

Briefing sent to Ministers.

Send to your Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretariat Inbox:

National Records of Scotland will be publishing the latest **Homeless Deaths in Scotland Statistics** on Tuesday 23 February at 9.30am.

The publication includes estimates of the number of people who died while experiencing homelessness in Scotland in 2019. It also covers the age and sex of those that died, cause of death and comparisons with England and Wales. The statistics are experimental and were developed last year following the Office for National Statistics' publication of similar figures for England and Wales.

Communications colleagues are planning to issue a proactive Ministerial statement.

Speaking Note

Send to your Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretariat Inbox

Pre-release statistics until 9.30am on Tuesday 23 February 2021

- The statistics released today provide an estimate that 216 people died while experiencing homelessness in Scotland in 2019. This is an 11% increase on the estimate of 195 deaths in 2018.
- Scotland had the highest rate of homeless deaths in 2019 with a rate of 52.2 per million population aged 15-74 compared to 18.0 in England and 14.3 in Wales although differences in legislation and data collection impact on the comparability of these estimates.
- 54% of these deaths in Scotland in 2019 were drug-related (117 deaths). The Office for National Statistics previously estimated that 37% of homeless deaths in England and Wales were due to drug poisoning (although note that this is a slightly different definition).
- Around three quarters of homeless deaths in Scotland were males (73% of the total in 2019). The average age at death was 39 for females and 43 for males.
- 12% of these deaths were caused by suicide, the same as in 2017. However, an increase from the 2018 level of 8%.
- Broader research shows that many people who have died whilst experiencing homelessness often struggle with complex life challenges including addiction and poor mental health.
- We are investing £32.5m, which is more than half of our £50m Ending Homelessness Together fund, to support local authorities to prioritise settled accommodation for all. Our Winter Plan for Social Protection fund, announced in November last year, added another £5m to this to accelerate this work. Our Housing First approach provides stable, settled accommodation with intensive support for those who may have more complex needs.
- The First Minister has described what is required in terms of a national mission to save and improve lives impacted by problem substance use, which includes better partnership working across all areas of government. The new role of Drugs Policy Minister will make those links and ensure that all areas of government are working together to improve outcomes for this hugely vulnerable section of our society.
- While this report is based on experimental statistics, its findings will help the Scottish Government to further understand the many issues affecting the most vulnerable in our society and will help us as we double our efforts to eradicate homelessness and its causes in Scotland.

Minister for Drugs Policy

HOMELESS DEATHS IN SCOTLAND 2019 – KEY FINDINGS FOR DRUG POLICY

Purpose

1. An addendum to the NRS submission on the forthcoming publication of Homeless deaths in Scotland 2019 to highlight the key findings in relation to drug-related deaths.
2. This information is provided in confidence, in accordance with the Code of Practice for National Statistics.

Priority

3. **Routine:** restricted until publication on Wednesday 23rd February 2021 at 09.30.
4. **You are being given early access to these statistics subject to statutory conditions set out in the NRS submission included in Annex A.** For example, before publication you and copy recipients must not share the statistics with anyone else without my agreement, nor draw on them publicly in any way.

Main points in the publication in relation to Drug Deaths.

5. There were an estimated 216 homeless deaths registered in Scotland in 2019, an increase of 11% on the estimate of 195 in 2018.
6. Scotland had the highest rate of homeless deaths of all GB countries in 2019 with a rate of 52.2 per million population aged 15-74 compared to 18.0 in England and 14.3 in Wales.
7. **Over half of homeless deaths in Scotland in 2019 were drug-related (54%, 117 deaths).** ONS estimated that 37% of homeless deaths in England and Wales were due to drug poisoning (although note that this is a slightly different definition).
8. In 2019 there were a total of 1264 Drug-related deaths recorded in Scotland. **Therefore around 9.3% of people who died a drug related death in 2019 were homeless at the time of death.**
9. In 2018 (the first year for which these stats have been produced) a slightly lower number of homeless deaths were drug-related (53%, 104) which accounted for around 8.8% of all drug related deaths in the same year (1187).

Presentation and media

10. NRS will issue a news release to announce the availability of the statistics on the morning of 23 February. Drugs Policy and HSCA officials have been involved in the comms handling plan for this publication and have provided a contribution towards a Ministerial statement which Homelessness Comms colleagues are leading on. This will be sent to yourself and Mr Stewart for comment separately. In addition, officials will work with Comms colleagues to prepare reactive media lines.

Recommendation

11. **I invite you to note the publication.** Could you and copy recipients please seek my consent (as outlined in Annex A) before sharing any information in this minute and its enclosures.

**OFFICIAL - SENSITIVE UNTIL 09:30 23 FEBRUARY 2021 - PRE-RELEASE
STATISTICS**

[Redacted]

Principal Researcher, HSCA
18 February 2021

| Copy List: | For Information | | |
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| | Portfolio Interest | Const Interest | Gen Awareness |
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| [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] | | | |

Minister for Local Government, Housing and Planning

HOMELESS DEATHS IN SCOTLAND 2019

Purpose

1. To let you know in confidence, in accordance with the Code of Practice for National Statistics, of the forthcoming publication of Homeless deaths in Scotland 2019.

Priority

2. **Routine:** restricted until publication on Wednesday 23rd February 2021 at 09.30.

3. **You are being given early access to these statistics subject to statutory conditions listed in Annex A.** For example, before publication you and copy recipients must not share the statistics with anyone else without my agreement, nor draw on them publicly in any way.

4. This publication was developed last year in response to considerable user demand from a range of stakeholders following the Office for National Statistics' publication of similar figures for England and Wales.

Main points in the publication

5. There were an estimated 216 homeless deaths registered in Scotland in 2019, an increase of 11% on the estimate of 195 in 2018.

7. Scotland had the highest rate of homeless deaths of all GB countries in 2019 with a rate of 52.2 per million population aged 15-74 compared to 18.0 in England and 14.3 in Wales.

8. In 2019 Inverclyde (213.2), South Ayrshire (120.3) and North Ayrshire (111.8) had the highest homeless death rates per million population aged 15-74. Na h-Eileanan Siar had a homeless death rate of 191.4 per million population but this was based on a very small number of deaths so should be interpreted with caution.

9. 2 in 5 homeless deaths in Scotland in 2019 were drug-related (44%, 94 deaths). ONS estimated that 37% of homeless deaths in England and Wales were due to drug poisoning (although note that this is a slightly different definition).

10. Around three quarters of homeless deaths were males (73% of the total in 2019).

11. The average age at death was 39 for females and 43 for males.

Presentation and value

12. In line with our usual practice we will issue a news release (which is provided in a separate document) to announce the availability of the statistics.

13. These statistics are **experimental** statistics. Experimental statistics are those that are in the testing phase and are not yet fully developed. They have not yet been assessed against the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics. They will remain experimental for a period of evaluation of their suitability and quality and feedback is invited from users and stakeholders. The equivalent ONS figures for England and Wales, which were first published in December 2018, are also experimental.

**OFFICIAL - SENSITIVE UNTIL 09:30 23 FEBRUARY 2021 - PRE-RELEASE
STATISTICS**

14. NRS have worked closely with ONS in the development of our methodology. Whilst not identical, our approaches are broadly similar. We will continue to develop and refine our approach to reporting these statistics in future, working with data users and stakeholders.

15. Local authority representatives will be given 24 hours pre-release access to the local authority breakdown to allow them to prepare briefing in the event of enquiries.

Recommendation

16. **I invite you to note the publication.** Could you and copy recipients please seek my consent (as outlined in Annex A) before sharing any information in this minute and its enclosures.

[Redacted]

Vital Events Statistician, National Records of Scotland

16 February 2021

**OFFICIAL - SENSITIVE UNTIL 09:30 23 FEBRUARY 2021 - PRE-RELEASE
STATISTICS**

| Copy List: | For Information | | |
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| | Portfolio Interest | Const Interest | Gen Awarene |
| First Minister Cabinet Secretary for Economy, Fair Work and Culture Cabinet Secretary for Health and Sport Cabinet Secretary for Communities, and Local Government Minister for Public Health and Sport Minister for Mental Health | X X X X X | | X |
| Paul Lowe, NRS Chief Executive [Redacted], NRS Statistical Services [Redacted], NRS Demographic Statistics [Redacted], NRS Vital Events [Redacted], NRS Vital Events [Redacted], NRS Communications [Redacted], homelessness unit [Redacted], homelessness unit [Redacted], homelessness unit [Redacted], homelessness unit [Redacted], homelessness unit [Redacted], homelessness unit [Redacted], Communities Analysis [Redacted], Communities Analysis [Redacted], Communities Analysis [Redacted], Communities Analysis [Redacted], drugs policy [Redacted], alcohol and drugs policy [Redacted], mental health and suicide prevention [Redacted], Communications [Redacted], Communications Jeanette Campbell, Special Adviser | | | |

ANNEX A

HOMELESS DEATHS IN SCOTLAND 2019

Statutory conditions governing pre-release access to official statistics

You are given access to these statistics under the Pre-release Access to Official Statistics (Scotland) Order 2008 which came into effect on 1 December 2008. Below is a summary of the statutory conditions which you as a recipient of pre-release access official statistics must follow. Your statutory obligations are set out in full at:

<http://intranet/InExec/AboutUs/Professional-Groups/StatisticianGroup/StandGuidProced/Guidance/Pre-releaseQA/AccessRecipients>

These official statistics must be treated as **Official - Sensitive**, for the named individuals or identified post holders only. They are not for sharing with anyone else, not to be used in other documents, and not to be saved in a shared file before publication on Tuesday 23 February 2021.

You are being given access to these documents for the sole purpose of ensuring that Ministers can comment on an informed basis at the time of release.

If you think you need to discuss and share these statistics with anyone not on the circulation list please contact me.

Any accidental or wrongful release should be reported to me immediately and may lead to an investigation. Wrongful release includes indications of the content or the trend of the figures, including descriptions such as 'favourable' or 'unfavourable'.

Thanks for your help in following these rules, which are designed to help promote public confidence in the independence and reliability of official statistics.

Julie Ramsay
Vital Events Statistician
National Records of Scotland

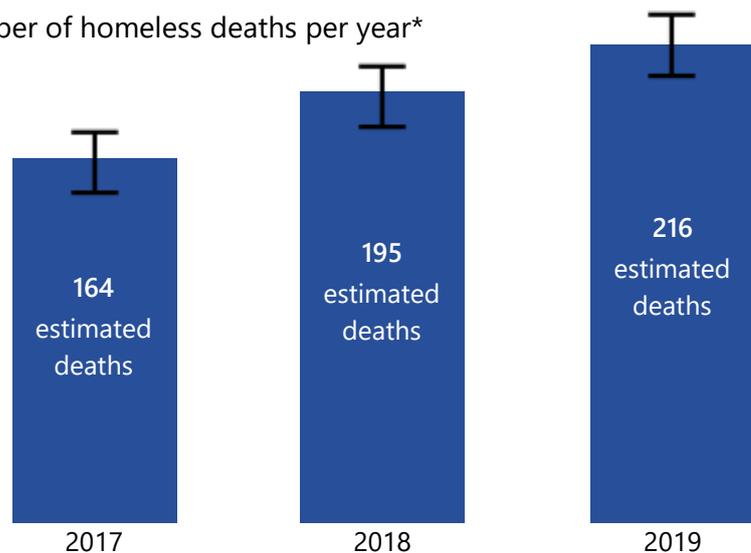
16 February 2021

Homeless deaths in 2019 estimated at 216

There were an estimated 216 deaths of people experiencing homelessness registered in Scotland in 2019. This was an increase of 11% on the estimate of 195 in 2018.

* Error bars are 95% confidence intervals around the estimate

Number of homeless deaths per year*



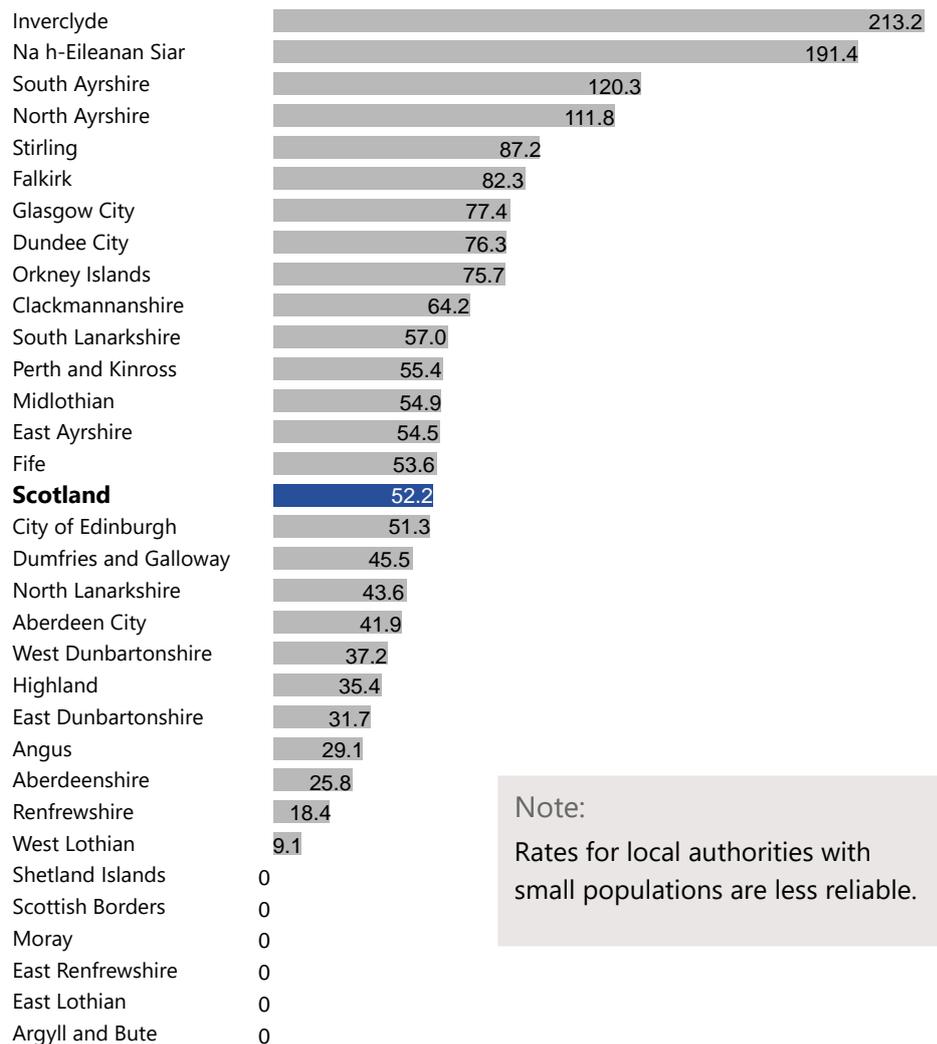
Homeless death rates varied by local authority

Inverclyde and South Ayrshire had the highest rates of homeless deaths per million population aged 15 to 74 with a rate of 213.2 and 120.3 in 2019.

Na h-Eileanan Siar also had a high rate (191.4). But as this was based on a small number of identified deaths, this result should be treated with caution.

Six local authorities (Argyll and Bute, East Lothian, East Renfrewshire, Moray, Scottish Borders and Shetland Islands) had no identified homeless deaths in 2019. So these authorities had a zero death rate.

Death rate by local authority
Deaths per million people aged 15-74



Note:

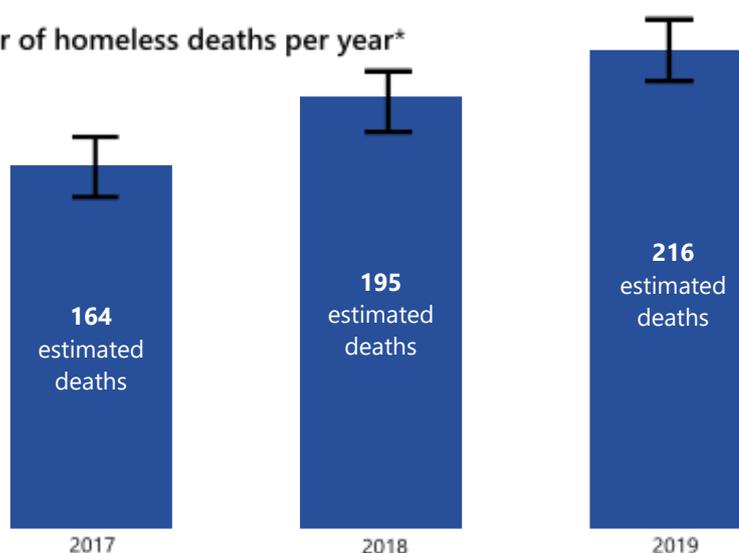
Rates for local authorities with small populations are less reliable.

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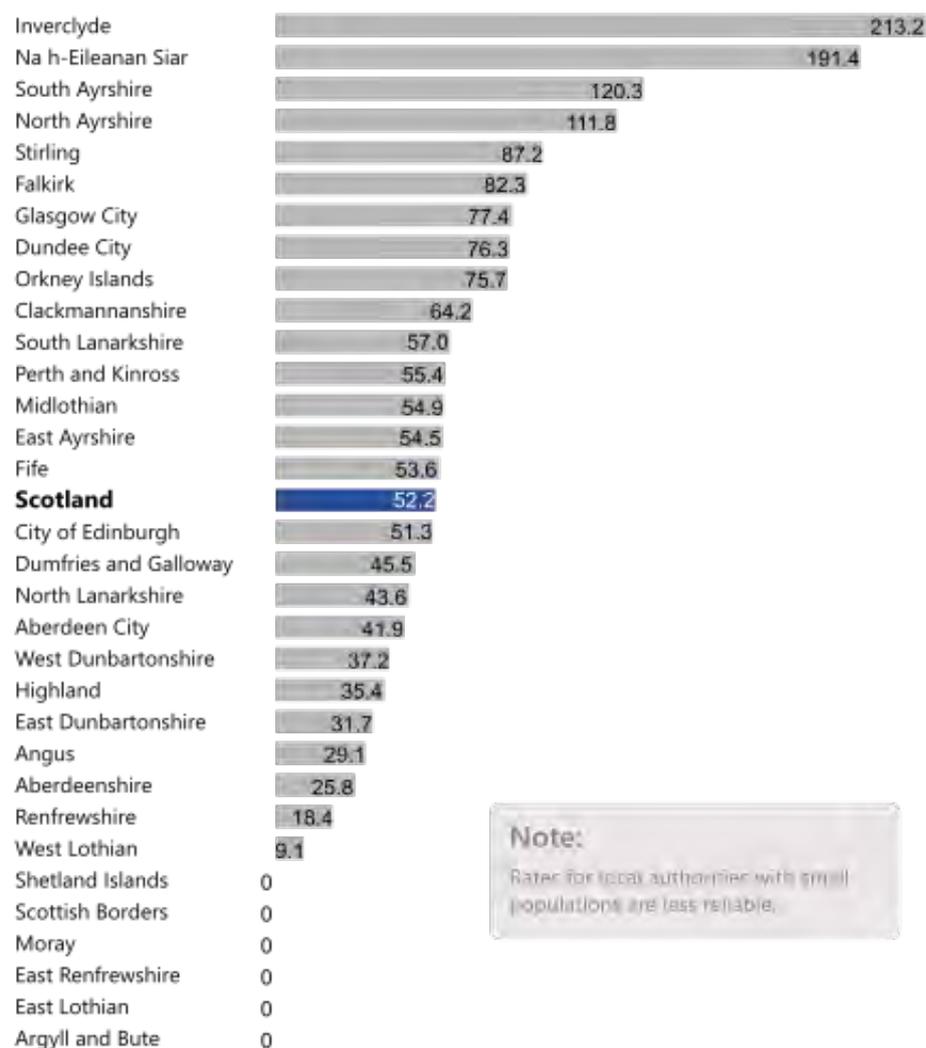
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Note:

Rates for local authorities with small populations are less reliable.

23 February 2021

Homeless deaths 2019

An estimated 216 people experiencing homelessness died in 2019, according to experimental statistics published by National Records of Scotland (NRS).

This represents an increase of 21 deaths when compared to 2018 estimates.

Almost three quarters of homeless deaths were males, accounting for 157 deaths. The average age at death in 2019 was 43 years for males and 39 years for females.

Over 2 in 5 homeless deaths were drug-related.

Scotland had the highest homeless death rate when compared to England and Wales, with a rate of 52.2 per million population aged 15-74 compared to 18.0 in England and 14.3 in Wales.

These statistics include people who were in temporary accommodation at the time of their death as well as those who were sleeping rough.

Head of Vital Events, Julie Ramsay said:

“Given the importance of having information on the number of homeless deaths in Scotland, we worked with ONS to develop this methodology to provide estimates.

“While these statistics help our understanding of this issue, it’s important to understand these figures are currently experimental and the methodology is under development.

“These estimates do provide context and show that homeless deaths have increased for the second consecutive year, with an 11% increase on the estimate in 2018.”

Background

The full homeless deaths publication is available on the NRS website.

Please note, these are experimental statistics meaning that they are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed. They have not yet been assessed against the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics. They will remain experimental statistics for a period of evaluation of their suitability and quality. When interpreting

the statistics, please be aware of their limitations and read the methodology section for details on how they have been developed.

Media enquiries should be directed to:

Sheena Maguire

NRS communications

Tel: 07391414659

Email: communications@nrscotland.gov.uk

Further information about the statistics is available from:

NRS Customer Services

Email: statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk

23 February 2021

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This represents an increase of 21 deaths when compared to 2018 estimates.

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More than half of homeless deaths were drug-related.

Scotland had the highest homeless death rate when compared to England and Wales, with a rate of 52.2 per million population aged 15-74 compared to 18.0 in England and 14.3 in Wales.

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Homeless Deaths

2019

Published on 23 February 2021

This statistical report includes estimates of the number of homeless deaths registered in Scotland during 2019. It includes breakdowns by sex and age-group, council area and cause of death. These are **Experimental Statistics** and remain under development. Users should refer to the limitations section of this report before interpreting these statistics.

INFOGRAPHIC

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1. Main Points

In 2019:

- There were an estimated 216 deaths of people experiencing homelessness registered in Scotland in 2019.
- Scotland had the highest rate of homeless deaths in 2019 with a rate of 52.2 per million population aged 15-74 compared to 18.0 in England and 14.3 in Wales.
- In 2019 Inverclyde (213.2), South Ayrshire (120.3) and North Ayrshire (111.8) had the highest homeless death rates per million population aged 15-74¹.
- 73% of homeless deaths were male (157 deaths) and 27% were female (59 deaths).
- The average age at death was 43 years for males and 39 years for females.
- More than half of deaths of the deaths of people experiencing homelessness were drug related (117 deaths, 54% of the total number of deaths).

How this compares to previous years:

- The estimate represents an increase of 11% on the estimate of 195 deaths in 2018.

¹ Na h-Eileanan Siar had a homeless death rate of 191.4 per million population aged 15-74 in 2019 but this was based on a very small number of deaths and so should be interpreted with caution.

Revision to 2017 and 2018 rates

The homeless death rates for 2017 and 2018 previously published were based on the total population of all ages.

As the methodology used to estimate homeless deaths only counts deaths between the ages of 15 and 74, the calculation of rates based on the total population was incorrect and in particular, comparisons with estimated rates for England and Wales (which were based on ages 15-74) were inaccurate. Please see the methodology section for more information on this.

In this publication the estimated rates have been calculated using population estimates for ages 15 to 74. Using a smaller population, this means the rates are slightly higher than previously published.

2. Introduction

This report provides **experimental statistics** on deaths of people experiencing homelessness in Scotland. Figures are provided for deaths registered in 2019, with breakdowns by sex and age-group, local authority and cause of death. [Experimental Statistics](#) are those that are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed. They have not yet been assessed against the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics. They will remain experimental statistics for a period of evaluation of their suitability and quality and feedback is invited from users and stakeholders. When interpreting the statistics, users should be aware of their limitations and read the [methodology](#) section for details on how they have been developed.

Deaths of homeless people were identified from death registration records, and a statistical method called capture-recapture modelling was used to estimate the likely number of additional deaths which we were unable to identify as homeless using the information available. Figures in this report are shown for both identified deaths and estimated deaths. Refer to the [methodology](#) section for further explanation of the difference between the two figures.

These statistics include people who were in temporary accommodation at the time of their death as well as those who were sleeping rough.

Why do we use a model to estimate homeless deaths?

Homeless deaths are difficult to count and we know that we will miss some based on the sources of information we have. The model we use tries to account for and estimate how many we might have missed. For more details see the box entitled “Limitations of these Statistics”.

3. Homeless deaths in Scotland

There were an estimated 216 deaths of people experiencing homelessness in Scotland in 2019, an increase of 11% on the estimate of 195 deaths in 2018.

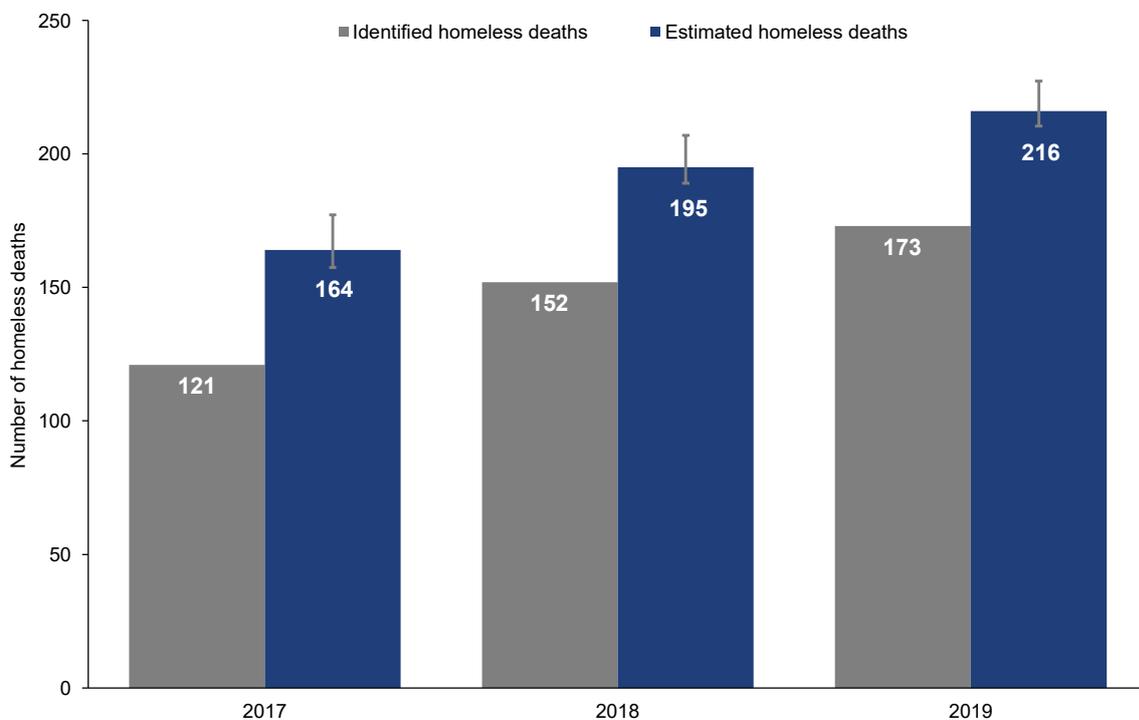
Of the total 216 deaths estimated in 2019:

- 173 were identified from death registration records.
- The additional 43 deaths were estimated using the statistical model.

The 95% confidence interval around the estimated figure of 216 was +/- 11.3 meaning the true number of homeless deaths is likely to be within the range of 204.7 to 227.3.

The estimated death rate per million population aged 15-74 was 52.2 in 2019.

Figure 1: Identified and estimated homeless deaths in Scotland, 2019



4. Homeless deaths by sex and age group

The majority of homeless deaths in 2019 were males.

- 157 deaths (73%) were males
- 59 deaths (27%) were females

The most common age groups were:

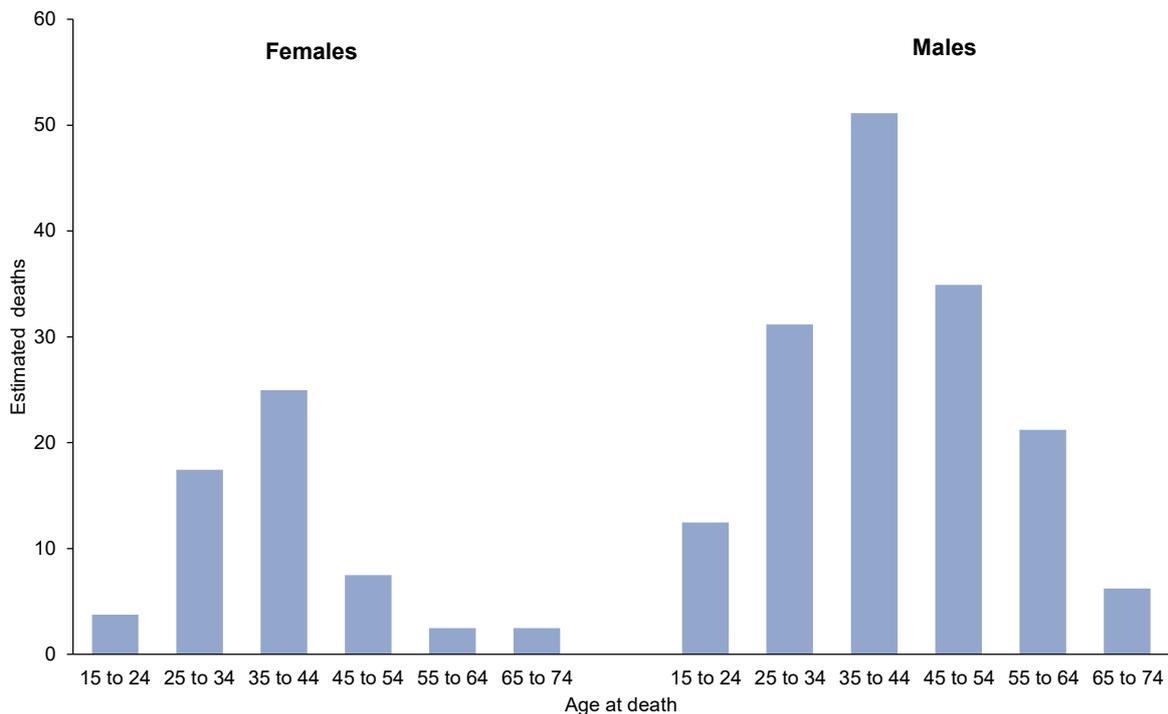
- 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 among males
- 35 to 44 and 25 to 34 among females

The number of male deaths was higher than female deaths in all age categories.

The average age at death was:

- 43 years for males
- 39 years for females

Figure 2: Estimated homeless deaths by sex and age group in Scotland, 2019



5. Homeless deaths by Local Authority

Inverclyde, South Ayrshire and North Ayrshire had the highest rates of homeless deaths per million population with rates of 213.2 and 120.3 and 111.8 in 2019.

Na h-Eileanan Siar also had a high rate (191.4) but as this was based on a small number of identified deaths, this result should be treated with caution.

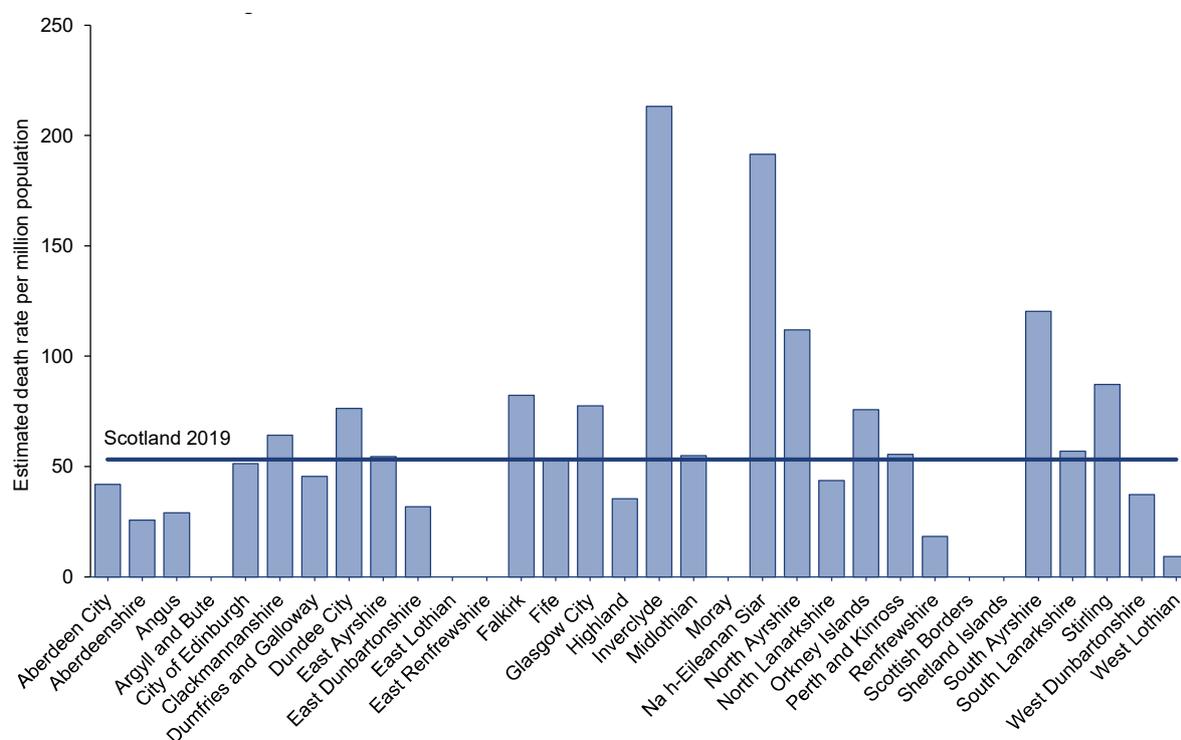
A number of local authorities had no identified homeless deaths in 2019:

- Argyll and Bute
- East Renfrewshire
- East Lothian
- Moray
- Scottish Borders
- Shetland Islands

Moray and Scottish Borders have recorded no identified homeless deaths for two consecutive years. East Renfrewshire has recorded no identified homeless deaths for three consecutive years.

Given the small numbers of identified deaths in some local authorities, there is a high level of variability in these rates and users should treat these figures with caution.

Figure 3: Estimated homeless deaths by local authority in Scotland, 2019



6. Homeless deaths by cause

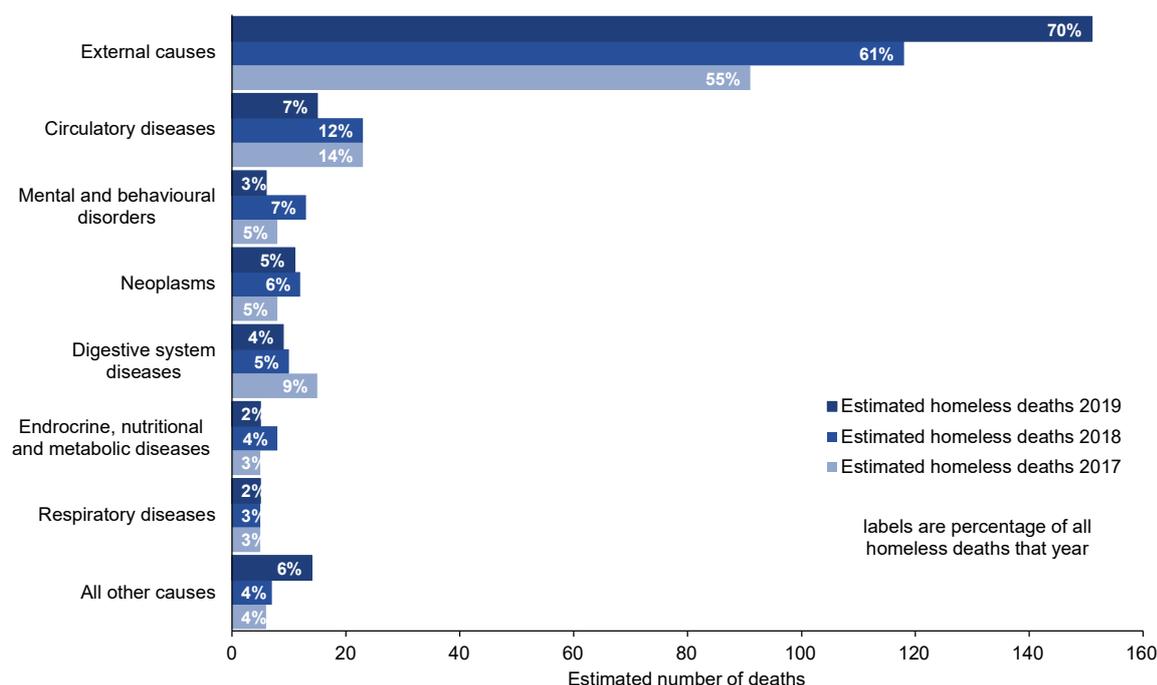
When cause of death was broken down by ICD-10 chapter², the most common cause of homeless deaths in 2019 were:

- XX - External causes of morbidity and mortality (including drug-related deaths, accidents, suicides and assaults) (70%)
- IX - Diseases of the circulatory system (including heart disease and stroke) (7%)
- II - Neoplasms (cancers) (5%)

The number of homeless deaths from external causes has increased by 28% in 2019, accounting for 151 deaths compared to 118 deaths in 2018 and 91 deaths in 2017.

Although deaths from circulatory diseases remains the second most common cause in 2019, it accounts for 7% of the estimated number of deaths. This represents a decrease from 2018, when 12% of homeless deaths were caused by circulatory diseases.

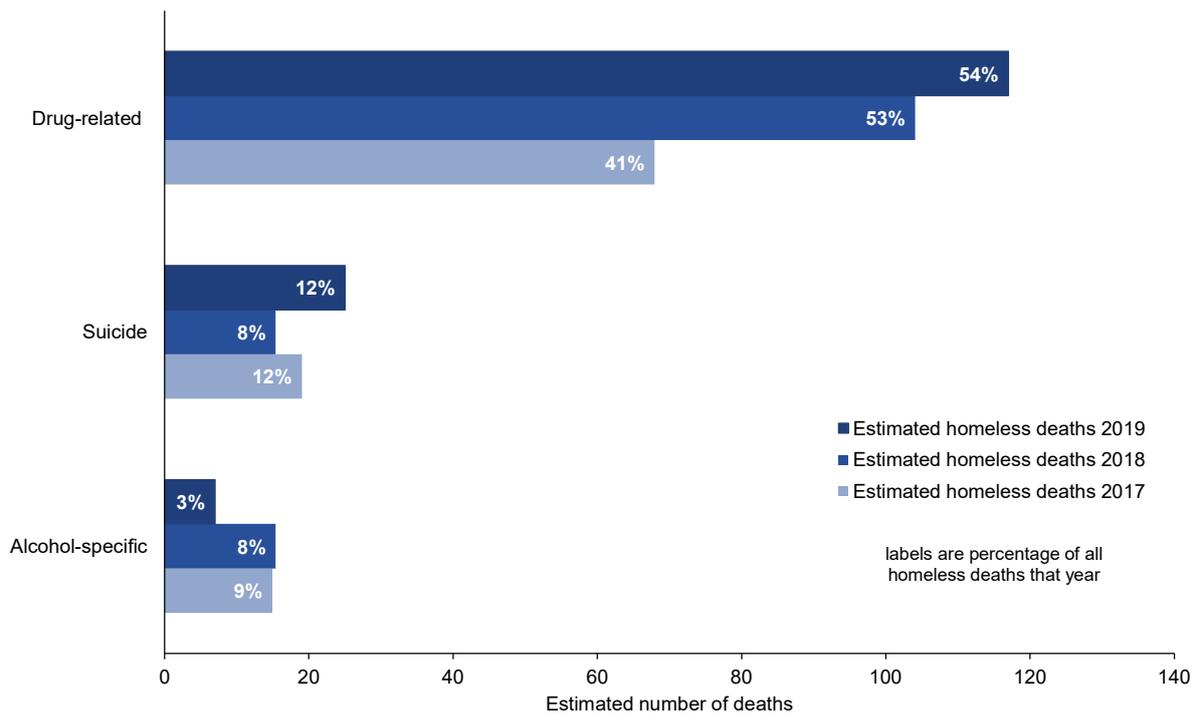
Figure 4: Estimated homeless deaths by cause of death in Scotland, 2017-2019.



² Causes of death are coded according to International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10).

Looking more specifically at selected causes of death, more than half of deaths of people experiencing homelessness were drug-related (54%, 117 deaths). Suicide accounted for 12% and alcohol-specific deaths 3%. It is important to highlight that there can be overlaps between suicides and drug-related deaths whereby a death can be counted as both. For this reason, when interpreting these statistics the two categories should not be added together as some deaths may appear in more than one category.

Figure 5: Estimated homeless deaths by selected cause of death¹ in Scotland, 2019.



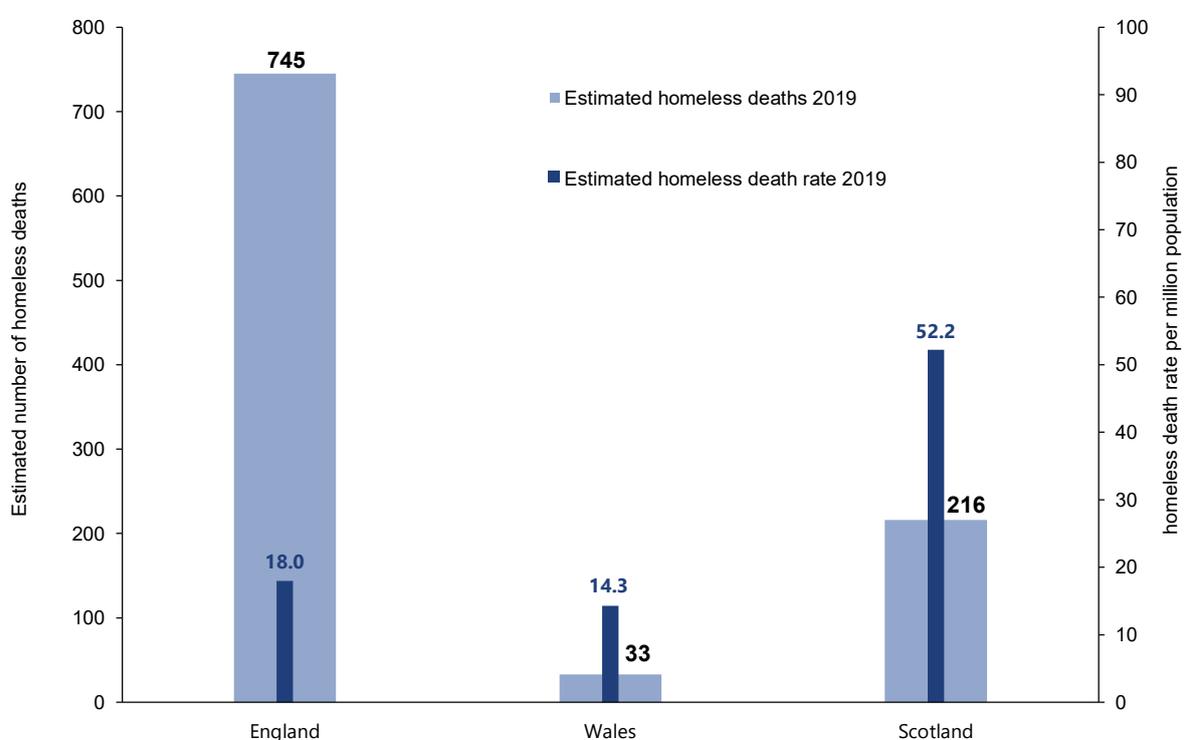
¹ It should be noted that there are overlaps between suicides and drug-related deaths whereby a death can be counted as both suicide and drug-related (e.g. intentional poisoning). The categories in figure 5 should therefore not be added together as some deaths may appear in more than one category.

7. Comparisons with GB countries

The methodology used to produce the Scottish estimates is consistent with that used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to produce the England and Wales estimates. Although some of the data sources used to identify homeless deaths differ slightly, the estimates are considered to be broadly comparable.

Scotland had the highest homeless death rate when compared to England and Wales. The Scottish rate was 52.2 per million population aged 15-74, around three times the rate in England (18.0) and Wales (14.3). The Scottish homeless death rate has been the highest in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Figure 6: Estimated homeless deaths by country, 2019



8. Methodology

Identifying whether a person was homeless when they died is not straightforward using the information recorded at death registration. There is no specific question on the death certificate asking if a person was homeless at the time of death.

To compensate for this lack of information we searched death registration records for any evidence that the deceased may have been homeless at the time of their death. We used a number of search strategies (detailed below) to identify these deaths and

then applied a statistical method called capture-recapture modelling to estimate the likely number of additional deaths which were not identified via these searches.

Search one – Place of residence

The place of residence on the death registration record was searched for terms such as “no fixed abode”, “shelter”, “homeless”, “rough sleeper” or “no address known”. Additionally we compiled a list of addresses which are used by local authorities to provide temporary accommodation for homeless people. We matched the place of residence against these addresses and identified any which matched.

Search two – Place of death

The place of death on the death registration record was searched for terms such as “no fixed abode”, “shelter”, “homeless”, “rough sleeper” or “no address known”. We matched the place of death against the list of temporary accommodation addresses mentioned in search one and identified any which matched.

Search three – Institution codes

Death registration records contain an institution code where the person died in a hospital, care home, hostel or other type of institution. Institution codes which specified a homeless hostel or shelter were listed and any deaths which contained one of these codes were identified.

Search four – Hospital deaths

Where the place of death was recorded as being in a hospital and there was no information provided for the place of residence, the deceased was identified as potentially homeless. This was an attempt to identify homeless people who may have been found unwell on the street and taken to hospital where they subsequently died. As it is possible for people (particularly elderly people) to spend a long time in hospital prior to their death, we excluded any deaths where the deceased had been in hospital for more than a year.

Search five – Registrar notes

The registrar notes section on the death registration record were searched for terms such as “no fixed abode”, “shelter”, “homeless”, “rough sleeper” or “no address known”.

Quality Assurance

All records identified by one or more of these searches were checked individually to prevent errors. For example, the search for the term “shelter” identified some records where the deceased lived in a sheltered housing complex. These records were excluded. For searches one and two, where we found a match with one of the

addresses being used as temporary accommodation by a local authority, we asked them to confirm that the address was being used as temporary homeless accommodation at the date of death.

A lower age cut-off of 15 and an upper age cut-off of 75 was applied to the data. This decision was driven by evidence that deaths of elderly people who had spent time in an institutional setting for some time prior to their death, and for whom no prior place of residence was recorded, could have erroneously been included.

How we calculated the estimates

The estimation was carried out using the [Rcapture](#) package in the R programming language. The calculations estimate the likely size of an unknown closed population based on multiple captures (searches). The model looks at how many deaths were identified in each of the five searches and the degree of overlap between searches (it is possible for a death to appear in more than one search). It then provides an estimate of the likely number of deaths which were not picked up in these searches to give an estimate of the total number of homeless deaths.

Based on the nature of the data and the diagnostic and goodness-of-fit statistics produced by the package, the [Chao model](#) was selected out of several alternatives. This is a robust but conservative model, so the figures produced should be taken as the lowest probable estimates and it is likely that the true number may be higher.

Definitions of homelessness

The identification of homeless people for the purposes of these statistics is not based on an existing definition of [homelessness](#) but is based on our ability to identify such individuals in the death registration records. The records we have identified are mainly those people using emergency accommodation such as homeless shelters, hostels and temporary homeless accommodation at the time of their death. In some instances we have been able to identify those who are rough sleeping, but we expect there are more which we have not been able to identify from the death registration records.

Comparisons with ONS

These statistics are broadly comparable with those published by ONS for England and Wales. The same methodology and statistical model have been applied. Although the death registration systems in Scotland, England and Wales are similar, there were some cases where it was not possible to mirror the five searches which ONS carried out on their death registration data. For example, ONS used information received from coroners for one of their searches, but due to the different system in Scotland, this information wasn't available.

[The Homelessness in Scotland: 2019 to 2020 publication](#) notes that care needs to be taken when comparing homelessness statistics across the 4 countries in the UK

due to differences in collection methods and legislation. It is therefore likely that some of these differences will impact on the comparability of the estimates of homeless deaths across countries.

The [ONS report](#) includes estimates of homeless deaths caused by drug poisoning. This is based on the wider definition of drug deaths and is not the same definition of drug-related deaths that we have used in this report.

Improving our methodology

These statistics are experimental and the methodology is still under development. We recognise that there may be better methods to estimate homeless deaths or better sources of information to feed into our current methodology. We are publishing them at an early stage to involve users and stakeholders in assessing their suitability and quality.

We welcome any feedback from users on ways in which the methodology or data sources may be developed to improve the quality of these statistics in future years.

Limitations of these statistics

These statistics are experimental statistics and represent our best estimate of the number of deaths of people experiencing homelessness, but there are limitations which users should be aware of.

We rely on information which is provided to registrars by the informant when a death is registered. The informant is usually a family member or a friend, but in some cases the informant may be a police officer, a social worker, a funeral director or other person. In these cases, the informant may not have all of the information needed to determine whether the person was homeless at the time of their death. Even when the informant is a family member, they may not have been in touch with the deceased for some time and may be unaware of their circumstances, or they may not wish the fact that their relative was homeless to appear on the death certificate.

Although we have carried out multiple searches of our data sources to identify homeless people, there are a number of groups who we may have missed, or underestimated, in this process.

A small percentage of people present to their local authority as homeless but never take up an offer of homeless accommodation. They may be able to stay with friends or relatives until permanent accommodation is found for them. They are unlikely to be identified in the searches we have carried out.

A number of people who are sleeping rough may not present themselves as homeless to their local authority and are therefore not registered as homeless. If they die while sleeping rough, they may be picked up by our searches but only if the informant provides this information to the registrar when registering the death.

The capture recapture estimation technique we have used attempts to address this undercount, but the method used is known to produce conservative estimates - the actual number of homeless deaths may be higher.

9. Related statistics

- [Deaths of Homeless people in England and Wales](#) is published by the Office for National Statistics.
- [Homelessness in Scotland](#) statistics are published by Scottish Government and updated bi-annually. They contain statistics on homelessness applications, assessments and outcomes. They also provide data on the number of households in temporary accommodation.
- [Births, Deaths and Other Vital Events, Quarterly Figures](#) are published by National Records of Scotland and contain statistics on deaths for the most recent quarter.
- [Vital Events Reference Tables](#) are published by National Records of Scotland and contain annual statistics on deaths.
- [Deaths from Specific Causes](#) are published by National Records of Scotland and contain annual statistics on suicides, alcohol and drug-related deaths.

10. Notes on statistical publications

Experimental Statistics

The statistics in this publication are experimental statistics. They are in the testing phase and are not yet fully developed. They have not yet been assessed against the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics.

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) designates statistics as National Statistics, in line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (available on the UKSA website). National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

Information on background and source data

Further details on data source(s), timeframe of data and timeliness, continuity of data, accuracy, etc. can be found in the metadata that is published alongside this publication on the NRS website.

National Records of Scotland

We, the National Records of Scotland, are a non-ministerial department of the devolved Scottish Administration. Our aim is to provide relevant and reliable information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland. We do this as follows:

Preserving the past – We look after Scotland’s national archives so that they are available for current and future generations, and we make available important information for family history.

Recording the present – At our network of local offices, we register births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland.

Informing the future – We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce statistics on the population and households.

You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the [Statistics](#) section of our website. Scottish Census statistics are available on the [Scotland’s Census](#) website.

We also provide information about [future publications](#) on our website. If you would like us to tell you about future statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government [ScotStat website](#).

You can also follow us on twitter [@NatRecordsScot](#)

Enquiries and suggestions

Please get in touch if you need any further information, or have any suggestions for improvement.

E-mail: statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk

Lead Statistician: Julie Ramsay

Housing Minister Kevin Stewart said:

“Each one of these deaths is a tragedy, representing some of the most vulnerable people in our society. While this report is based on experimental statistics, its findings will help us to further understand the many issues affecting the most vulnerable in our society as we redouble our efforts to eradicate homelessness.

“Ending homelessness once and for all is our priority – Scotland has some of the strongest rights in the world in this area, and everyone who is threatened with homelessness is entitled to help from their local authority to secure a stable home. While there are now only a dozen or so people sleeping rough, we must ensure everyone experiencing any form of homelessness is fully supported into settled accommodation. We’re investing £32.5 million of our £50 million Ending Homelessness Together fund to help local authorities prioritise settled accommodation for all. Our Winter Plan for Social Protection fund, announced in November last year, added another £5 million to accelerate this work.

“The First Minister has declared a national mission to cut the number of drug-related deaths in Scotland, with additional funding of £250m over the next session of the parliament, and £5m made available immediately to ensure priority work gets underway as quickly as possible. Our new Minister for Drugs Policy, Angela Constance, is working urgently with our Drugs Deaths Taskforce to address this issue, including by helping to tackle homelessness and improving mental health services and their links into addiction services.”

Background

- under Scottish homelessness legislation, local authorities have a duty to offer specific forms of assistance to those at risk of or experiencing homelessness, including advice and assistance, temporary accommodation and settled or “permanent” rehousing
- temporary accommodation refers to any accommodation secured between the point that an individual makes a homelessness application to a local authority and the point at which the local authority discharges their duty to that applicant. Temporary accommodation may be run by the council, a private landlord, a housing association or a voluntary organisation and can include flats, houses, bedsits, house share, hostels and B&Bs
- the National Records of Scotland statistics published this week are experimental and there are limitations to what these data can tell us
- these statistics rely on information provided to registrars when a death is registered. The informant is usually a family member or a friend, but in some cases the informant may be a police officer, a social worker, a funeral director or other person. In these cases, the informant may not have all of the information needed to determine whether the person was homeless at the time of their death. A small percentage of people present to their local authority as homeless but never take up an offer of homeless accommodation. They may be able to stay with friends or relatives until permanent accommodation is found for them. They are unlikely to be identified in these statistics
- if a person dies while sleeping rough, they will only be picked up in these statistics if the informant provides this information to the registrar when registering the death
- The 15 estimated deaths in Fife 2019 are not in addition to the 12 identified deaths. We identified 12 deaths from the records and our statistical model estimates that the actual number was 15. The 12 is part of the 15, not in addition to the 15.

Liz Smith, MSP for Mid Scotland and Fife

MID SCOTLAND AND FIFE MSP CALLS ON SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT TO TACKLE 'SHOCKING' HOMELESSNESS DEATHS SITUATION

Mid Scotland and Fife MSP Liz Smith is calling on the Scottish Government to address the “shocking” situation regarding homelessness deaths in Fife.

The Scottish Conservative politician was reacting to alarming figures released by the National Records of Scotland (NRS), which show that statistics for homelessness deaths in the region in 2019 were above the Scottish average.

The NRS figures go up to 2019 and reveal that Scotland had the highest rate of homeless deaths in the UK, with a rate of 52.2 per million population aged between 15-74, compared to 18.0 in England and 14.3 in Wales.

Commenting, Liz Smith MSP said: “The homelessness deaths for Fife in 2019 are quite shocking and demonstrate that action needs to be taken by the Scottish Government to address this issue. To increase from six estimated deaths and five identified deaths in 2018 to 15 estimated deaths and 12 identified deaths in 2019 gives me great cause for concern.

“These figures show that the homelessness rate for Fife in 2019 was 53.6 per million – above the 52.2 per million overall average in Scotland, which is alarming.”

She continued: “The Scottish Conservatives have committed to end rough sleeping by 2026 – the end of the next Scottish Parliament. The Scottish Government have had 14 years to tackle this horrendous problem, but warm words aren’t enough – we need action.

“It is high time the Scottish Government stepped up to the plate to address homelessness. However, sadly we haven’t seen much sign of that as was exemplified in last month’s Budget when they committed to slashing the social housing budget by over £100 million – a move which was criticised by homeless charity, Shelter.”

The newly released NRS figures included people who were staying in temporary accommodation at the time of their deaths, as well as rough sleepers.

Many thanks
[Redacted]

The Sun

Below is a selection of quotes from Sean Clerkin, homelessness campaigner with the Scottish Tenants Organisation.

The homeless death statistics for Scotland for 2019 are a disgrace and scandalous in that so many human beings had to die alone and unknown in the 21st century.

The Scottish Government are good at publishing Reports on how to help the homeless but less good at matching words with deeds.

The Scottish Government have to act now by really ramping up Housing First for those with complex homeless needs and accelerating Rapid Re-Housing Transition in local authorities for the homeless.

The Housing Minister Kevin Stewart has to act now to do the above and with the homeless being susceptible to COVID-19 having underlying conditions they should be vaccinated now against COVID-19.

Lines to take

Housing Minister Kevin Stewart said:

“Each one of these deaths is a tragedy, representing some of the most vulnerable people in our society. While this report is based on experimental statistics, its findings will help us to further understand the many issues affecting the most vulnerable in our society as we redouble our efforts to eradicate homelessness.

“Ending homelessness once and for all is our priority – Scotland has some of the strongest rights in the world in this area, and everyone who is threatened with homelessness is entitled to help from their local authority to secure a stable home. While there are now only a dozen or so people sleeping rough, we must ensure everyone experiencing any form of homelessness is fully supported into settled accommodation. We’re investing £32.5 million of our £50 million Ending Homelessness Together fund to help local authorities prioritise settled accommodation for all. Our Winter Plan for Social Protection fund, announced in November last year, added another £5 million to accelerate this work.

“People with underlying health conditions, including those who are also experiencing homelessness, are now beginning to receive Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccinations.

“The First Minister has declared a national mission to cut the number of drug-related deaths in Scotland, with additional funding of £250m over the next session of the parliament, and £5m made available immediately to ensure priority work gets underway as quickly as possible. Our new Minister for Drugs Policy, Angela Constance, is working urgently with our Drugs Deaths Taskforce to address this issue, including by helping to tackle homelessness and improving mental health services and their links into addiction services.”

“Each one of these deaths is a tragedy, representing some of the most vulnerable people in our society. While this report is based on experimental statistics, its findings will help us to further understand the many issues affecting the most vulnerable in our society as we redouble our efforts to eradicate homelessness.

“Ending homelessness once and for all is our priority – Scotland has some of the strongest rights in the world in this area, and everyone who is threatened with homelessness is entitled to help from their local authority to secure a stable home. While there are now only a dozen or so people sleeping rough, we must ensure everyone experiencing any form of homelessness is fully supported into settled accommodation. We’re investing £32.5 million of our £50 million Ending Homelessness Together fund to help local authorities prioritise settled accommodation for all. Our Winter Plan for Social Protection fund, announced in November last year, added another £5 million to accelerate this work.

“People with underlying health conditions, including those who are also experiencing homelessness, are now beginning to receive Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccinations.

“The First Minister has declared a national mission to cut the number of drug-related deaths in Scotland, with additional funding of £250m over the next session of the parliament, and £5m made available immediately to ensure priority work gets underway as quickly as possible. Our new Minister for Drugs Policy, Angela Constance, is working urgently with our Drugs Deaths Taskforce to address this issue, including by helping to tackle homelessness and improving mental health services and their links into addiction services.”

Lines for Daily Record

Housing Minister Kevin Stewart said:

“Each one of these deaths is a tragedy, representing some of the most vulnerable people in our society. While this report is based on experimental statistics, its findings will help us to further understand the many issues affecting the most vulnerable in our society as we redouble our efforts to eradicate homelessness.

“Ending homelessness once and for all is our priority – Scotland has some of the strongest rights in the world in this area, and everyone who is threatened with homelessness is entitled to help from their local authority to secure a stable home. While there are now only a dozen or so people sleeping rough, we must ensure everyone experiencing any form of homelessness is fully supported into settled accommodation. We’re investing £32.5 million of our £50 million Ending Homelessness Together fund to help local authorities prioritise settled accommodation for all. Our Winter Plan for Social Protection fund, announced in November last year, added another £5 million to accelerate this work.

“We are also committed to providing with affordable housing, and have delivered 96,750 affordable homes since 2007, nearly 67,000 of which were for social rent.

“The First Minister has declared a national mission to cut the number of drug-related deaths in Scotland, with additional funding of £250m over the next session of the parliament, and £5m made available immediately to ensure priority work gets underway as quickly as possible. Our new Minister for Drugs Policy, Angela Constance, is working urgently with our Drugs Deaths Taskforce to address this issue, including by helping to tackle homelessness and improving mental health services and their links into addiction services.”

Lines for The Mail

Background

Our figure for the number of people sleeping rough is based on weekly conversations with frontline providers across Scotland, including the Simon Community in Glasgow, Streetwork in Edinburgh, and Turning Point Scotland in Aberdeen. This number fluctuates slightly but tends to be about 12.

From: [Redacted];

Sent: 22 February 2021 17:28

To: [Redacted]; [Redacted]; Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>; [Redacted]; [Redacted];

Cc: [Redacted]; [Redacted]; Minister for Local Government, Housing and Planning <MinisterLGHP@gov.scot>; Minister for Drugs Policy <MinisterDP@gov.scot>; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted];

Subject: RE: PRE-RELEASE STATISTICS - SCANCE - Homeless Deaths Publication

Hi [Redacted];

I've sent this on a separate chain but just to confirm for the copylist, we'll be issuing a proactive comment from Mr Stewart just after 9.30am tomorrow. We'll host this on the Fairer Scotland blog and post a tweet linking to it from @FairerScotland

Many thanks

[Redacted];

From: [Redacted];

Sent: 22 February 2021 16:04

To: [Redacted]; [Redacted]; Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>; [Redacted]; [Redacted];

Cc: [Redacted]; [Redacted]; Minister for Local Government, Housing and Planning <MinisterLGHP@gov.scot>; Minister for Drugs Policy <MinisterDP@gov.scot>; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted];

Subject: RE: PRE-RELEASE STATISTICS - SCANCE - Homeless Deaths Publication

Hi [Redacted]

I've also copied [Redacted] and [Redacted] in – they have been preparing a comment from Mr Stewart on the publication as well as background lines in case needed. I'm sure [Redacted] or [Redacted] will be happy to provide an update.

Thanks,
[Redacted];

From: [Redacted];
Sent: 22 February 2021 12:23
To: [Redacted]; Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>
Cc: [Redacted]; [Redacted]; Minister for Local Government, Housing and Planning <MinisterLGHP@gov.scot>; Minister for Drugs Policy <MinisterDP@gov.scot>; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted];
Subject: RE: PRE-RELEASE STATISTICS - SCANCE - Homeless Deaths Publication

Hi [Redacted];,

I'm also bringing in policy/comms colleagues who can provide an update on handling.

[Redacted];

From: [Redacted]
Sent: 22 February 2021 12:19
To: Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>; [Redacted]
Cc: [Redacted]; [Redacted]; Minister for Local Government, Housing and Planning <MinisterLGHP@gov.scot>; Minister for Drugs Policy <MinisterDP@gov.scot>
Subject: RE: PRE-RELEASE STATISTICS - SCANCE - Homeless Deaths Publication

[Redacted];

When you refer to 'higher' do you mean higher than England and Wales or higher than last year?

In both cases the higher prevalence of drug deaths (we have higher rates than England and Wales and the Scotland rate has also increased in the last year) could be related to the higher rate of homeless deaths but it's difficult to pin it down with certainty. It's not an unreasonable assumption to make, but the level of detail in the information we have doesn't allow us to say this with certainty.

[Redacted];

From: [Redacted]; **On Behalf Of** Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government
Sent: 22 February 2021 11:46
To: [Redacted]; Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>
Cc: [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; Minister for Local Government, Housing and Planning <MinisterLGHP@gov.scot>; Minister for Drugs Policy <MinisterDP@gov.scot>
Subject: RE: PRE-RELEASE STATISTICS - SCANCE - Homeless Deaths Publication

Hi [Redacted],

Ms Campbell has asked if she can have an update on the handling of these stats, given that they do make for quite harrowing reading. She mentioned that we have more money in the system for this, but is there anything else that we are doing that can be highlighted?

She also asked, Also, are our higher figures down to higher prevalence of drugs deaths?

Given the interest in drugs deaths, she would like reassurance on the above.

Kind regards

[Redacted]

Deputy Private Secretary | office of Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government
St Andrews House, Regent Road, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG

Please see the **Ministerial preferences** which may be of assistance to you.

All e-mails and attachments sent by a Ministerial Private Office to any other official on behalf of a Minister relating to a decision, request or comment made by a Minister, or a note of a Ministerial meeting, must be filed appropriately by the recipient. Private Offices do not keep official records of such e-mails or attachments.

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Scottish Ministers, Special advisers and the Permanent Secretary are covered by the terms of the Lobbying (Scotland) Act 2016.
See www.lobbying.scot

From: [Redacted];

Sent: 22 February 2021 11:12

To: Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>

Cc: [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; Minister for Local Government, Housing and Planning <MinisterLGHP@gov.scot>; Minister for Drugs Policy <MinisterDP@gov.scot>

Subject: PRE-RELEASE STATISTICS - SCANCE - Homeless Deaths Publication

Hi [Redacted],

Attached is a SCANCE note for the Homeless Deaths publication as requested below.

Note that the speaking section contains pre-release statistics which should not be circulated prior to publication at 9:30am tomorrow morning.

<< File: PRE-RELEASE STATISTICS - SCANCE note - Homelessness Deaths Publication.doc >>

Thanks,

[Redacted]

From: [Redacted]; **On Behalf Of** Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government
Sent: 18 February 2021 15:39
To: Director for Housing and Social Justice <DirectorHSJ@gov.scot>; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted];
Cc: Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>
Subject: RE: Cabinet: Tuesday, 23 FEBRUARY 2021 - Do you have any written SCANCE items? - Cleared Contributions requested by 1pm on Monday, 22 February 2021

Hi [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]

Ms Campbell is content to commission both SCANCE topics below. I would be grateful if we could please have draft notes by 11am on Monday.

Kind regards

[Redacted]

Deputy Private Secretary | office of Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government
St Andrews House, Regent Road, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG

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Scottish Ministers, Special advisers and the Permanent Secretary are covered by the terms of the Lobbying (Scotland) Act 2016. See www.lobbying.scot

From: [Redacted] **On Behalf Of** Director for Housing and Social Justice
Sent: 18 February 2021 15:00
To: Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>
Cc: [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; Director for Housing and Social Justice <DirectorHSJ@gov.scot>
Subject: RE: Cabinet: Tuesday, 23 FEBRUARY 2021 - Do you have any written SCANCE items? - Cleared Contributions requested by 1pm on Monday, 22 February 2021

[Redacted]

Two suggested items this week – grateful if you could let colleagues know if Cab Sec would like to officially commission.

Thanks

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------|
| | [Redacted] | [Redacted] | [Redacted] | [Redacted] | [Redacted] | [Redacted] |
| | 2019 Homeless Deaths – Statistics Publication (by National Records of Scotland) | 23 Feb | AC KS | Y – given sensitivity and spotlight on Homelessness | Y | [Redacted] – CAD [Redacted] - NRS |

From: [Redacted] **On Behalf Of** Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government

Sent: 17 February 2021 10:37

To: Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>; Director for Housing and Social Justice <DirectorHSJ@gov.scot>; [Redacted] Director for Equality, Inclusion and Human Rights <directorEIHR@gov.scot>

Cc: Minister for Local Government, Housing and Planning <MinisterLGHP@gov.scot>; Campbell J (Jeanette) (Special Adviser) <Jeanette.Campbell@gov.scot>; McCaig C (Callum) <Callum.Mccaig@gov.scot>; McAllan M (Màiri) (Special Adviser) <Mairi.Mcallan@gov.scot>

Subject: Cabinet: Tuesday, 23 FEBRUARY 2021 - Do you have any written SCANCE items? - Cleared Contributions requested by 1pm on Monday, 22 February 2021

Directors/Business Managers

Please see the below commission from Cabinet Secretariat for written SCANCE items. Ms Campbell would welcome any suggested topics from your area to raise at Cabinet next week.

Grateful for a response from each Directorate in the table below – including nil returns – by **3pm tomorrow (Thursday)** in order to allow Cab Sec to consider.

| Heading | Description | Lead Official | Essential (y/n) |
|---------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

[Redacted]

Statement on estimated number of deaths of people experiencing homelessness in 2019

Housing Minister Kevin Stewart has commented on the experimental statistics, published today, on the estimated number of people who died in Scotland in 2019 while experiencing homelessness. These National Records of Scotland statistics include people in temporary accommodation and rough sleepers.

Mr Stewart said:

“Each one of these deaths is a tragedy, representing some of the most vulnerable people in our society. While this report is based on experimental statistics, its findings will help the Scottish Government to further understand the many issues affecting the most vulnerable in our society as we redouble our efforts to eradicate homelessness.

“Ending homelessness once and for all is a priority for the Scottish Government. We have some of the strongest rights in the world for people experiencing homelessness and everyone who is threatened with homelessness is entitled to help from their local authority to secure a stable home. While there are now only a dozen or so people sleeping rough, we must ensure everyone experiencing any form of homelessness is fully supported to overcome the trauma of finding themselves without a home and helped into settled accommodation.

“We’re investing £32.5 million of our £50 million Ending Homelessness Together fund to help local authorities prioritise settled accommodation for all. Our Winter Plan for Social Protection fund, announced in November last year, added another £5 million to accelerate this work.

“The First Minister has declared a national mission to cut the number of drug-related deaths in Scotland, with additional funding of £250m over the next session of the parliament, and £5m made available immediately to ensure priority work gets underway as quickly as possible. Our new Minister for Drugs Policy, Angela Constance, is working urgently with our Drugs Deaths Taskforce to address this issue, including by helping to tackle homelessness and improving mental health services and their links into addiction services.”

Background

- under Scottish homelessness legislation, local authorities have a duty to offer specific forms of assistance to those at risk of or experiencing homelessness, including advice and assistance, temporary accommodation and settled or “permanent” rehousing
- temporary accommodation refers to any accommodation secured between the point that an individual makes a homelessness application to a local authority and the point at which the local authority discharges their duty to that applicant.

Please see the attached submission notifying you of the latest NRS statistics on homeless deaths in Scotland, due to be published on Tuesday 23rd February at 09:30.

Priority: Routine

These are official sensitive – before publication, you and copy recipients must not share the statistics with anyone else, nor draw on them publicly in any way.

Please find attached:

- Submission
- Infographic
- NRS Statistical News Release

Regards,
[Redacted]
Assistant Statistician
NRS

From: [Redacted]
Sent: 22 February 2021 16:25
To: Minister for Drugs Policy <MinisterDP@gov.scot>
Cc: [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted];
Subject: Homeless Deaths - Submission addendum Feb 21

Hi [Redacted]

Please find attached a submission which is an addendum to the homelessness deaths submission produced by NRS. This submission basically highlights the key points in relation to drug deaths for the Minister and outlines our plans for presentation and media.

With kind regards

[Redacted] .

[Redacted]
HSC Analysis Hub
COVID Public Health Directorate
Scottish Government

[Redacted]

From: [Redacted]
Sent: 22 February 2021 11:12
To: Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>
Cc: [Redacted]; [Redacted]; [Redacted]; Minister for Local Government, Housing and Planning

<MinisterLGHP@gov.scot>; Minister for Drugs Policy <MinisterDP@gov.scot>

Subject: PRE-RELEASE STATISTICS - SCANCE - Homeless Deaths Publication

Hi [Redacted],

Attached is a SCANCE note for the Homeless Deaths publication as requested below.

Note that the speaking section contains pre-release statistics which should not be circulated prior to publication at 9:30am tomorrow morning.

Thanks,

[Redacted]

From: [Redacted] **On Behalf Of** Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government
Sent: 18 February 2021 15:39
To: Director for Housing and Social Justice <DirectorHSJ@gov.scot>; [Redacted]; [Redacted] ; [Redacted]
Cc: Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>
Subject: RE: Cabinet: Tuesday, 23 FEBRUARY 2021 - Do you have any written SCANCE items? - Cleared Contributions requested by 1pm on Monday, 22 February 2021

Hi [Redacted]

Ms Campbell is content to commission both SCANCE topics below. I would be grateful if we could please have draft notes by 11am on Monday.

Kind regards

From: [Redacted] **On Behalf Of** Director for Housing and Social Justice
Sent: 18 February 2021 15:00
To: Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>
Cc: [Redacted] >; [Redacted]; [Redacted] ; Director for Housing and Social Justice <DirectorHSJ@gov.scot>
Subject: RE: Cabinet: Tuesday, 23 FEBRUARY 2021 - Do you have any written SCANCE items? - Cleared Contributions requested by 1pm on Monday, 22 February 2021

[Redacted]

Two suggested items this week – grateful if you could let colleagues know if Cab Sec would like to officially commission.

Thanks

| | | | | | | |
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| | 2019 Homeless Deaths – Statistics Publication (by National Records of Scotland) | 23 Feb | AC KS | Y – given sensitivity and spotlight on Homelessness | Y | [Redacted] [Redacted] |

From: [Redacted] **On Behalf Of** Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government

Sent: 17 February 2021 10:37

To: Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government <CabSecCLG@gov.scot>; Director for Housing and Social Justice <DirectorHSJ@gov.scot>; [Redacted]; Director for Equality, Inclusion and Human Rights <directorEIHR@gov.scot>

Cc: Minister for Local Government, Housing and Planning <MinisterLGHP@gov.scot>; Campbell J (Jeanette) (Special Adviser) <Jeanette.Campbell@gov.scot>; McCaig C (Callum) <Callum.Mccaig@gov.scot>; McAllan M (Màiri) (Special Adviser) <Mairi.Mcallan@gov.scot>

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| Heading | Description | Lead Official | Essential (y/n) |
|---------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

We will confirm the Cab Sec's decision as soon as possible and formally commission a SCANCE note from you. The deadline for those will be **11am on Monday**.

Many thanks

[Redacted]

Deputy Private Secretary | office of Cabinet Secretary for Communities and Local Government

Please find attached:

- Submission
- Infographic
- NRS Statistical News Release

Regards,

[Redacted]
Assistant Statistician
NRS