 82 | 62 | 58 | 51 | 0.33 |
| Renfrewshire | 179 | 176 | 185 | 172 | 176 | 0.22 | 15 | 17 | 24 | 18 | 15 | 0.08 |
| Scottish Borders | 94 | 84 | 87 | 83 | 82 | 0.15 | 25 | 20 | 19 | 11 | 21 | 0.19 |
| Shetland | 125 | 134 | 141 | 148 | 146 | 1.42 | 17 | 22 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 1.28 |
| South Ayrshire | 266 | 249 | 250 | 225 | 243 | 0.46 | 47 | 38 | 39 | 31 | 47 | 0.42 |
| South Lanarkshire | 654 | 679 | 669 | 665 | 671 | 0.47 | 205 | 215 | 233 | 239 | 232 | 0.65 |
| Stirling | 222 | 217 | 209 | 200 | 197 | 0.49 | 48 | 47 | 53 | 53 | 43 | 0.48 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 221 | 239 | 222 | 256 | 215 | 0.51 | 28 | 41 | 47 | 35 | 34 | 0.33 |
| West Lothian | 332 | 319 | 342 | 325 | 317 | 0.41 | 97 | 93 | 82 | 110 | 118 | 0.56 |

Table 15: Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type and local authority: 31 March 2015

| | 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 | 6,482 | 1,742 | 1,085 | 1,179 | 10,488 | 2,340 | 42 | 14 | 266 | 2,662 | 4,025 | 64 | 27 | 439 | 4,555 |
| Aberdeen City | 287 | 59 | 21 | 89 | 456 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 112 |
| Aberdeenshire | 311 | 35 | 72 | 1 | 419 | 140 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 147 | 256 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 269 |
| Angus | 120 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 122 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Argyll & Bute | 59 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 131 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 39 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 51 |
| Clackmannanshire | 89 | 0 | 29 | 1 | 119 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 171 | 32 | 8 | 62 | 273 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 43 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 77 |
| Dundee City | 136 | 130 | 0 | 13 | 279 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 46 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 92 |
| East Ayrshire | 14 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 83 | 0 | 18 | 52 | 153 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 45 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 95 |
| East Lothian | 276 | 32 | 52 | 6 | 366 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 107 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 135 |
| East Renfrewshire | 43 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 50 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 21 |
| Edinburgh | 317 | 294 | 332 | 0 | 943 | 250 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 254 | 419 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 430 |
| Eilean Siar | 65 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 71 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Falkirk | 159 | 67 | 0 | 108 | 334 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 49 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 81 |
| Fife | 456 | 49 | 20 | 0 | 525 | 149 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 156 | 274 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 284 |
| Glasgow City | 1,258 | 370 | 84 | 119 | 1,831 | 602 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 608 | 1,186 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1,200 |
| Highland | 151 | 35 | 377 | 63 | 626 | 76 | 4 | 0 | 21 | 101 | 139 | 4 | 0 | 43 | 186 |
| Inverclyde | 31 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Midlothian | 158 | 89 | 9 | 235 | 491 | 87 | 2 | 0 | 60 | 149 | 133 | 3 | 0 | 84 | 220 |
| Moray | 59 | 67 | 0 | 19 | 145 | 32 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 46 | 55 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 79 |
| North Ayrshire | 149 | 25 | 0 | 12 | 186 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 26 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 42 |
| North Lanarkshire | 456 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 474 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 117 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 151 |
| Orkney | 23 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 27 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Perth & Kinross | 149 | 172 | 0 | 12 | 333 | 41 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 51 | 83 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 98 |
| Renfrewshire | 176 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Scottish Borders | 12 | 0 | 1 | 69 | 82 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 41 |
| Shetland | 132 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 146 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 30 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 39 |
| South Ayrshire | 101 | 65 | 0 | 77 | 243 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 47 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 81 |
| South Lanarkshire | 512 | 66 | 2 | 91 | 671 | 212 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 232 | 357 | 7 | 2 | 21 | 387 |
| Stirling | 90 | 57 | 14 | 36 | 197 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 43 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 29 | 64 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 177 | 30 | 0 | 8 | 215 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 34 | 45 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 48 |
| West Lothian | 262 | 10 | 27 | 18 | 317 | 113 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 118 | 151 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 160 |

Table 16a: Numbers of households in unsuitable accommodation, as defined by the Unsuitable Accommodation Order, by local authority area: 31 March 2012 to 31 March 2015

| | 2012 | | | | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | | 2015 |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | 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 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 14 |
| Aberdeen City | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Aberdeenshire | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Angus | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Argyll & Bute | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clackmannanshire | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Dumfries & Galloway | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dundee City | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Ayrshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Dunbartonshire | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| East Lothian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Renfrewshire | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Edinburgh | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Eilean Siar | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Falkirk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fife | 7 | 11 | - | - | 6 | - | 6 | - | - | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Glasgow City | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Highland | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inverclyde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Midlothian | 5 | 4 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Moray | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| North Ayrshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Lanarkshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Orkney | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Perth & Kinross | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Renfrewshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scottish Borders | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shetland | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Ayrshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| South Lanarkshire | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Stirling | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Dunbartonshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Lothian | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 4 | 2 | 3 | - | 4 |

Table 16b: Breaches of Unsuitable Accommodation Order by local authority area: 31 March 2012 - 31 March 2015

| | 2012 | | | | 2013 | | | | 2014 | | | | 2015 |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | 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 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Aberdeen City | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Aberdeenshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Angus | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Argyll & Bute | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clackmannanshire | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Dumfries & Galloway | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dundee City | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Ayrshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Dunbartonshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Lothian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Renfrewshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Edinburgh | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Eilean Siar | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Falkirk | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fife | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Glasgow City | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Highland | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inverclyde | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Midlothian | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Moray | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Ayrshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Lanarkshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Orkney | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Perth & Kinross | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Renfrewshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scottish Borders | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shetland | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Ayrshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Lanarkshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stirling | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Dunbartonshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Lothian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |

Table A: Individuals in households by gender and age: Scotland: 2014-15

| | Female | Male | All |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Adults | | | |
| 16-17 | 1,228 | 879 | 2,107 |
| 18-24 | 5,224 | 5,195 | 10,419 |
| 25-retirement | 11,075 | 15,045 | 26,120 |
| Retirement plus | 547 | 438 | 985 |
| <i>All adults</i> | 18,074 | 21,557 | 39,631 |
| Children | | | |
| 0-4 | 3,522 | 3,613 | 7,135 |
| 5-11 | 3,006 | 3,078 | 6,084 |
| 12-15 | 1,239 | 1,221 | 2,460 |
| 16-18 | 390 | 359 | 749 |
| <i>All children</i> | 8,157 | 8,271 | 16,428 |
| All households applying in period | | | 34,597 |

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.

Table B: Household type and characteristics of main applicant: Scotland: 2014-15

| 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 | 635 | 1,412 | 2,125 | 11,001 | 329 | | | | | | 15,502 |
| Single person female | | | | | | 779 | 1,127 | 1,138 | 3,882 | 374 | 7,300 |
| Single parent male | 8 | 54 | 169 | 1,338 | 7 | | | | | | 1,576 |
| Single parent female | | | | | | 104 | 451 | 998 | 4,166 | 12 | 5,731 |
| Couple without children | 15 | 108 | 110 | 347 | 44 | 55 | 149 | 136 | 312 | 26 | 1,302 |
| Couple with children | 2 | 24 | 73 | 542 | 4 | 19 | 83 | 188 | 653 | 2 | 1,590 |
| Other household without children | 5 | 27 | 32 | 206 | 6 | 11 | 30 | 18 | 455 | 44 | 834 |
| Other household with children | 0 | 5 | 4 | 140 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 19 | 579 | 5 | 762 |
| All main applicants | 665 | 1,630 | 2,513 | 13,574 | 390 | 969 | 1,849 | 2,497 | 10,047 | 463 | 34,597 |

Table C: Applications and Assessments by Ethnicity: Scotland: 2014-15

| Category | Sub-category | 2011 Census | Applications | | Assessments | | Not homeless | | Lost contact, withdrew, ineligible | |
|--|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Number | per 10,000 population | Number | per 10,000 population | Number | per 10,000 population | Number | per 10,000 population |
| Scotland | | 5,295,403 | 35,764 | 68 | 29,565 | 56 | 1,539 | 3 | 3,276 | 6 |
| White | | 5,084,407 | 32,202 | 63 | 26,556 | 52 | 1,423 | 3 | 2,904 | 6 |
| | Gypsy/Traveller | 4,212 | 39 | 93 | 24 | 57 | - | - | - | - |
| | Polish | 61,201 | 713 | 117 | 609 | 100 | - | - | - | - |
| Mixed or multiple ethnic groups | | 19,815 | 98 | 49 | 88 | 44 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British | | 140,678 | 446 | 32 | 360 | 26 | 23 | 2 | 50 | 4 |
| African | | 29,638 | 364 | 123 | 308 | 104 | 11 | 4 | 42 | 14 |
| Caribbean or Black | | 6,540 | 161 | 246 | 144 | 220 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Other ethnic group | | 14,325 | 1,342 | 937 | 1,238 | 864 | 22 | 15 | 72 | 50 |
| Not known or Refused | | | 1,151 | - | 871 | - | 52 | - | 195 | - |

Table D: Applicants who slept rough the night before: 2009-10 to 2014-15

| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | Change 2009-10 to 2014-15 | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | Number | Percentage |
| Scotland | 2,745 | 2,520 | 1,959 | 1,749 | 1,506 | 1,409 | -1,336 | -49% |
| Aberdeen City | 184 | 220 | 84 | 64 | 40 | 103 | -81 | -44% |
| Aberdeenshire | 114 | 103 | 85 | 78 | 72 | 70 | -44 | -39% |
| Angus | 19 | 38 | 28 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0% |
| Argyll & Bute | 60 | 35 | 32 | 29 | 30 | 23 | -37 | -62% |
| Clackmannanshire | 23 | 29 | 20 | 11 | 21 | 18 | -5 | -22% |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 68 | 50 | 56 | 43 | 38 | 33 | -35 | -51% |
| Dundee City | 195 | 133 | 83 | 91 | 92 | 73 | -122 | -63% |
| East Ayrshire | 24 | 19 | 32 | 9 | 8 | 16 | -8 | -33% |
| East Dunbartonshire | 10 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 7 | -3 | -30% |
| East Lothian | 103 | 61 | 23 | 18 | 25 | 13 | -90 | -87% |
| East Renfrewshire | 14 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 18 | 4 | 29% |
| Edinburgh, City of | 467 | 512 | 446 | 366 | 127 | 99 | -368 | -79% |
| Eilean Siar | 6 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | -1 | -17% |
| Falkirk | 118 | 65 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -118 | -100% |
| Fife | 173 | 373 | 75 | 158 | 172 | 121 | -52 | -30% |
| Glasgow City | 490 | 369 | 535 | 475 | 452 | 466 | -24 | -5% |
| Highland | 187 | 114 | 87 | 45 | 60 | 47 | -140 | -75% |
| Inverclyde | 19 | 23 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 6 | -13 | -68% |
| Midlothian | 15 | 7 | 15 | 17 | 6 | 9 | -6 | -40% |
| Moray | 37 | 38 | 48 | 31 | 28 | 30 | -7 | -19% |
| North Ayrshire | 43 | 25 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 13 | -30 | -70% |
| North Lanarkshire | 11 | 13 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 8 | -3 | -27% |
| Orkney | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | -4 | -80% |
| Perth & Kinross | 61 | 63 | 36 | 28 | 39 | 38 | -23 | -38% |
| Renfrewshire | 62 | 51 | 51 | 58 | 31 | 43 | -19 | -31% |
| Scottish Borders, The | 42 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 30 | -12 | -29% |
| Shetland | 6 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 33% |
| South Ayrshire | 42 | 31 | 32 | 52 | 26 | 18 | -24 | -57% |
| South Lanarkshire | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% |
| Stirling | 78 | 46 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 11 | -67 | -86% |
| West Dunbartonshire | 69 | 43 | 57 | 54 | 123 | 63 | -6 | -9% |
| West Lothian | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0% |

Please note:

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

<http://www.gov.scot/homelessstats>

Notes on Tables

General notes and missing data

We are extremely grateful to all 32 Scottish local authorities who submitted their HL1 and HL2 returns on time. The statistics presented in this release relate to applications made under the legislation. Given the continuous nature of the recording system, figures are updated on an on-going basis and may differ from those previously published.

| Reporting of the Number of Applications | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Publication Date | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
| 30-Jun-15 | 57,393 | 60,662 | 59,554 | 57,253 | 57,682 | 57,220 | 55,646 | 45,552 | 40,051 | 37,234 | 35,764 |
| 24-Jun-14 | 57,394 | 60,662 | 59,555 | 57,255 | 57,688 | 57,228 | 55,651 | 45,550 | 40,050 | 36,457 | |
| 16-Jul-13 | 57,396 | 60,684 | 59,609 | 57,208 | 57,676 | 57,211 | 55,644 | 45,547 | 39,827 | | |
| 26-Jun-12 | 57,395 | 60,698 | 59,608 | 57,211 | 57,681 | 57,214 | 55,663 | 45,322 | | | |
| 30-Aug-11 | 57,444 | 60,820 | 59,654 | 57,239 | 57,668 | 57,122 | 55,227 | | | | |
| 31-Aug-10 | 57,437 | 60,742 | 59,544 | 57,260 | 57,595 | 56,428 | | | | | |
| Difference in applications between publication shown and most recent publication | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30-Jun-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24-Jun-14 | -1 | 0 | -1 | -2 | -6 | -8 | -5 | 2 | 1 | 777 | |
| 16-Jul-13 | -3 | -22 | -55 | 45 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 224 | | |
| 26-Jun-12 | -2 | -36 | -54 | 42 | 1 | 6 | -17 | 230 | | | |
| 30-Aug-11 | -51 | -158 | -100 | 14 | 14 | 98 | 419 | | | | |
| 31-Aug-10 | -44 | -80 | 10 | -7 | 87 | 792 | | | | | |
| Percentage difference in applications between publication shown and most recent publication | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30-Jun-15 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24-Jun-14 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | |
| 16-Jul-13 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | |
| 26-Jun-12 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | | |
| 30-Aug-11 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | | | |
| 31-Aug-10 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | | | | |

Policy Context

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.

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

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 be when the assessment was made or when the application was completed. All years refer to financial years.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/15257/HL1revisions>.

The estimated share of social lets by homeless applicants in [Chart 24](#) was derived by expressing the number of homeless applicants securing a social let in 2014-15 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 2014-15.

For 2014-15, 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 2014-15¹⁸.

Interpretation of statistics on temporary accommodation

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.

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.

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 2015, there were 14 uses of unsuitable accommodation, compared to no breaches of the Order.

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

¹⁸ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/NewBuild>.

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 |

To reduce burden on Glasgow City Council, the data in the above table is no longer collected.

Rounding

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

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.gov.scot/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

Our approach to revisions and corrections is set in detail on the Scottish homelessness statistics website at <http://www.gov.scot/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

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.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/15257/22540>

Obtaining additional analyses

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.gov.scot/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 homelessnessstatisticsinbox@scotland.gsi.gov.uk. We can also supply case level extracts from the HL1 database suitably anonymised to prevent disclosure.

Summary of current legislation

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.

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. Prior to 31st December 2013, once the authority is satisfied this is the case, it must also determine whether the applicant has a priority need, although this test has now been abolished. The authority must then determine 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.

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.

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.gov.scot/Publications/2005/05/31133334/33366>.

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.

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.

A local authority's duty to homeless households can be summarised as follows:-

*Unintentionally homeless [and in priority need]*¹⁹

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

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

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

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

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

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). The 2004 order was revoked by The Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2014, which came into force on the

¹⁹ If before 31st December 2012.

21st November 2014. The 2014 order adds the additional requirement that the accommodation must be wind and watertight.

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> .

The Housing Support Services (Homelessness)(Scotland) Regulations 2012 came into force on 1st June 2013. These Regulations make provision in relation to the duty of local authorities to assess whether some persons found to be homeless or threatened with homelessness (“an applicant”) need housing support services. Regulation 2 prescribes four types of housing support services which apply for the purposes of that duty. If a local authority has reason to believe that an applicant may be in need of one or more of these services, it must assess whether the applicant, or any person residing with the applicant, is in need of such support. If so, the local authority must ensure that the service is provided to the person who needs it. For further information on these regulations can be found at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/3279/2> .

Comparability with other UK homelessness statistics

England

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).

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.

Data on local authorities' activities in carrying out their statutory homelessness duties are collected on the quarterly P1E return.

The most recent statutory homelessness statistics for England are available at :

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/homelessnesstatistics/>

Wales

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

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

Scottish homelessness statistics are available at:

<http://www.gov.scot/homelessstats>

Key similarities and differences

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.

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.

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.

A National Statistics publication for Scotland

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be interpreted to mean that the statistics: meet identified user needs; are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards; and are explained well.

Correspondence and enquiries

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For general enquiries about Scottish Government statistics please contact:

Office of the Chief Statistician, Telephone: 0131 244 0442,

e-mail: statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

- are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
- are available via an alternative route <http://www.gov.scot/homelessstats>
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact <email address> for further information.
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

If you would like to be consulted about statistical collections or receive notification of publications, please register your interest at www.gov.scot/scotstat
Details of forthcoming publications can be found at www.gov.scot/statistics

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