



OPERATION OF THE HOMELESS PERSONS LEGISLATION IN SCOTLAND: 2013-14

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This statistics bulletin provides information on homelessness applications, assessments and outcomes to 31 March 2014. It includes information on the characteristics of applicant households, local authority assessments and the action taken in respect of cases that were concluded. Snapshot data on households in temporary accommodation at 31 March 2014 are presented, together with data on the implementation of the Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2004.

1.2. The purpose of this web only publication is to give an overview of key trends and features of homelessness in Scotland. As a consequence, the bulletin provides mainly summary tables and charts. More detailed reference tables providing a full suite of detailed tables have also been published on the [Scottish Government website](#).

1.3. 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.

1.4. 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.

1.5. 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 1% (around 200 cases for the current financial year) between first and subsequent publications (see [Notes on the Statistics](#)).

1.6. Readers may be interested to note that a mandatory data collection on monitoring homelessness prevention and housing options work commenced on 1st April 2014. Subject to the data being of sufficient quality, information from the [PREVENT1](#) data collection is anticipated to be published towards the end of 2014.

A Quick Guide to Homelessness Applications

1.7. 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.

1.8. 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.

1.9. More information on the duty to provide temporary accommodation can be found in the [Code of Guidance on Homelessness](#).

2. MAIN POINTS

2.1. The main points for the period 1 April – 31 March 2014 (2013-14) are:-

Applications

- There were 36,457 applications. This was 3,593 (8%) lower than the number of applications received in the same period in 2012-13.
- The number of applications has fallen in 24 out of Scotland's 32 local authorities. Applications increased in Argyll & Bute, East Dunbartonshire, East Lothian, East Renfrewshire, North Ayrshire, Scottish Borders and West Dunbartonshire.
- The continuing fall in applications is mainly due to the impact of housing options/homelessness prevention strategies adopted by most councils over the past few years rather than to changes in the underlying drivers of homelessness.

Assessments

- There were 29,326 homeless or threatened with homelessness assessments and this was 2,835 (9%) lower than in 2012-13.
- The number assessed as intentionally homeless has fallen back slightly, since reaching its highest level during April to June 2013. 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.

Outcomes

- A total of 24,962 cases were closed during 2013-14. This is 12% lower than in 2012-13 when the figure was 28,440. 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 a local authority, housing association or private let as an outcome has remained stable at around 77% since 2007/08.

Temporary accommodation

At 31 March 2014:-

- There were 10,281 households in temporary accommodation – a decrease of 190 households (2% decrease) compared to one year earlier.
- Over the last year, the number of households in temporary accommodation increased in 15 out of 32 local authorities. Notable increases have been seen in Edinburgh (+16%), Aberdeen City (+12%), East Lothian (+6%) and North Lanarkshire (+6%) .
- There were 2,489 households with children in temporary accommodation – a decrease of 447 households (15% decrease) compared with one year earlier. These households contained a total of 4,156 children, a decrease of 691 children (14% decrease) compared to one year ago.
- There were 11 households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation – a decrease of six households compared to one year earlier. Four of these households were in West Lothian, three in each of Fife and Aberdeenshire, and one in Moray. The number of households with children in Bed & Breakfast accommodation is now less than a tenth of the March 2008 level (9% of the March 2008 figure).
- There were no reported breaches of the Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2004.

3. APPLICATIONS ([TABLE 1](#) TO [TABLE 5E](#) AND [CHART 1](#) TO [CHART 10](#))

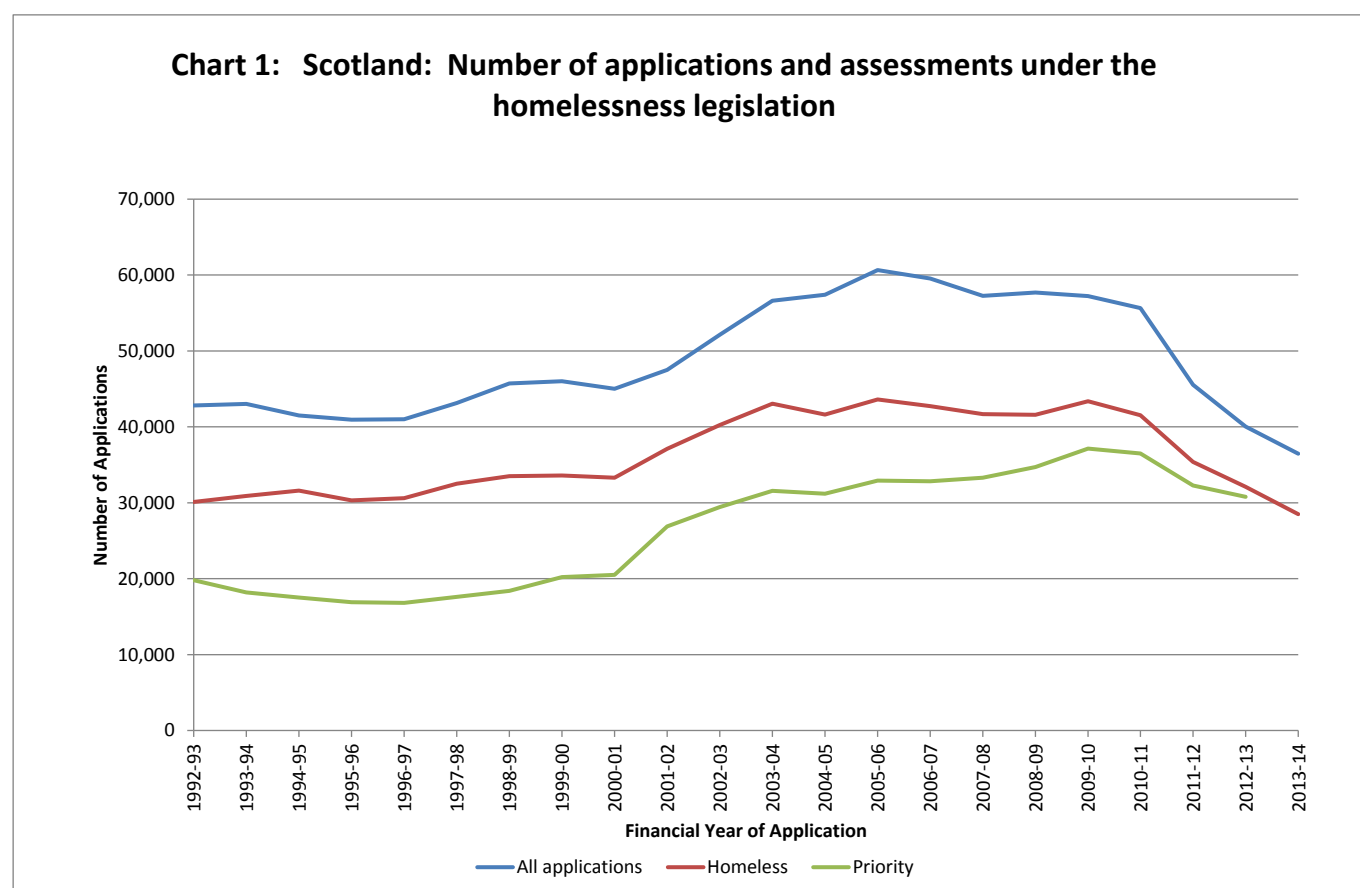
Trends

3.1. [Chart 1](#) shows the number of homeless applications, the number of these assessed as homeless and the number of priority assessments in each year between 1992-93 and 2013-14. Changes in applications and assessments over this period have in part been driven by changes in legislation, policy and practice.

3.2. The increase in homelessness between 2000-01 and 2006-07 was, in part, a consequence of Scottish homelessness legislation¹ which extended councils' duties to non-priority homeless households.

3.3. The narrowing of the gap between the number of homeless and the number of priority homeless from 2000-01 is primarily a consequence of action by local authorities to move towards the 2012 homelessness commitment - that by December 2012 all homeless households will be assessed as being in priority need. [Section 4](#) below provides more detail.

3.4. The reduction in homeless applications from 2006-07 and in particular the very large continuing reductions from 2010-11 are mainly due to the impact of the introduction of housing options services in Scottish local authorities with a focus on prevention.



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.

¹ The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 extended councils' duties to non-priority homeless and the Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003 set the longer term objective of phasing out the distinction between priority and non-priority homeless. See Summary of Homelessness Legislation for more details.

Recent changes

3.5. Between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2014 councils received a total of 36,457 homelessness applications ([Table 1](#)). This is a reduction of over 3,593 (8%) applications over the previous year.

3.6. The number of applications in 2013-14 is 40% lower than the peak value seen in 2005-06, when around 61,000 homelessness applications were made ([Chart 1](#)).

3.7. During 2013-14 the number of applications has fallen in 24 out of 32 local authorities ([Table 1b](#)). In fifteen councils the number of applications fell by up to 10% and in two councils – East Ayrshire and Midlothian – the number of applications fell by over 20%. Applications have increased in eight local authority areas – East Renfrewshire (25% increase), East Dunbartonshire (18% increase), North Ayrshire (13% increase), Scottish Borders (6% increase), and four authorities with increases of 1% or less.

What is causing the reductions?

3.8. It is very unlikely that the large *reduction* in homelessness applications over the past two years is a consequence of any changes in the social and economic factors which cause households to approach councils for assistance with an acute or urgent housing need. 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.

3.9. It is much more likely that the reductions are a consequence of a major Scotland wide approach to prevent homelessness. Through this, councils have been developing services, generally described as 'housing options services' in which staff assist households to consider the range of options available to address their housing needs. For example councils might provide mediation services to assist in resolving disputes within the household, or they might assist households secure a private let by guaranteeing the rent deposit. As a consequence, some of the households who might previously have made a homelessness application will now have their housing needs met without first becoming homeless or being threatened with homelessness².

3.10. An [Evaluation of the homelessness options hubs](#) published in May 2012 showed that there was wide variation between councils in the speed of implementation of housing options/ homelessness prevention. The evaluation stated that it was not possible within the evaluation methodology to attribute all of the reduction in applications to the impact of the housing options approach. (Paragraph 2.14). The evaluation also notes in paragraph 3.30 that "*[a number of local authorities] felt that the progress on housing options 'on the ground' has been very significant indeed*". The evaluation, which only covered the start of the roll out of the approach, also went on to add that "*a smaller number of local authorities are not in a position yet to have started to make progress.*"

3.11. 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.*"

² 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

3.12. 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.

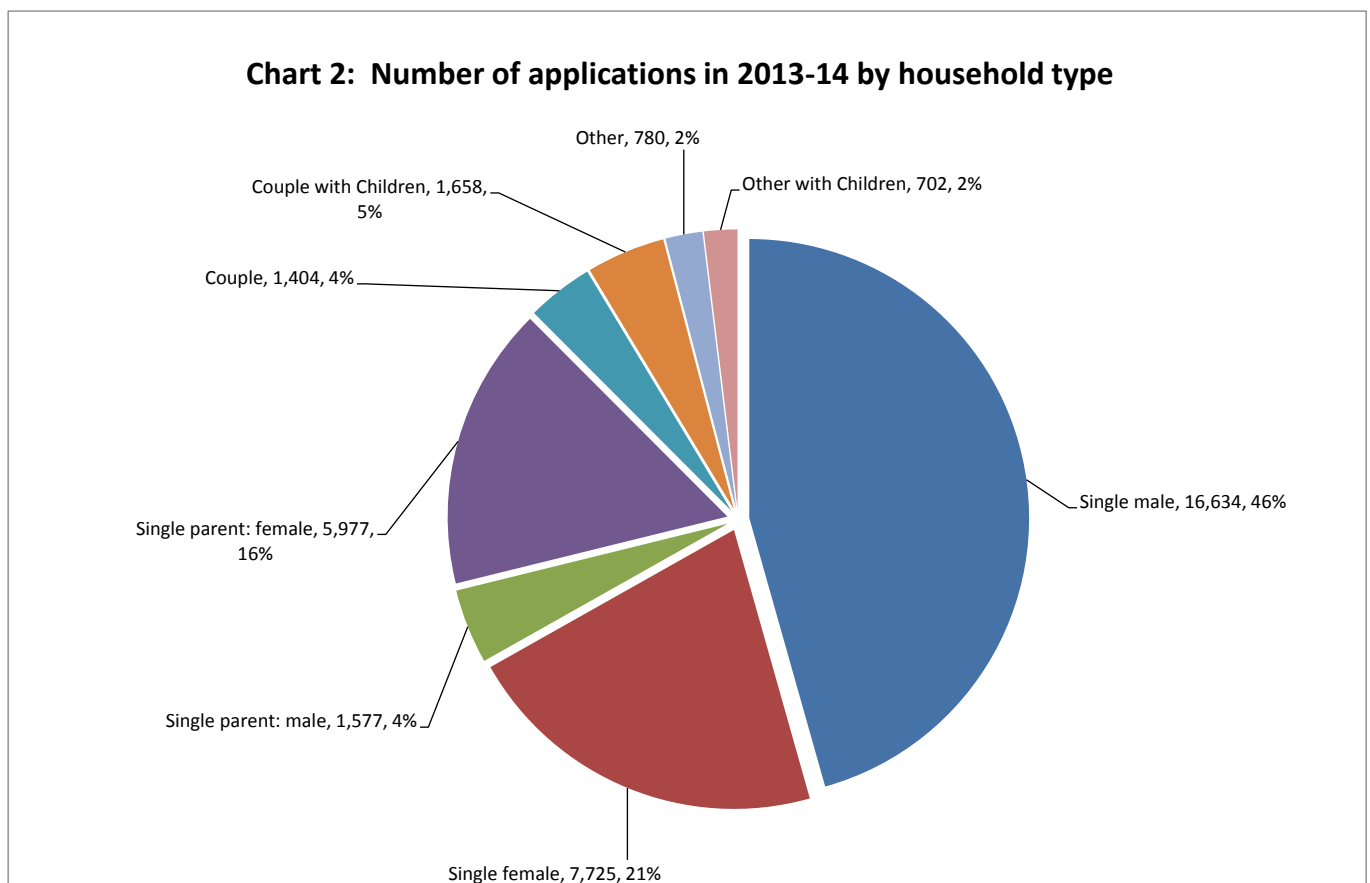
3.13. However, whilst the number of applications has reduced, how these applications are assessed appears to be changing slightly. In 2009/10 and 2010/11, approximately 75% of cases were assessed as homeless or potentially homeless. However, by 2013/14, this proportion had increased by about six percentage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

3.14. 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.

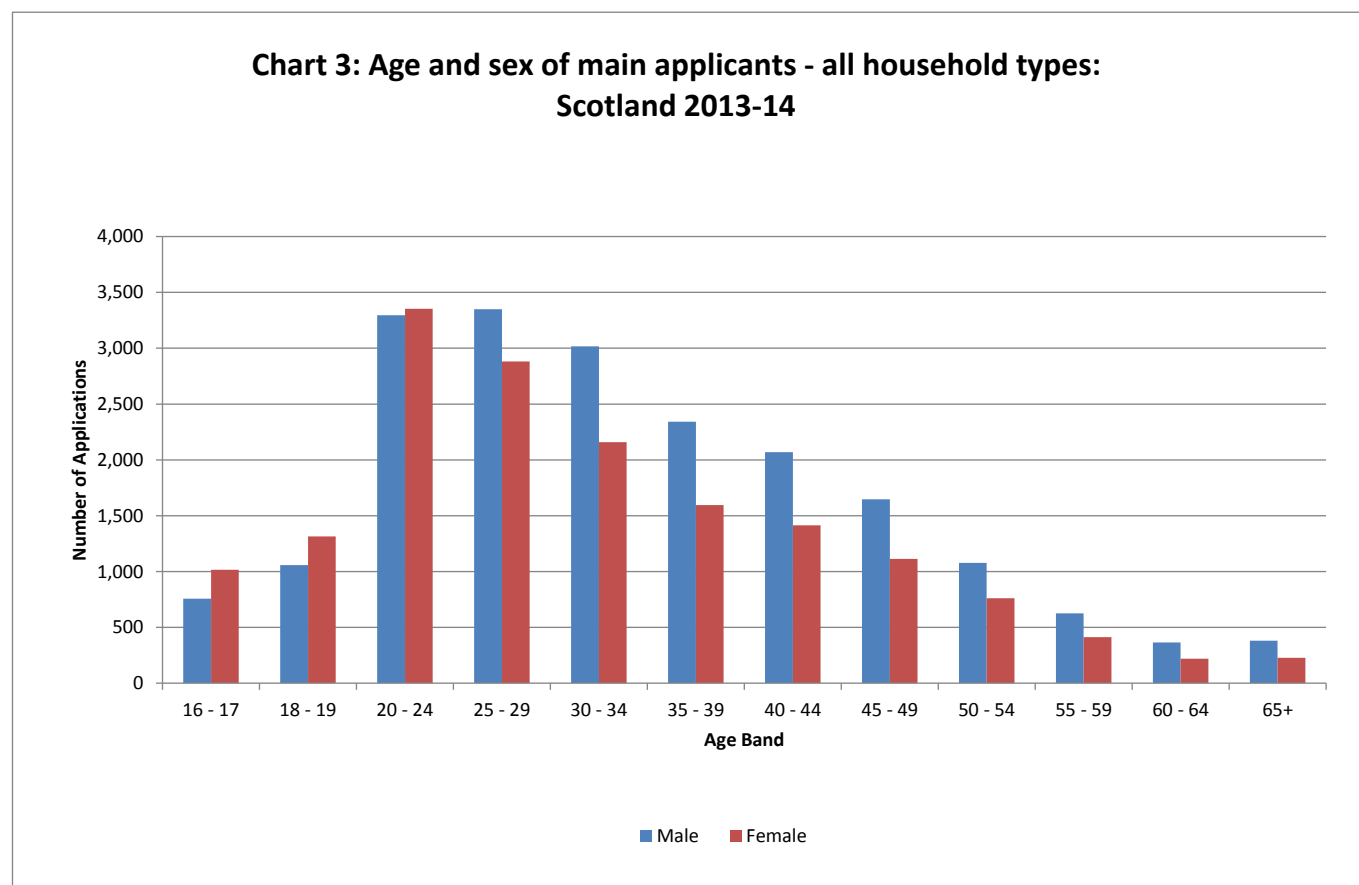
Characteristics of applicants

3.15. Of the 36,457 applications for assistance in 2013-14, around 24,400 (67%) were single people, of whom around 16,600 were men and 7,700 were women ([Table 2](#)). Around 9,200 applications (25% of applications) were from households with children, most of whom were single parent households (21% of all applications). Of the 7,554 applications by single parents, 5,977 (79%) were by female applicants. ([Chart 2](#))

3.16. 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 2013-14 was 21%. However, since 2007-08, there has been 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. ([Chart 2](#) and [Table 2c](#)).



3.17. [Chart 3](#) shows the age distribution of the main applicant in the household, for those who applied as homeless in 2013-14. Homeless households have a young age profile – around half are headed by someone aged under 30 (47% in 2013-14). Female applicants typically have a slighter younger age profile than males – 35% of female applicants are aged under 25 while this figure is only 26% for male applicants.

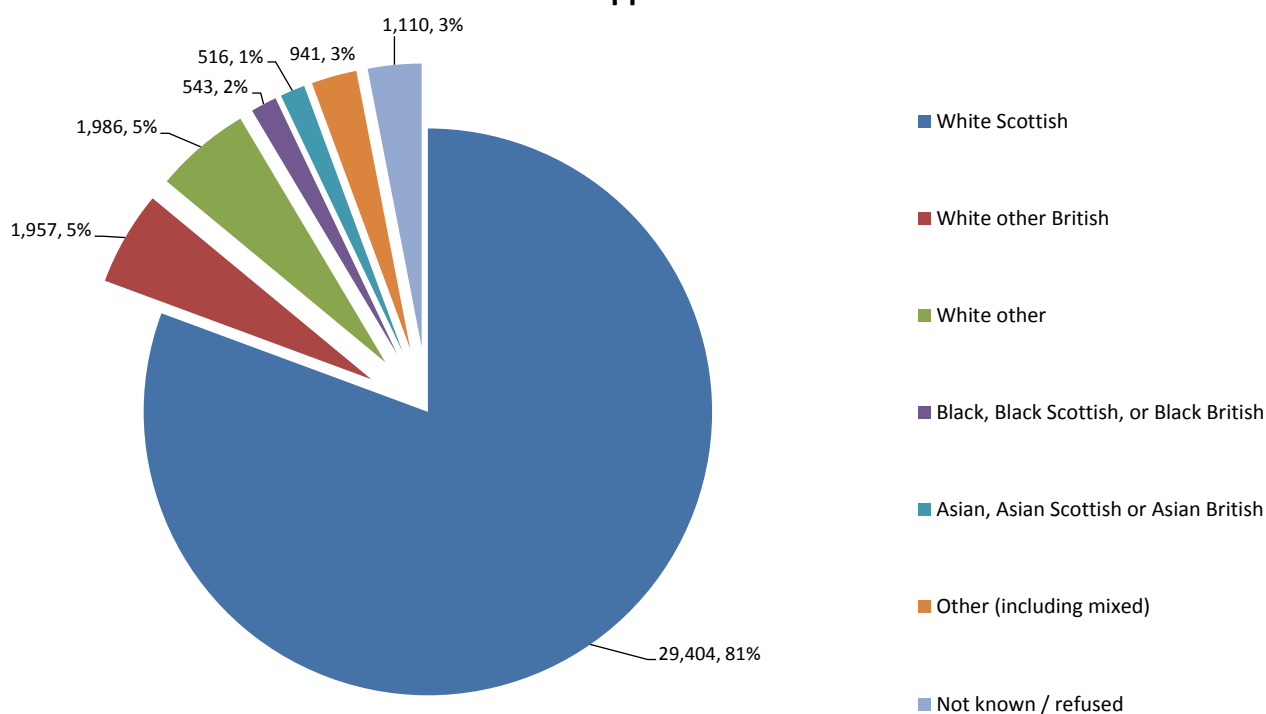


3.18. The proportion of homeless applications by ethnic group has remained unchanged since 2007-08. During 2013-14, in 91.5% of applications the main applicant was recorded as White, 1.5% were recorded as Black, Black Scottish or Black British, 1.4% were recorded as Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British and 2.6% as in other ethnic groups ([Chart 4](#)). An ethnic group was not recorded for 3.0% of all applicants.

3.19. [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 (37 per 10,000 population), the highest proportion from a known category is from the Caribbean or Black category (196 per 10,000 population), there were 852 applications from another, but unspecified ethnic groups (595 per 10,000 population). Polish homelessness applications accounted for 82 applications per 10,000 population.

3.20. In 2013-14, 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 in the homelessness data, 74% gave their ethnicity as White: Scottish, and only 5% gave their ethnicity as White: Gypsy / Traveller. No response was given to the gypsy / traveller question for 706 applicants in 2013-14.

Chart 4: Number of applications in 2013-14 by ethnic group of main applicant



3.21. In 2013-14, 956 homeless applicants had a household member who had previously been in the armed forces – the lowest number recorded to date. Of these, 337 had been in the armed forces less than 5 years ago and 619 more than 5 years ago. ([Chart 5](#)) It should be noted that, for 1,442 applications, the response to the question asking about service in the armed forces was ‘not known/ refused’.

3.22. In the same period, 1,568 applicants aged under 25 had a household member who had been formerly looked after by the local authority, of whom 791 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 1,019 applications, ‘not known/ refused’ was the response when asked if a member of the applicant household had been previously looked after by the local authority.

Prior circumstances of applicants

3.23. Of the 36,457 homelessness applications in 2013-14, 15,938 (44%) had been living with friends and relatives, while 12,826 (35%) had been living in their own accommodation (i.e. which they either rented or owned). ([Table 3](#) and [Chart 6](#)).

Reasons for homelessness

3.24. The main reasons for applying as homeless have remained unchanged over the past year. Relationship breakdown is the main cause of homelessness applications. This is reflected in the high numbers of applicants who cite a dispute within the household (27% of all applications in 2013-14) or being asked to leave (26% of 2013-14 applications). ([Table 4](#) and [Chart 7](#)). Rent arrears or mortgage default account for around 5% of all homelessness applications in 2013-14, while 6% of applications are from those leaving prison/ hospital/ care or some other institution.

Chart 5: Number of applications formerly in the armed forces and number of applicants formerly looked after by the local authority in 2013-14: Scotland

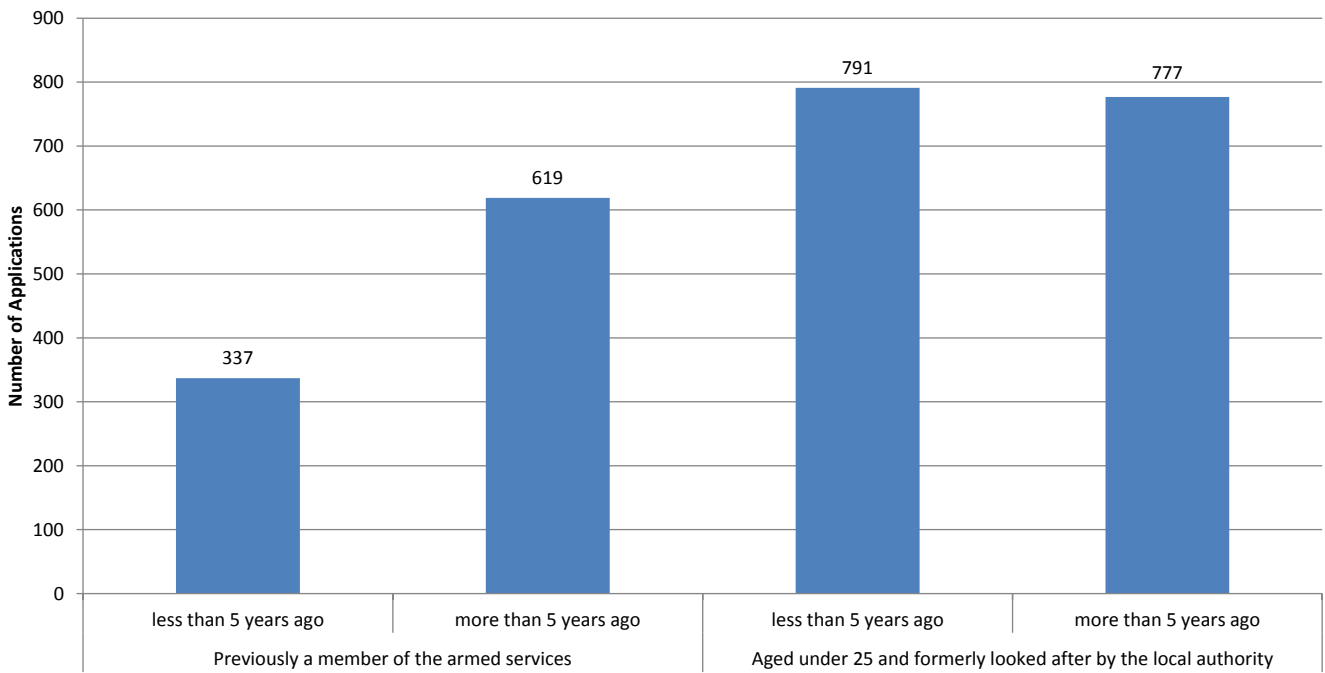


Chart 6: Prior housing circumstances of applicants 2012-13 and 2013-14

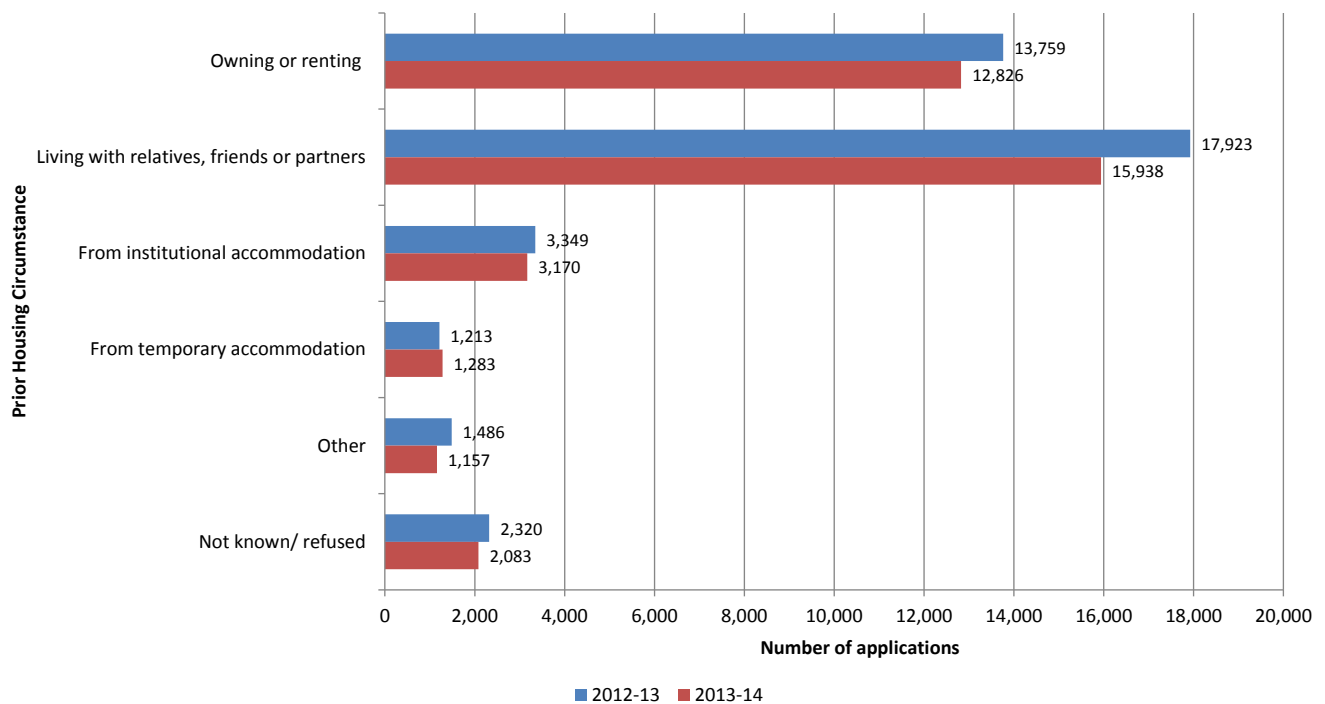
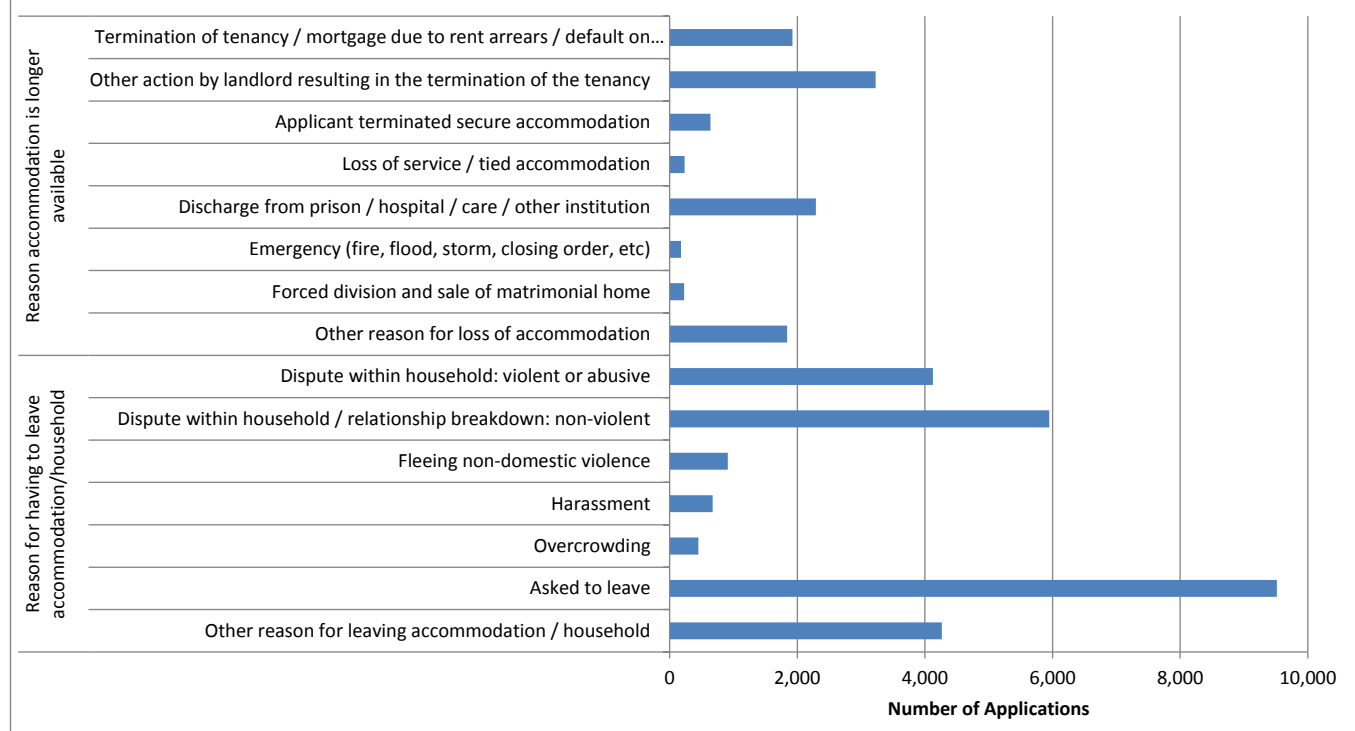


Chart 7: Main reason for applying for assistance: All applications: Scotland: 2013-14



3.25. 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 2013-14 additional contributory reasons were recorded for 50% of applications. ([Tables 5d and 5e](#)).

3.26. Of those cases where there was an additional factor contributing to homelessness. [Chart 8](#) shows that:-

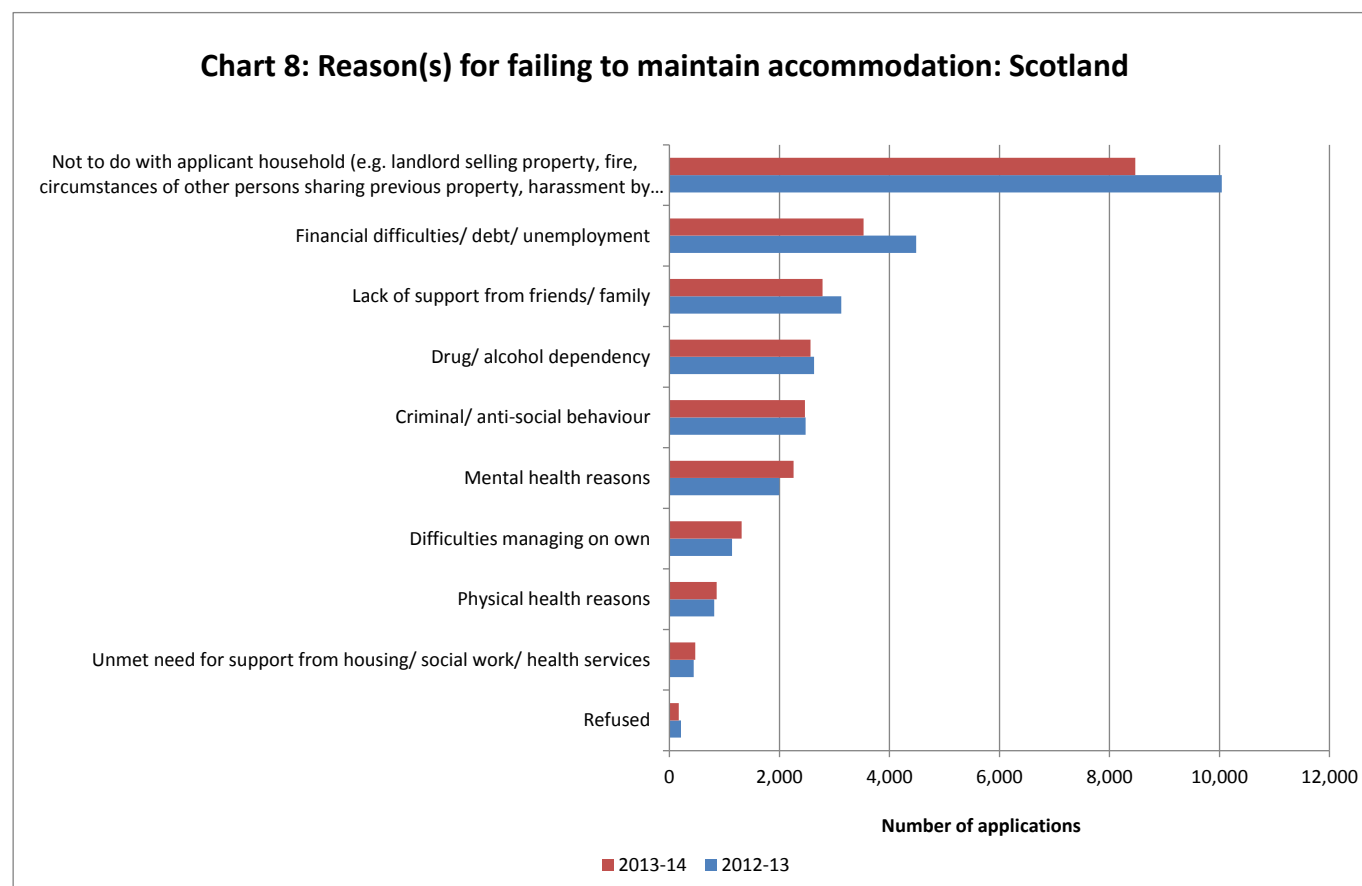
- In 8,468 cases (47% of those providing additional reasons, down from 49% in 2012-13) it was 'not to do with the applicant household'. This includes reasons such as the landlord selling the property, fire, circumstances of other persons sharing the property or harassment by others.
- In 3,528 (21%) of these cases 'financial difficulties, debt or unemployment' was an additional factor.
- In 2,784 (15%) of these cases lack of support from friends and family was an additional factor.
- In 2,566 (14%) of these cases drug or alcohol dependency was an additional factor.
- Also in 2,462 (14%) of cases criminal or anti-social behaviour was a factor.

Financial and economic reasons for homelessness applications

3.27. There was a 17% reduction between 2012-13 and 2013-14 in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a local authority (-48 homeless applications), an increase of 6% in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a housing association (+11 applications), and a reduction of 3% in the number presenting as homeless because of rent arrears to a private landlord (-23 applications) ([Table 5a](#)).

3.28. There was also a decrease of 58 applications (11%) in those presenting as homeless because of mortgage default, from 545 applications in 2012/13 to 487 applications in 2013/14 . ([Table 5a](#)).

3.29. 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 2013-14, this reduced further to only 187 applications, a reduction of 7% on the previous year.



3.30. In 2013-14, there were 1,924 applications (5% of applications) which cited rent arrears or mortgage default as the main reason for the application ([Table 4](#)). In all, 3,856 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 14% between 2012-13 and 2013-14 (from 4,486 to 3,856), and this reduction was greater than the 11% reduction in all applications (from 20,359 to 18,126).

Applicants on Waiting Lists

3.31. In 2013-14, 35% of homelessness applications were from households on a social housing waiting list immediately prior to their homelessness application - the same proportion as in 2012-13. This proportion varied widely between councils from 79% in Dundee to 5% in South Ayrshire. ([Chart 9](#)) The response was 'Unknown/ Refused' for 822 of the 36,457 cases in 2013-14.

Rough sleeping

3.32. In 2013-14, 5% of applicants (1,787 in total or 149 per month) slept rough the night before applying for assistance ([Chart 10](#)). The incidence of rough sleeping among homeless applicants was highest in Edinburgh (438 cases, 11% of applications), West Dunbartonshire (123 cases, 9%), Glasgow (445 cases or 7%) and Dundee (91 cases, 7%) while fewer than 1% of applicants were recorded as sleeping rough the night before application in North Lanarkshire. No rough sleepers were reported in Falkirk, South Lanarkshire and West Lothian.

Chart 9: Percentage of applications in 2013-14 from households on a social housing waiting list immediately prior to their homelessness application

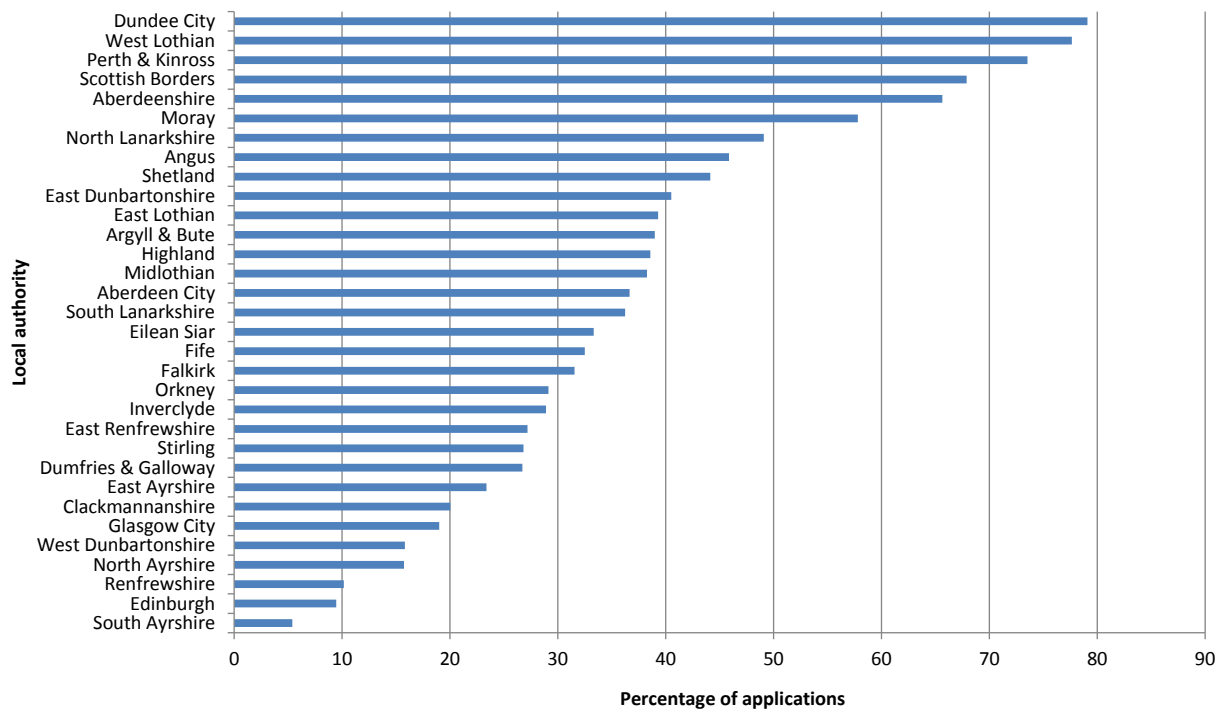
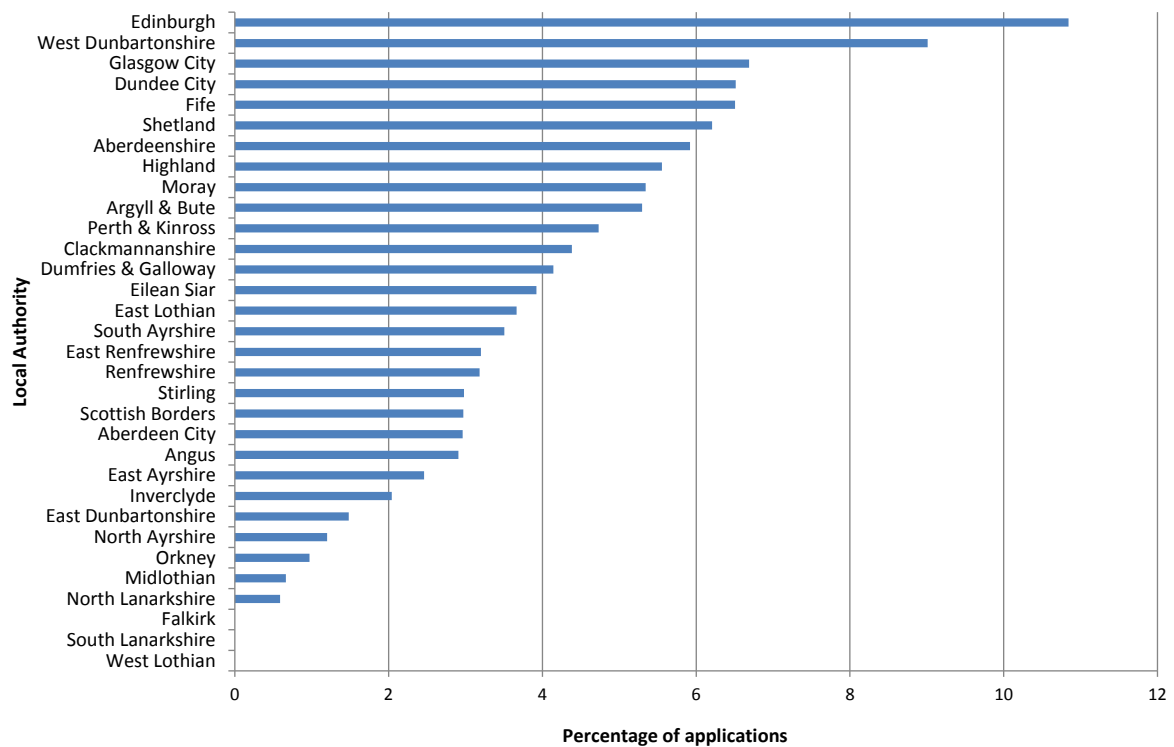


Chart 10: Percentage of homeless applicants in 2013-14 who slept rough the night before applying for assistance



3.33. The incidence of rough sleeping has remained relatively stable over the past year (1,747 in 2012-13 compared to 1,787 in 2013-14), but it has fallen by 35% in five years (2,745 in 2009-10). It has also been stable over these five years in some authorities (notably Fife, Glasgow and Edinburgh). But, 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](#)).

4. ASSESSMENTS ([TABLE 1](#) AND [TABLE 6A](#) TO [TABLE 11](#) AND [CHART 11](#) TO [CHART 16](#))

4.1. [Table 1](#) provides the main summary statistics on the progress of homelessness applications, analysed by the year in which the application was received by the council. However, it takes time for councils to assess a homelessness application. As a consequence, 1,341 applications in 2013-14 have yet to be assessed.

4.2. Of the 36,359 assessments in 2013-14, 29,326 were assessed as homeless or potentially homeless, a reduction of 2,835 (9%) on 2012-13. ([Table 1c](#)).

Abolition of Priority Need test

4.3. 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. 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

4.4. 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 (28% of all applications in 2013-14) or being asked to leave (25% of 2013-14 applications). ([Table 6c](#) and [Chart 11](#)). Rent arrears or mortgage default account for around 5% of all homelessness assessment in 2013-14, while 7% of assessments are from those leaving prison/ hospital/ care or some other institution.

4.5. 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 1 characteristic can be given.

4.6. The characteristics³ in 2013-14 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 (9%) and a household member vulnerable for other special reasons (17%). ([Chart 12](#)).

4.7. In 2013-14, 40% 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.

³ 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.

Chart 11: Applications assessed in 2013-14 by main reason for application: Scotland

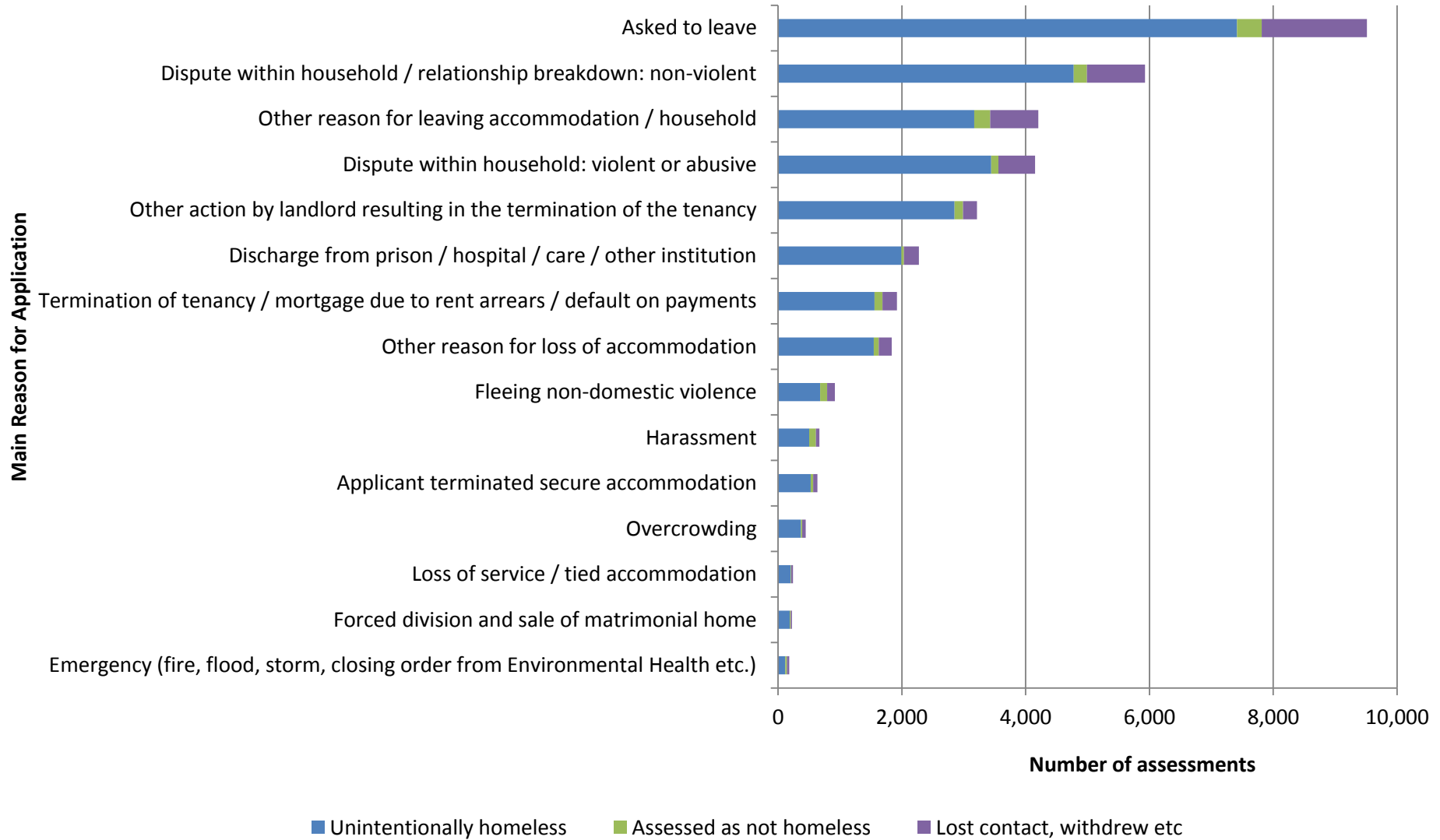
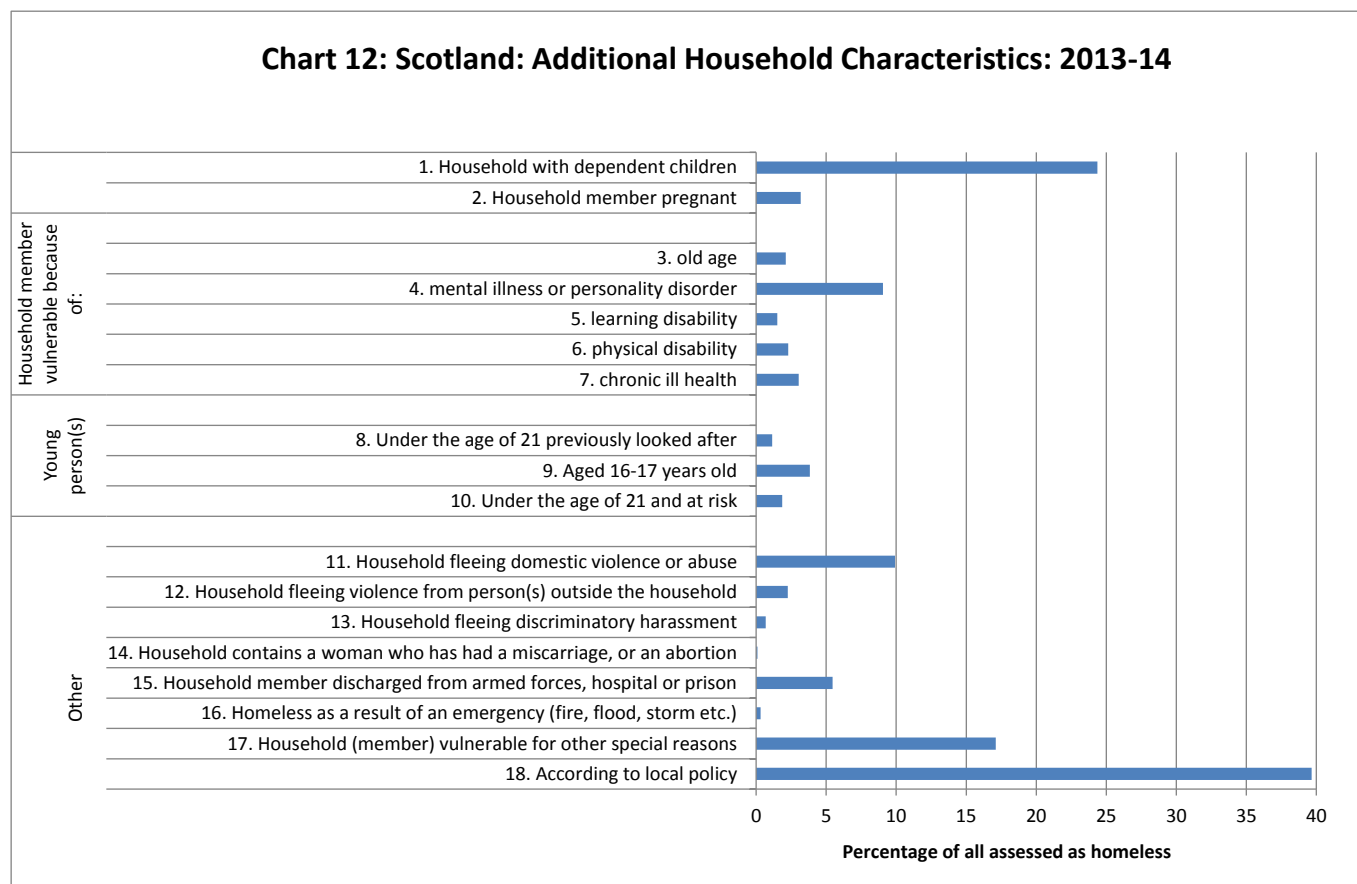


Chart 12: Scotland: Additional Household Characteristics: 2013-14



Repeat homelessness

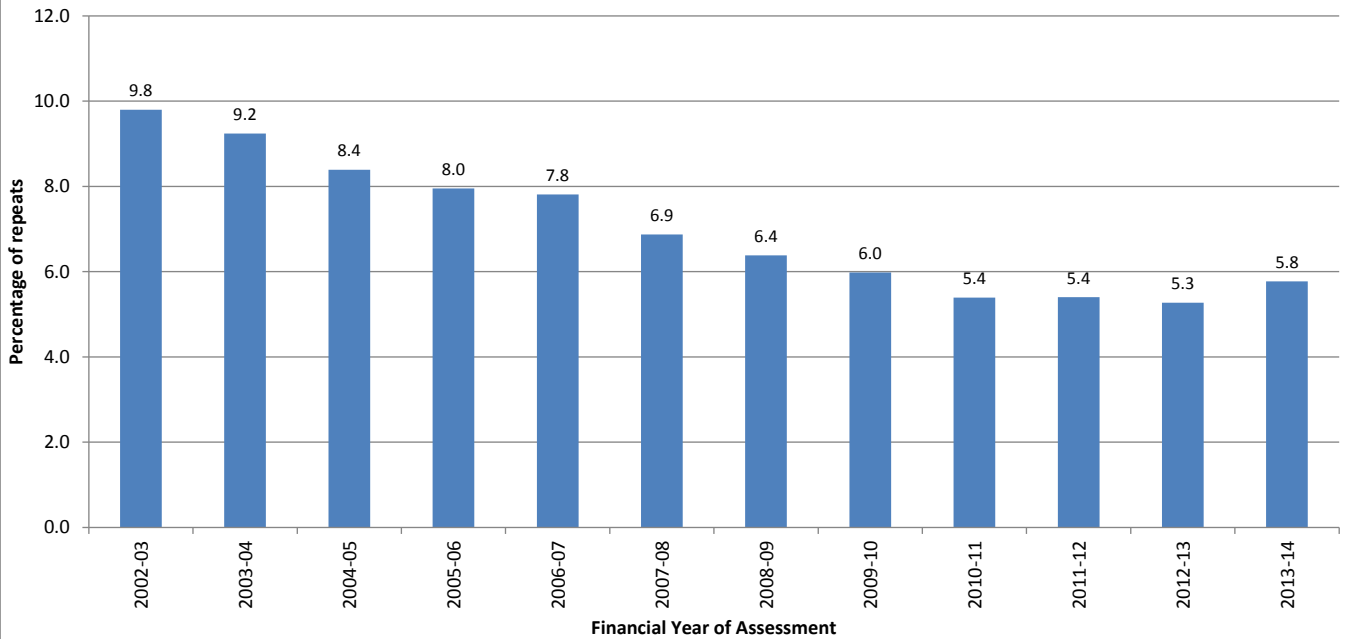
4.8. The percentage of homeless assessments identified as repeat cases (i.e. where a previous application from the household had been closed less than 12 months before the current assessment⁴) has fallen from 9.8% in 2002-03 to 5.8% in 2013-14 ([Chart 13](#)).

4.9. Comparing rates of repeat homelessness by household type, 8% of assessments by single males were repeat applications, 6% of assessments by single females were repeats, while single parents and couples with or without children had lower rates of repeat homelessness.

4.10. The rate of repeat homelessness varies by local authority area, from 10.6% in Renfrewshire to 0% in Shetland and West Lothian ([Chart 14](#)).

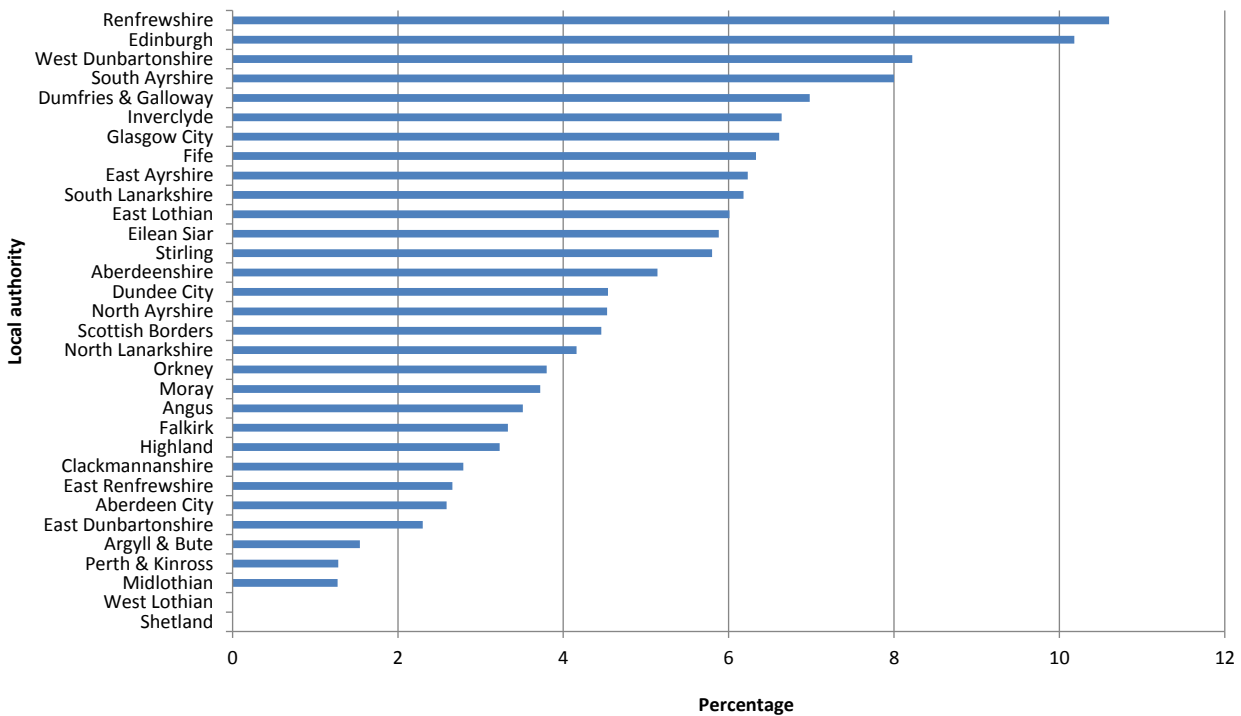
⁴ To be classed as a repeat homelessness assessment the applicant household must (1) be assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness in both applications; (2) the previous case must have been closed within 12 months of the current assessment and ; (3) the adults and family circumstances also need to be the same in both applications.

Chart 13: Scotland: Percentage of repeat homelessness assessments



The chart shows for each year the percentage of assessments where the applicant household was assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, had previously applied and been assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness and whose previous application had been closed within 12 months of their current application.

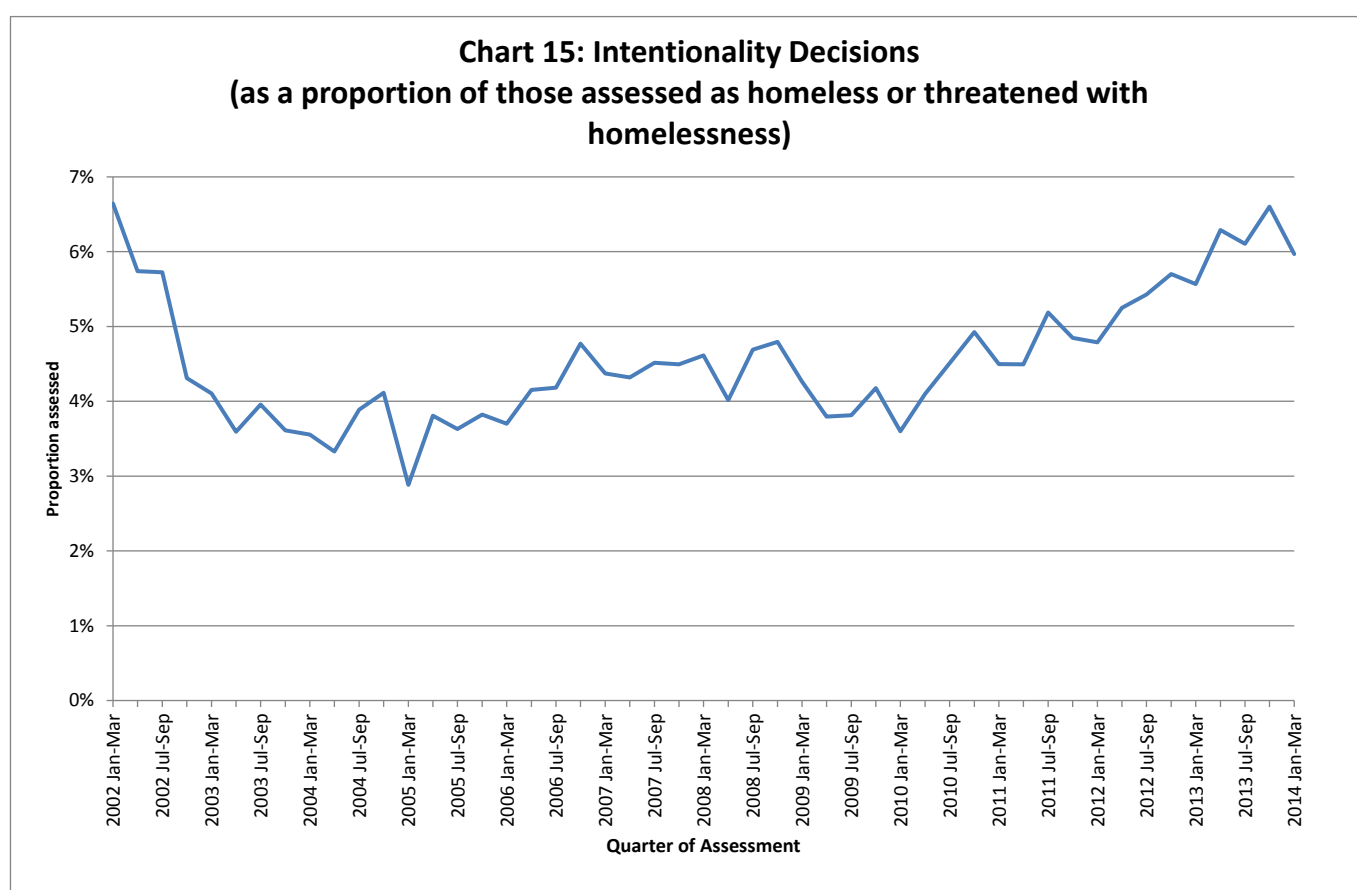
Chart 14: Repeat homelessness assessments as a percentage of all assessments by local authority area: 2013-14



Intentionality Decisions

4.11. Cases assessed as homeless (or threatened with homelessness)⁵ 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 6% during January-March 2014.
- The *number* assessed as intentionally homeless has fallen back slightly. The highest level since January-March 2002 was seen in April-June 2013 (485 intentionally homeless decisions). In the most recent quarter (Jan-Mar 2014) the numbers have fallen back slightly with 439 cases assessed as intentionally homeless. This compares with a low of 233 cases during January-March 2005.
- Although the numbers are small, the number of intentionality decisions has been increasing, whilst the number of applications and homeless assessments have both been reducing.

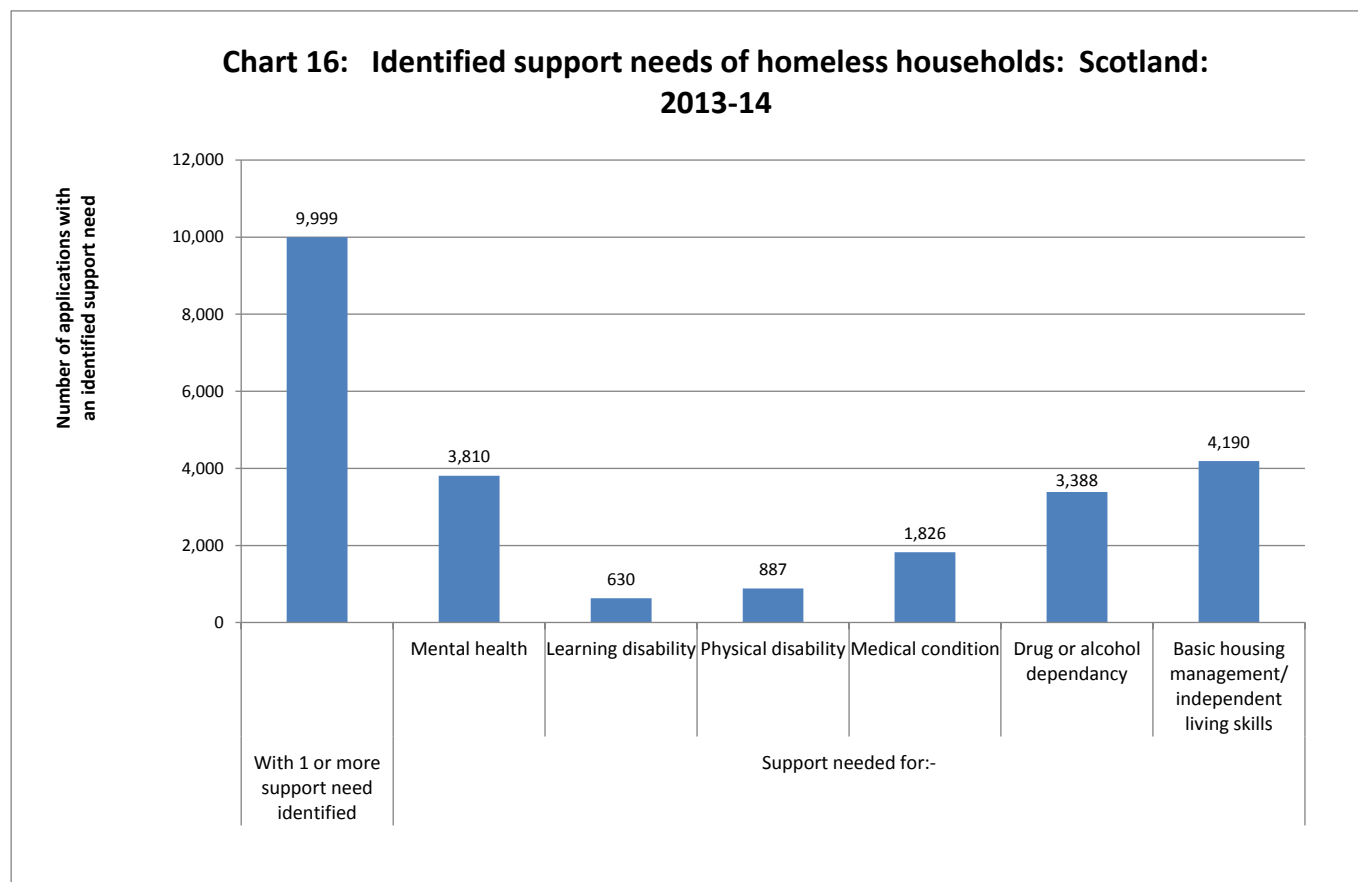


4.12. Prior to the [abolition of the priority need](#) test, only those assessed a homeless [or threatened with homelessness] and in priority need would have proceeded to the intentionality test. However, following abolition, all those assessed as homeless [or threatened with homelessness] are tested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

⁵ Following abolition of the priority need test on 31st December 2012, the intentionality test is applied to all cases assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness

Support needs of homeless households

4.13. Of the 29,326 households assessed as homeless in 2013-14, 9,999 (34%) were assessed as having one or more support needs. ([Table 7](#) and [Chart 16](#)). Of those with support needs, 3,810 (13% of all assessed as homeless) required support because of mental health, 4,190 (14%) required support on skills for independent living and 3,388 (12%) required support because of alcohol or dependency problems. These proportions are unchanged from 2012-13.

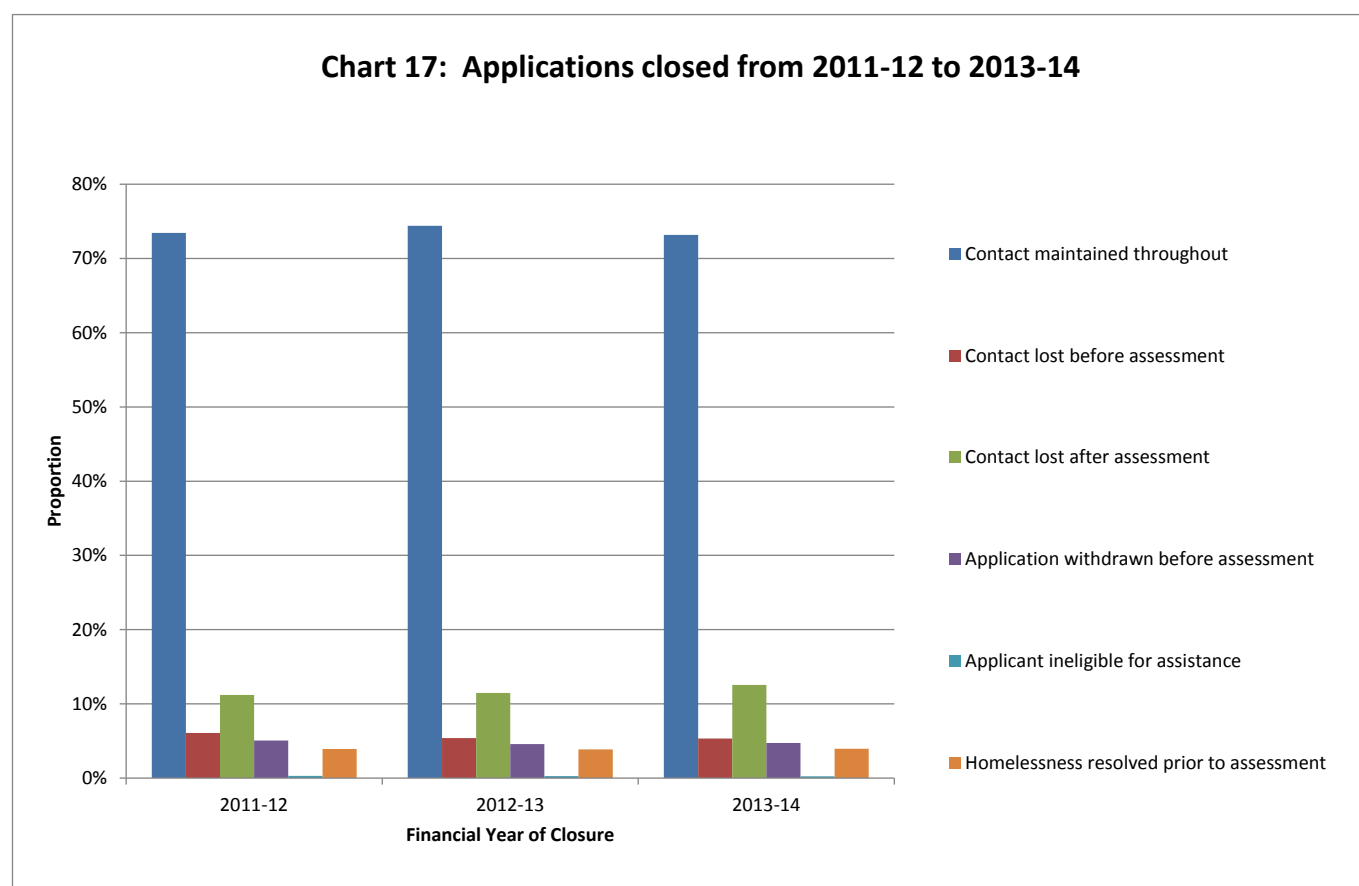


4.14. Housing Support Services (Homelessness) (Scotland) Regulations 2012 were approved by the Scottish Parliament in November 2012, and came into force on 1st June 2013. These regulations were approved by the Scottish Parliament in November 2012, and came into force on 1st June 2013. These regulations 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](#).

5. OUTCOMES ([TABLE 8A](#) TO [TABLE 11](#) AND [CHART 17](#) TO [CHART 21](#))

Contact maintained/ lost

5.1. In 2013-14, councils closed 36,010 cases. ([Table 9a](#) and [Chart 17](#)) Of these, contact was maintained until case closure for 26,352 applications (73% of cases). This was a decrease of one percentage point over 2012-13. In 2013-14 contact was lost before assessment for 1,915 (5% of cases) and was lost after an assessment in 4,522 (13% of cases). The overall proportion of lost contacts has increased by around two percentage points between 2012-13 and 2013-14.

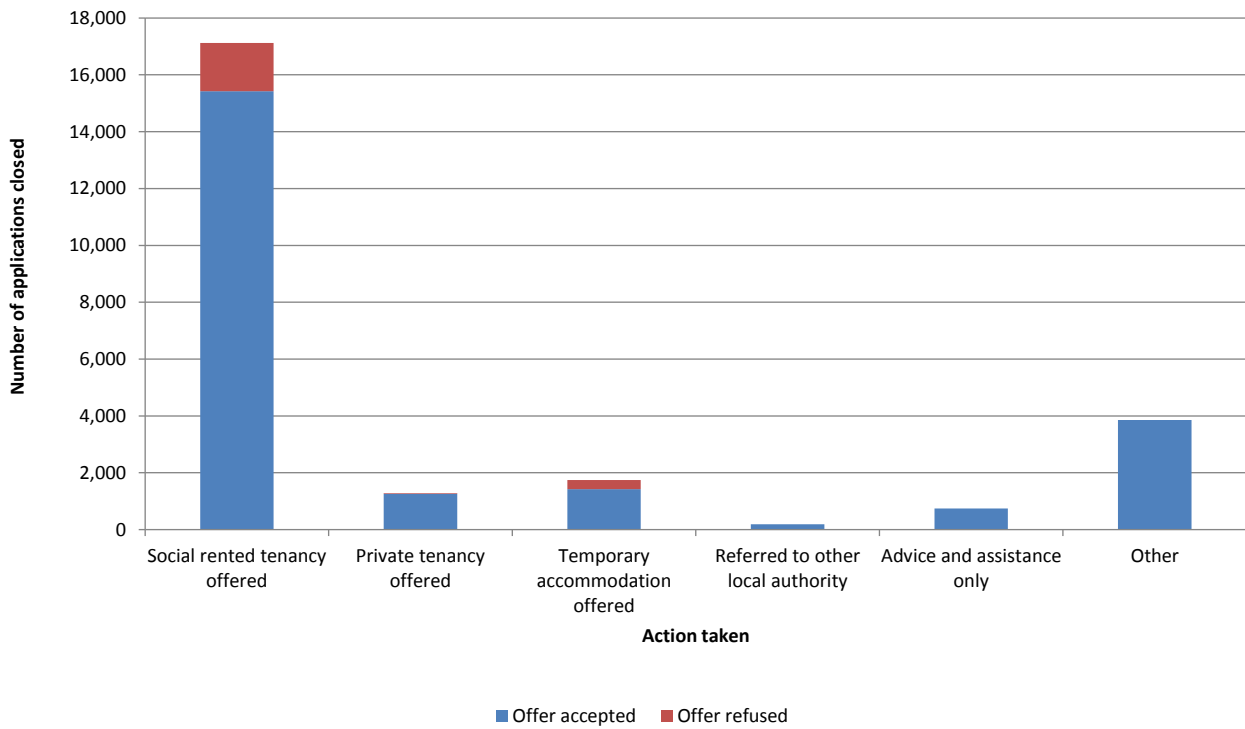


Accommodation offered and taken up

5.2. [Chart 18](#) and [Table 8c](#) show the offers of accommodation and outcomes for the 24,933 cases assessed as homeless, where contact was maintained until the application reached its conclusion in 2013-14. Of these, 17,123 were offered a social rented tenancy, most of whom (15,427 cases or 90%) took up the offer. Temporary accommodation was offered to 1,747 households, of whom 1,420 (81%) took up the offer; and a private rented tenancy was offered to 1,283 households, almost all of whom 1,262 (98%) accepted the offer.

5.3. 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 2012-13 with 69% of cases being offered a social rented tenancy and 5% being offered a private rented sector let. ([Table 8d](#))

Chart 18: Scotland: 2013-14: Action taken by local authority where applicant was assessed as homeless

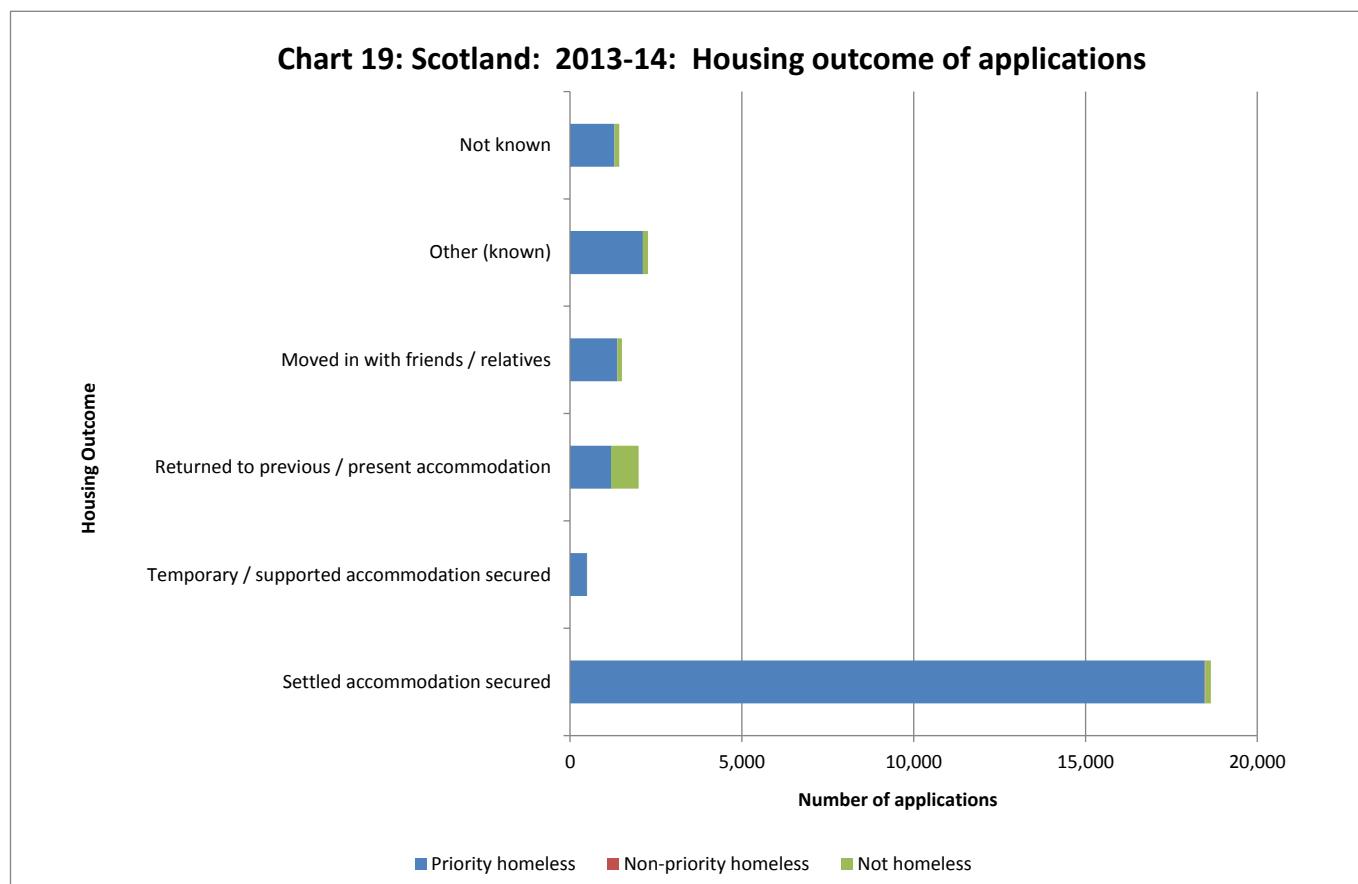


Overall outcomes

5.4. In 2013-14, settled accommodation was secured for 18,650 (71%) of the 26,350 applications where contact was maintained through to completion of the application. ([Table 8b](#) and [Chart 19](#)). Within this, 18,465 unintentionally homeless and threatened with homelessness cases (74% of such cases) secured settled accommodation.

5.5. Settled accommodation was also secured by 25 non-priority homeless. These cases were assessed prior to the [abolition of the priority need test](#) but duty was only discharged during 2013-14.

Chart 19: Scotland: 2013-14: Housing outcome of applications



Note: This chart includes 44 non-priority cases that were assessed prior to the abolition of the priority need test, but which didn't have an outcome until 2013-14.

5.6. The number of homeless households securing a social let from either a local authority or housing association increased from 11,666 in 2002-03 to a peak of 21,316 lets in 2009-10. The total number of social lets to homeless households has fallen back slightly and now stands at 16,484 in 2013-14, mirroring the reduction in applications. Comparing 2013-14 and 2002-03, there has been an increase of 4,799 (+41%) social lets to homeless households. ([Chart 20](#) and [Table 8a](#))

5.7. 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 5,921 in 2013-14. The increase in housing association lets to homeless households is partly explained by stock transfers in six local authority areas⁶ to housing associations created for this purpose. For these local authorities, what would have been classified as local authority lets are now classed as housing association lets.

5.8. 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 77% since 2007/08 ([Chart 20b](#)).

⁶ The local authorities are Argyll & Bute, Dumfries and Galloway, Glasgow City, Eilean Siar (Western Isles), Inverclyde and Scottish Borders.

Chart 20: Scotland: Accommodation secured by homeless applicants

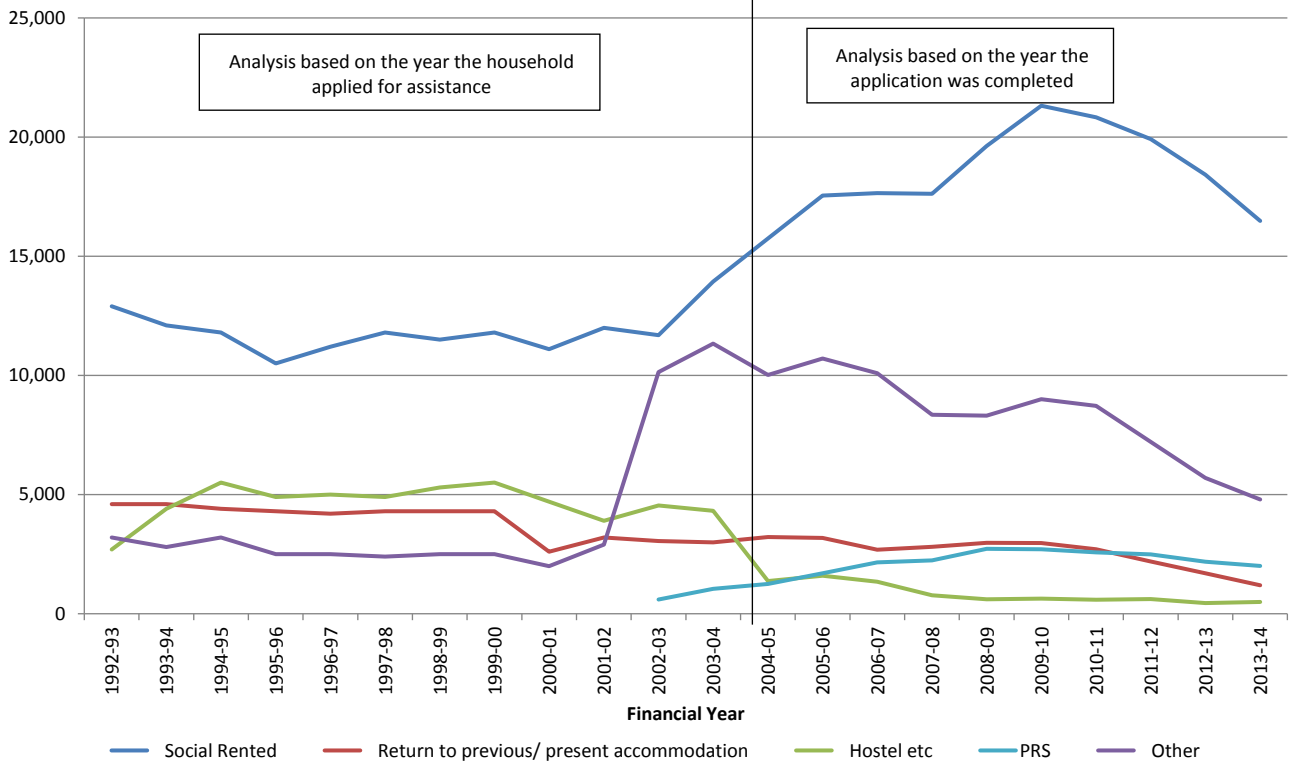
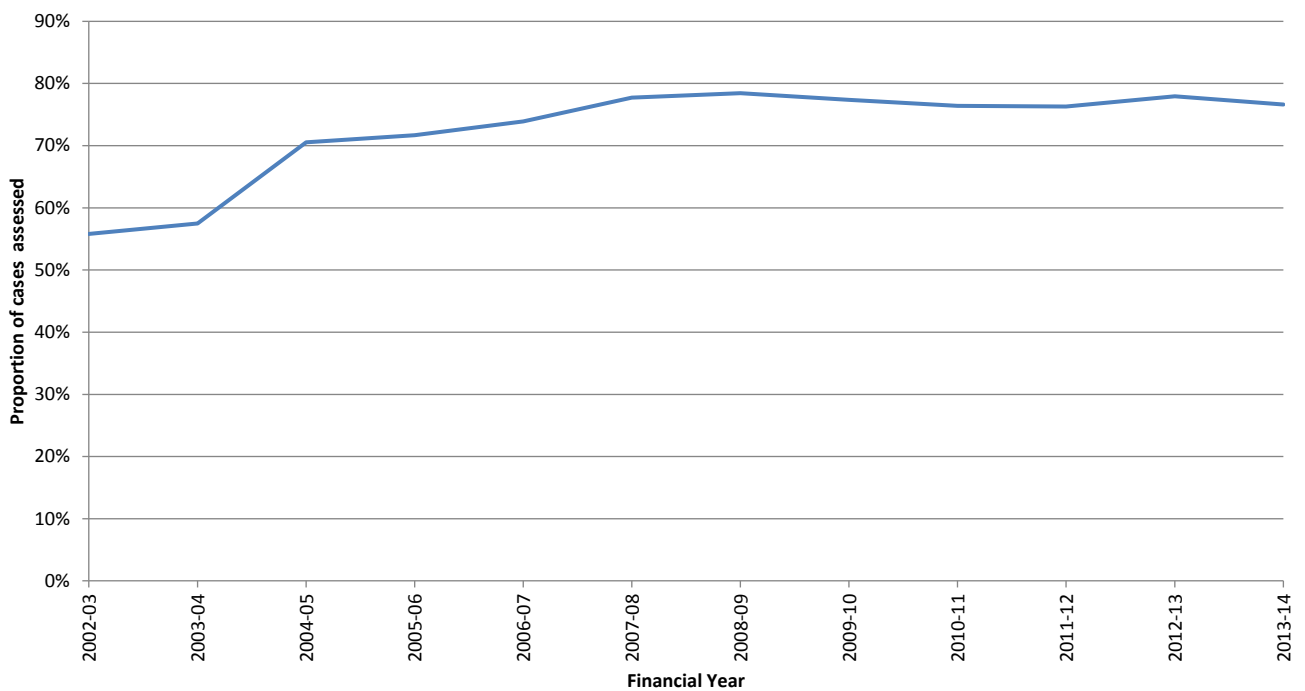


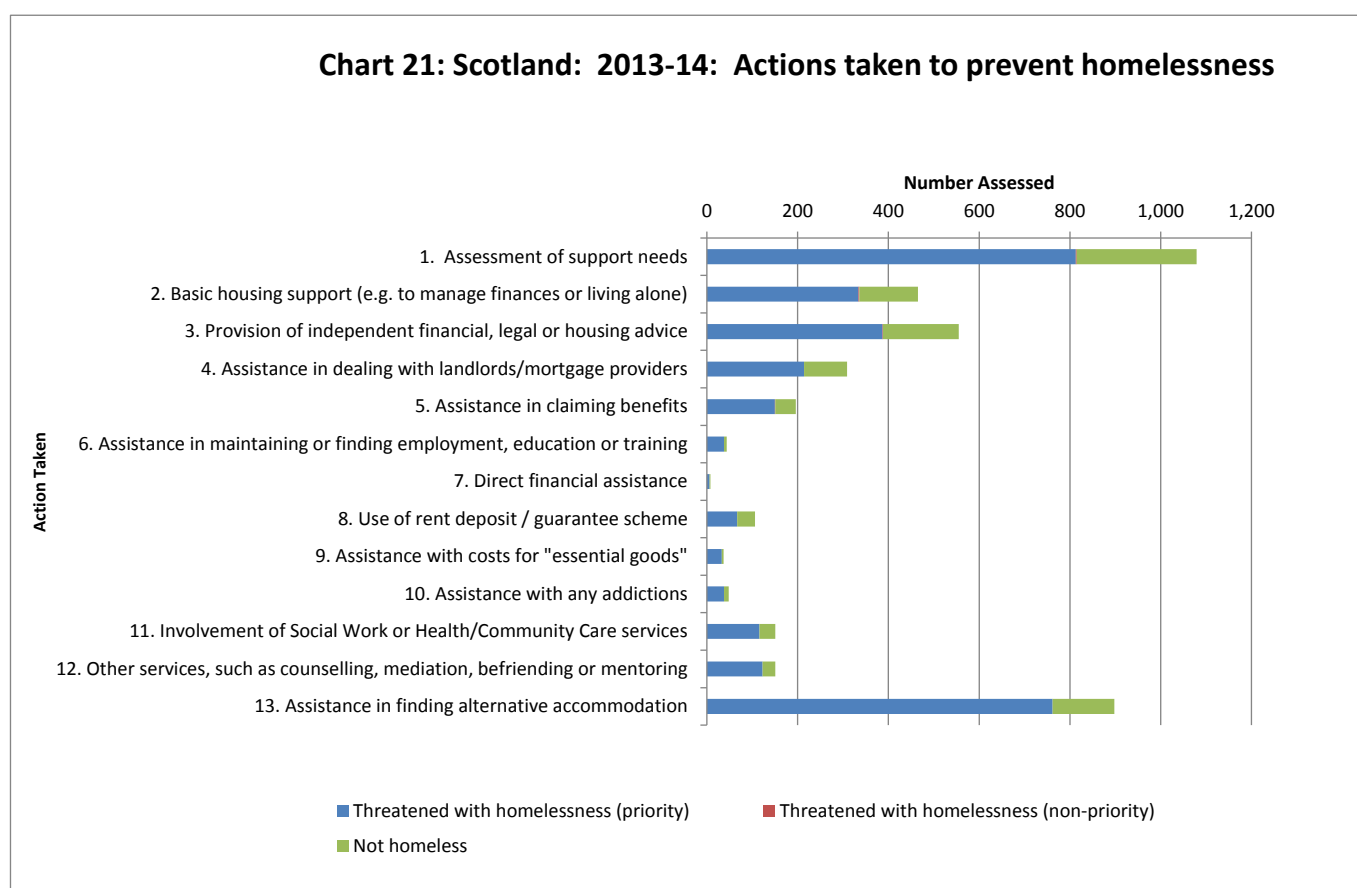
Chart 20b: Percentage of cases assessed as unintentionally homeless [and in priority need], securing settled accommodation and where contact was maintained to duty discharge



Action taken to prevent homelessness

5.9. A question introduced from 1 April 2007 asks councils, at the time they close an application, to identify action they took to prevent homelessness for households assessed as threatened with homelessness or assessed as not homeless. Councils can record more than one prevention activity for each application. [Chart 21](#) shows prevention actions taken for the 3,252 households who were assessed as threatened with homelessness or not homeless and whose case was closed in 2013-14. Of these, 1,079 (33%) were provided with an assessment of their support needs, 898 (28%) were provided with assistance in finding alternative accommodation, 555 (17%) received independent financial, legal or housing advice, 465 (14%) received basic housing support, 309 (10%) received assistance in dealing with their landlord or mortgage provider, 196 (6%) had assistance in claiming benefits, 106 (3%) were assisted to use a rent deposit/ guarantee scheme, for 151 (5%) a Social Work/ Health/ or Community Care service was involved and services such as counselling or mediation were provided for 151 (5%).

5.10. The distribution of prevention activities recorded for applicants remains broadly unchanged from 2012-13.



Note: Two applicants were 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 the abolition.

Homeless share of social lets

5.11. The majority of homeless households who secure a social let following their homeless application do so because they are assessed as unintentionally homeless and in priority need. In such cases an offer of a social let is made and the household accepts this. In addition to this, some other homeless households secure a social let during the period of their application - perhaps because they were already on a local authority or housing association waiting list. During the period of their homelessness

application, they are offered and accepted a let. The homelessness statistics (HL1) system records both types of outcome. In other statistical sources (such as local authority and housing associations' letting statistics) the lets secured through the discharge of local authorities' statutory duties are often described as lets to statutory homeless or, in the case of housing associations, they are called section 5 referrals or homeless nominations.

5.12. [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 means have initially increased and 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.

5.13. Overall homeless lets (statutory and other means) accounted for an estimated 38% of available social lets during 2013-14 ([Chart 23](#)). Since 2010-11, the proportion of social lets to homeless households has reduced by around three percentage points per annum.

5.14. [Chart 24](#) shows for each local authority area the estimated⁷ 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 2013-14 varied from 60% in Edinburgh to 12% East Ayrshire.

5.15. In East Dunbartonshire, 206 social lets were secured by cases assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness. Of these, 99 were secured by cases assessed as unintentionally homeless. Of the remaining 107 social lets secured, the vast majority of these (104 out of 107) 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 over half of all available social lets – an estimated 57% of all non-transfer social lets in 2013-14. By maintaining a high enough proportion of lets to homeless households, East Dunbartonshire has continued the trend seen in 2011/12 and seen a small decrease in the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation.

⁷ At time of writing, social sector letting information for 2013-14 had not been published. The estimate of the number of social lets (excluding transfer lets) available during 2013-14 is estimated from the number of local authority lets recorded by councils in their 2012-13 lettings return. Housing association lets for 2013-14 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 2013-14 is used to estimate lets arising from new build properties in the social sector.

Chart 22: Social lets secured by homeless households by assessment decision

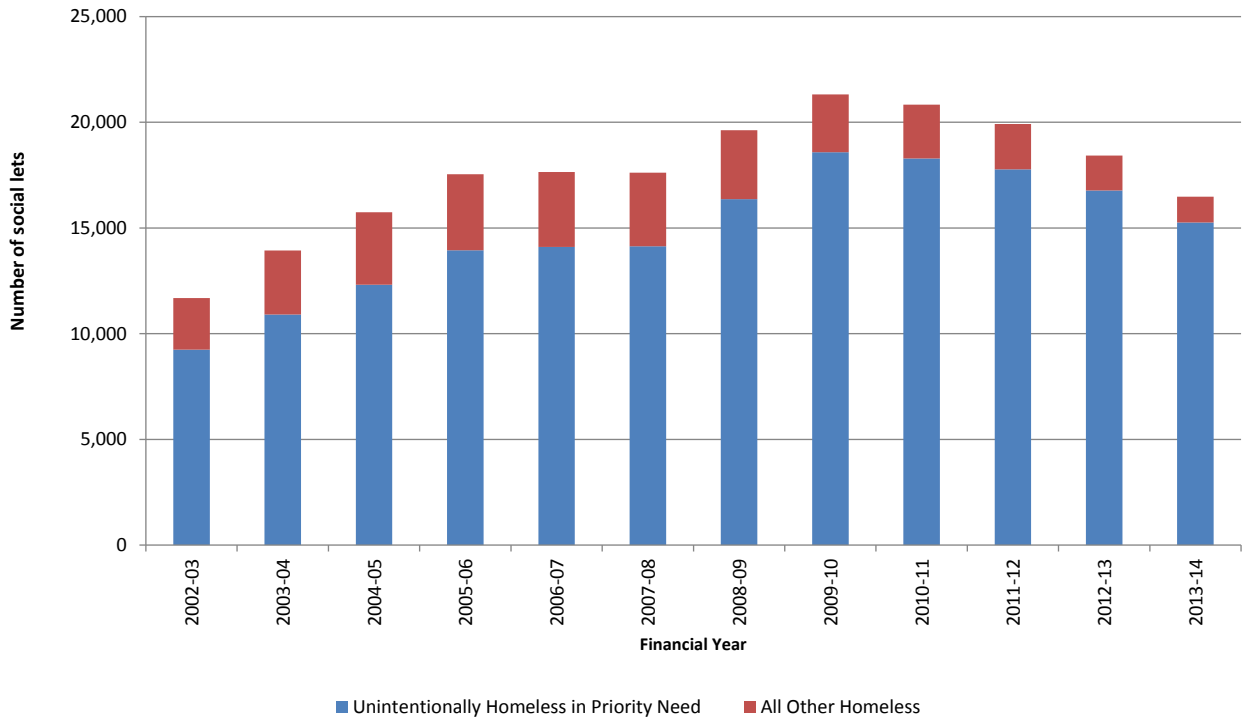


Chart 23: Estimated homeless share of local authority and housing association lets (excluding transfers): 2003-04 to 2013-14

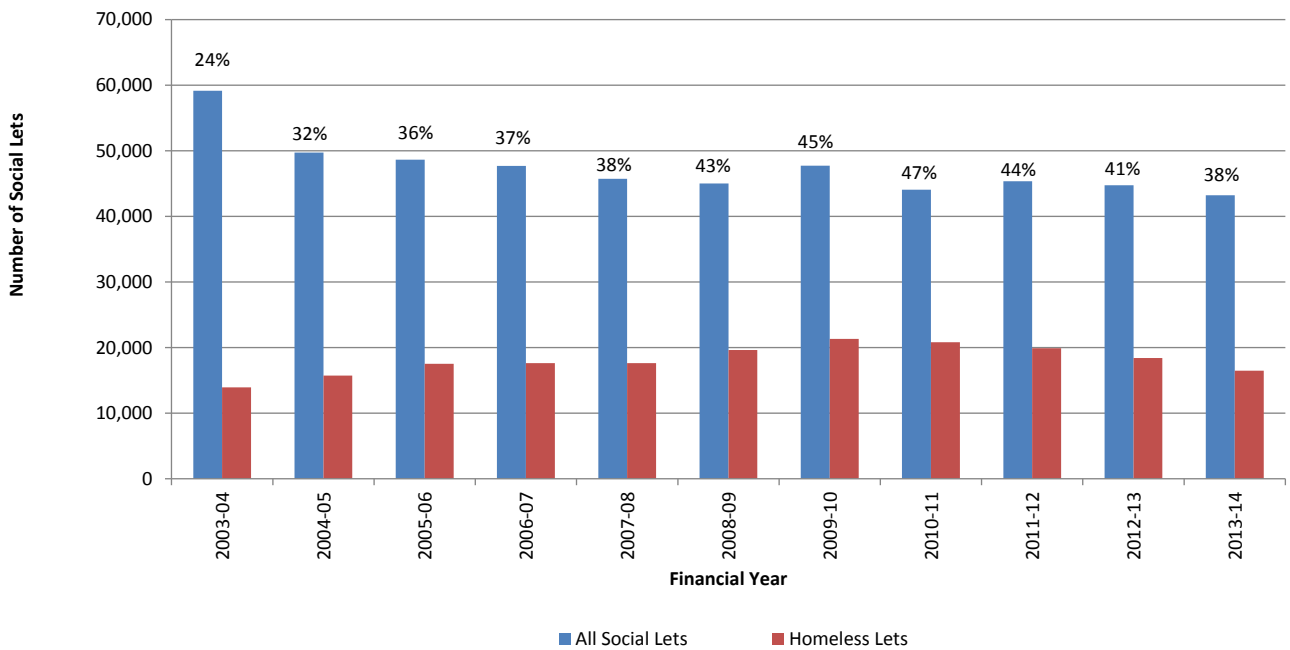
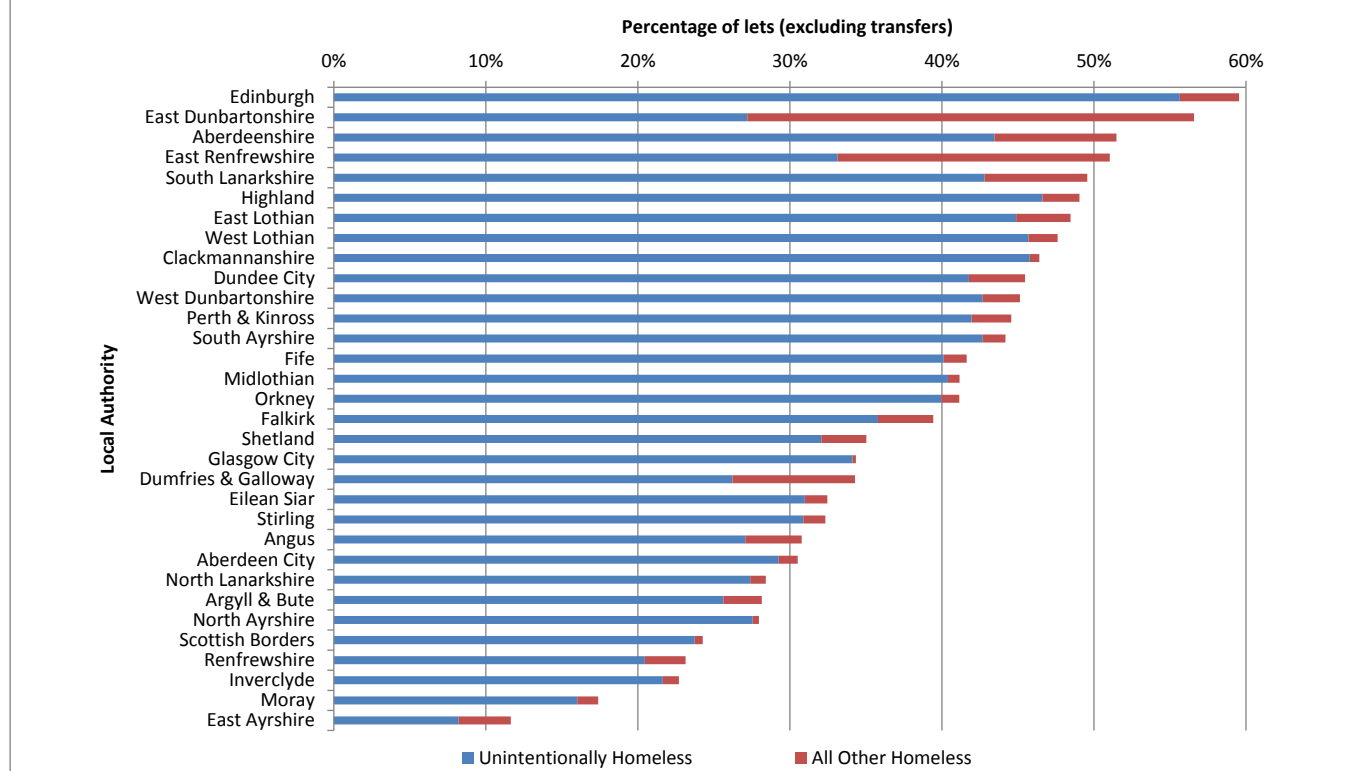


Chart 24: Estimated homeless share of local authority and housing association lets (excluding transfers) in 2013-14



Housing Support Regulations

5.16. Between 1 July 2013 and 31 March 2014 there were 20,568 cases assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness that were closed during the quarter. Of these, 5,721 were recorded as being assessed under the housing support regulations (28%), and 3,797 were recorded as having had support provided (66%) (see [Table 11](#) and [Summary of Current Legislation](#)). Not all local authorities were able to report this information⁸.

5.17. This is only the third quarter when information on the housing support regulations has been collected, hence a full financial year of information isn't available. Clearly, the monitoring of these regulations is still bedding in, but it is interesting to note that support was provided for around 1,200-1,300 cases in each quarter.

5.18. However, the number of cases assessed under the housing support regulations reduced by around 1,100 cases from the first quarter of collection (July to Sept 2013) to the second quarter (Oct to Dec 2013). This is despite the fact that the number of cases assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness was around the same (about 7,000 cases) in each quarter. Initially, there may have been some confusion across local authorities about when they needed to make an assessment under the regulations. However, as the [guidance](#) states, 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. i.e. not all cases need to be assessed under the regulations. The number of cases assessed under the regulations has remained at around 1,500 cases for the last two quarters of 2013-14.

⁸ 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.

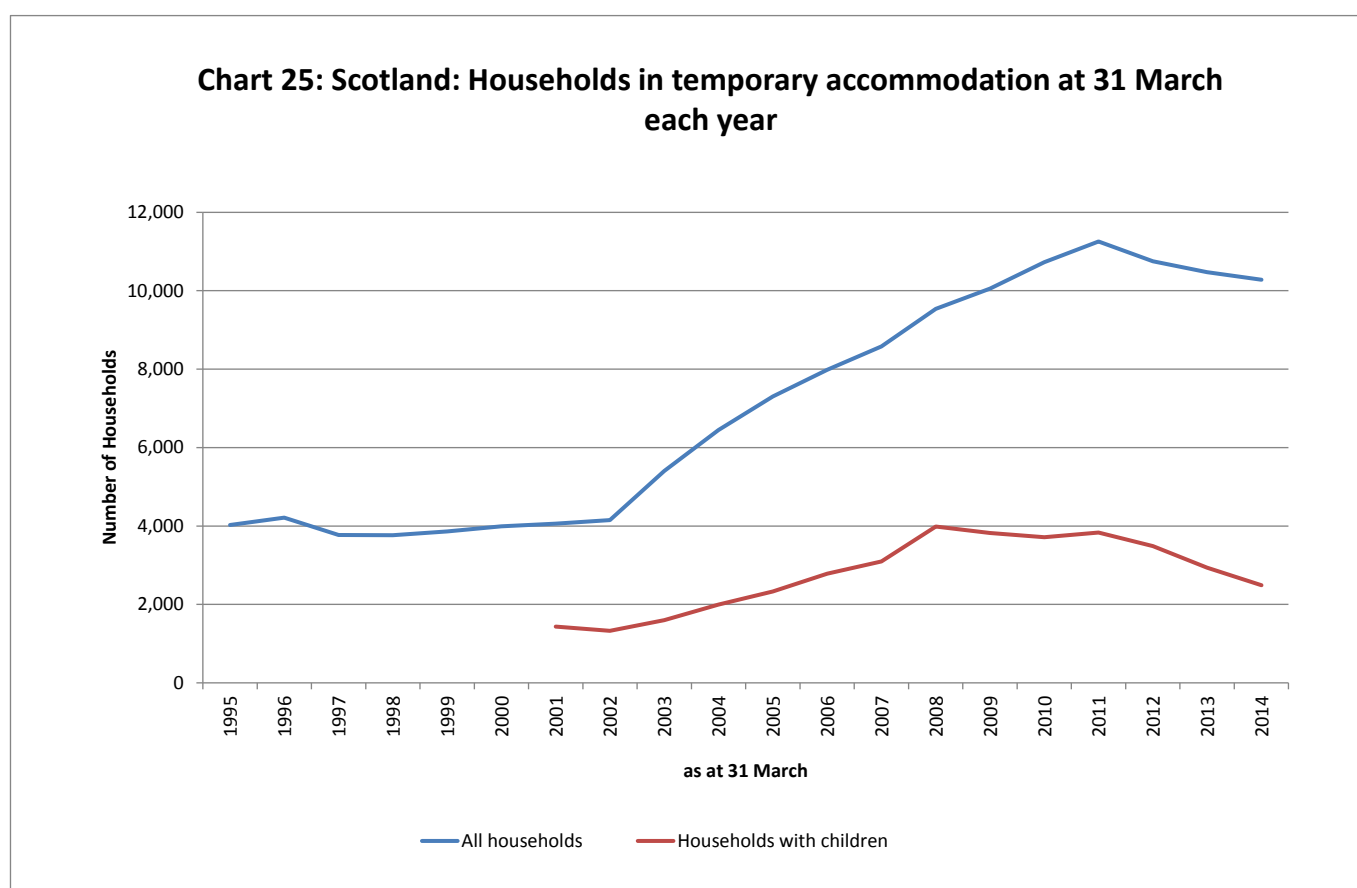
6. TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION ([Table 12](#) to [Table 16b](#) and [Chart 25](#) to [Chart 26](#))

6.1. Statistics on numbers of households in temporary accommodation are taken from the HL2 quarterly statistical return by councils⁹. 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 2014:-

- There were 10,281 households in temporary accommodation – a decrease of 190 households (2% decrease) compared to one year earlier. ([Table 12](#) and [Chart 25](#)).
- There were 2,489 households with children in temporary accommodation – a decrease of 447 households (15% decrease) compared with one year earlier.



Key trends

6.2. The total number of households in temporary accommodation has reduced in each of the last three years – 2012, 2013 and 2014 - and is now at just under 10,300 in 2014. Similarly, the number of households with children in temporary accommodation has also reduced during the last three years - falling by 38% compared to its peak value at the end of March 2008. The number of households with children in temporary accommodation was just under 2,500 at the end of March 2014.

⁹ Copies of the HL2 return and guidance notes are available at [HL2 Form and Guidance](#)

6.3. [Chart 25a](#) and [Chart 25b](#) shows the percentage increase in households in temporary accommodation between March 2013 and March 2014. It is notable that similar to the previous year there were significant increases in numbers in temporary accommodation in East Lothian and Edinburgh – councils with high proportions of social lets to homeless households. However, the evidence is mixed. For example East Dunbartonshire which has a high percentage of lets to homeless nevertheless saw a significant reduction in numbers in temporary accommodation over the past year. Overall, 15 local authorities have seen an increase in the number of households in temporary accommodation and 14 have seen a decrease.

6.4. 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](#)). From 27th January 2014, City of Edinburgh Council started having direct access to additional hostel accommodation. The Council now has access to 199 hostel spaces on a nightly basis and they are available to households who ask for housing advice and / or have a homeless assessment.

6.5. 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.

6.6. During 2013/14, there have been further changes which may impact 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. New restrictions now apply which will impose a housing benefit penalty¹⁰ on those households which live in a property which is too large for their needs. Homeless households which are single or childless couples will typically require a one bedroom property. However, demand for one-bedroom properties is likely to outstrip supply¹¹. The number of homeless households in temporary accommodation may increase if homeless households are unable to secure sufficient social sector lets due to competing pressures from others in housing need.

¹⁰ This is the Department for Work and Pension's under-occupancy penalty and more generally referred to as 'The Bedroom Tax'. Under this measure, a household in receipt of housing benefit - and which is deemed to be under occupying a local authority or housing association house - has their housing benefit reduced by a percentage of their eligible rent.

¹¹ [Updated Evidence On The Number Of Households Affected By The Housing Benefit Under Occupation Penalty](#)

Chart 25a: Percentage Change in Temporary Accommodation

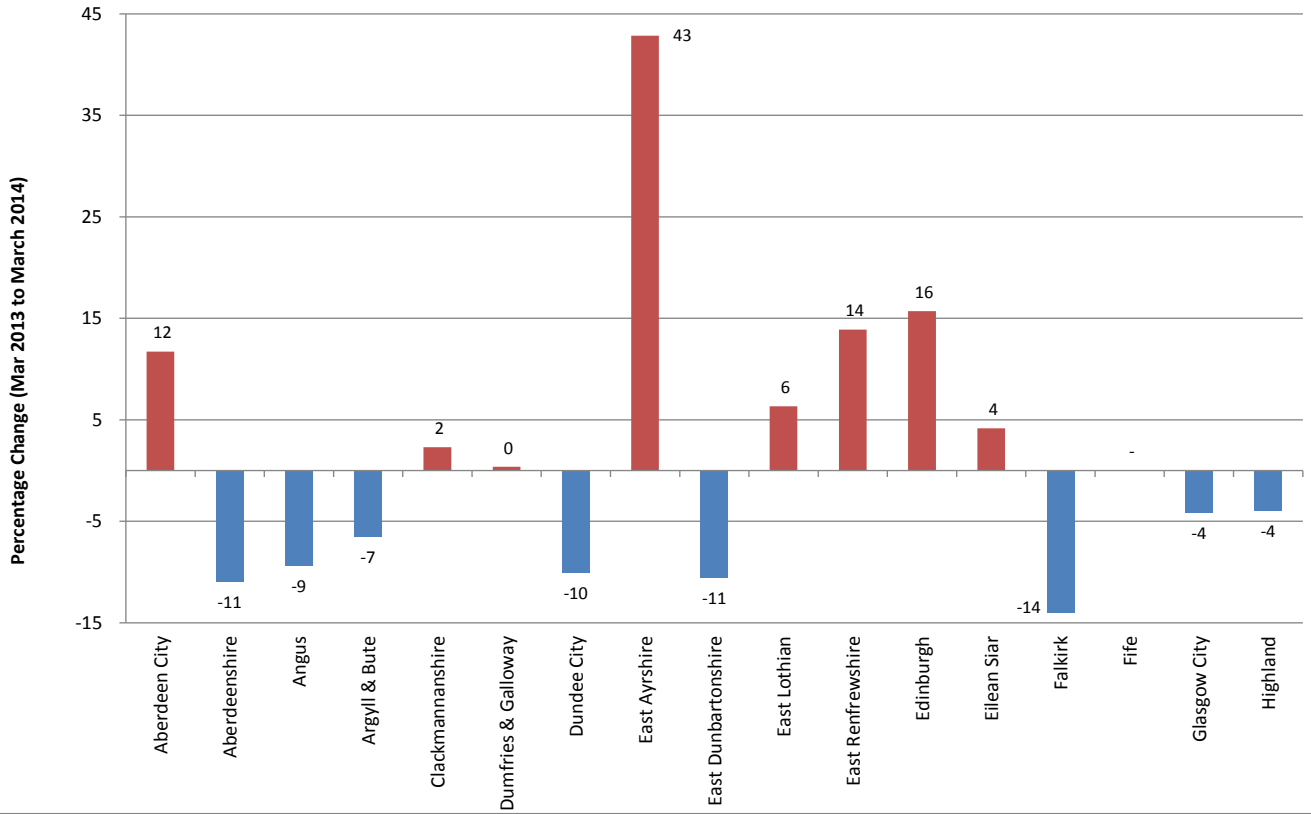
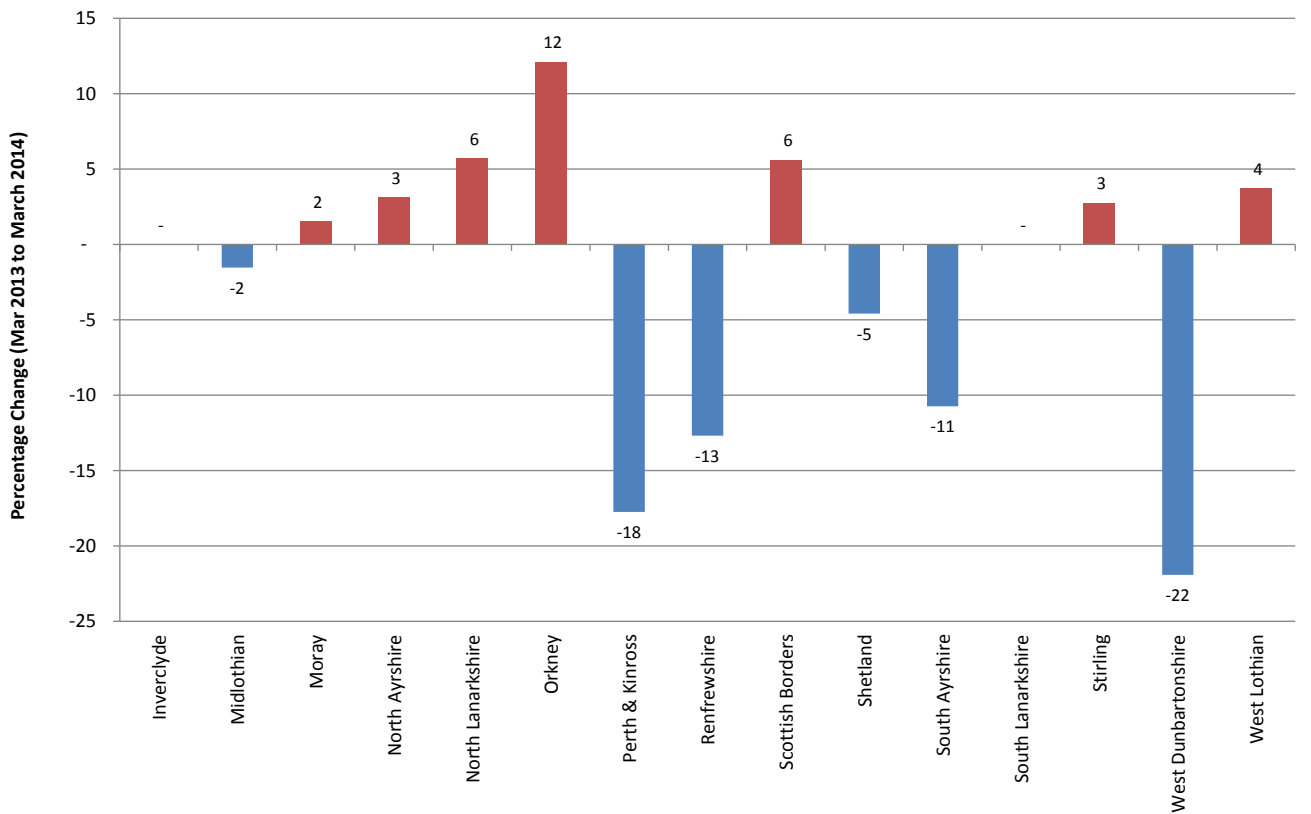
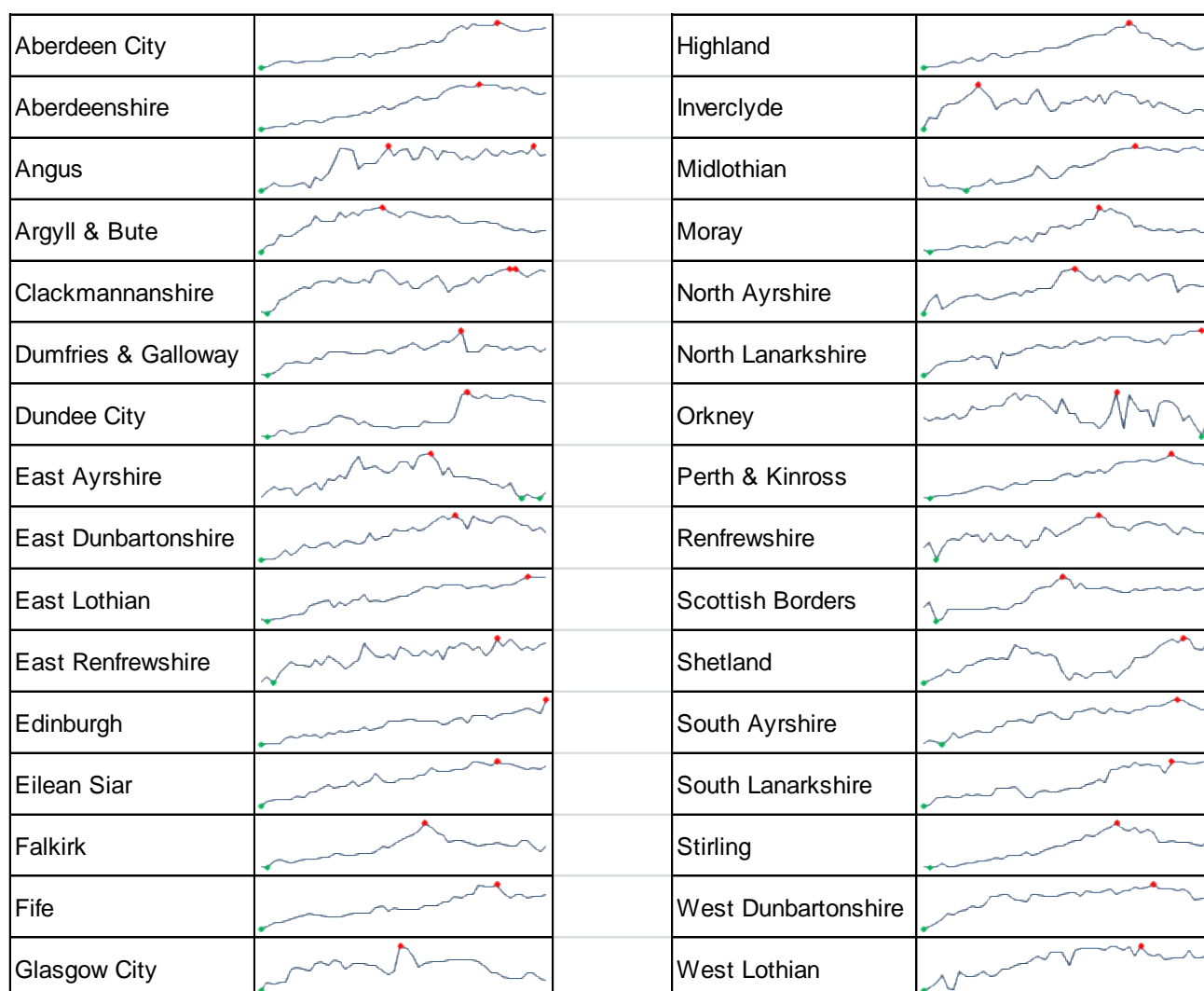


Chart 25b: Percentage Change in Temporary Accommodation



**Chart 26: Temporary Accommodation by Local Authority:
30th June 2002 to 31st March 2014**



Note: The green markers show the lowest recorded number of households in temporary accommodation over the period 30th June 2002 to 31st March 2014. The red markers show the highest recorded number of households in temporary accommodation.

Types of temporary accommodation used

6.7. The majority of households in temporary accommodation were in local authority or housing association accommodation (64%), with a further 16% in hostels and 11% 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 (87%), with a small proportion (<1%) being placed in bed and breakfast accommodation. ([Table 13](#))

6.8. On 31 March 2014, there were 11 households with children or pregnant women in bed and breakfast accommodation. The number of households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation is now at just over 9% of the March 2008 level (a 91% fall). ([Table 13](#)).

6.9. Use of bed and breakfast accommodation for households with children varies by local authority. On 31 March 2014, 28 local authorities had no households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation, one council had one household with children in bed and breakfast (Moray), two councils had three households with children in bed and breakfast (Aberdeenshire and Fife) and one local authorities had four households with children in bed & breakfast accommodation (West Lothian). ([Table 15](#))

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

6.10. 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 2014:

- 9 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](#))

TABLES

Table 1
Number of applications to local authorities under the Homeless Persons legislation:
1992-93 to 2013-14

Table 1

	All applications	Assessed as homeless		Assessed as homeless and in priority need	
		Number	% of all applications ²	Number	% of applications assessed as homeless
1992-93	42,822	30,100	70	19,800	66
1993-94	43,038	30,900	72	18,200	59
1994-95	41,495	31,600	76	17,500	55
1995-96	40,936	30,300	74	16,900	56
1996-97	40,989	30,600	75	16,800	55
1997-98	43,135	32,500	75	17,600	54
1998-99	45,723	33,500	73	18,400	55
1999-00	46,023	33,600	73	20,200	60
2000-01	45,004	33,300	74	20,500	62
2001-02	47,493	37,100	78	26,900	73
2002-03	52,121	40,244	77	29,448	73
2003-04	56,613	43,056	76	31,571	73
2004-05	57,394	41,631	73	31,197	75
2005-06	60,662	43,595	72	32,905	75
2006-07	59,555	42,730	72	32,833	77
2007-08	57,255	41,662	73	33,294	80
2008-09	57,688	41,594	72	34,705	83
2009-10	57,228	43,374	76	37,151	86
2010-11	55,651	41,524	75	36,485	88
2011-12	45,550	35,378	78	32,273	91
2012-13	40,050	32,086	80	30,767	96
2013-14	36,457	28,502	78		

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.scotland.gov.uk/homelessstats>

Table 1b
Number of applications under the Homeless Persons legislation by local authority: 1996-97 to 2013-14

	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	Change 2012-13 to 2013-14	
																			Number	Percentage
Scotland	40,989	43,135	45,723	46,023	45,004	46,540	52,121	56,613	57,394	60,662	59,555	57,255	57,688	57,228	55,651	45,550	40,050	36,457	-3,593	-8%
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	1,282	-88	-6%
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	1,413	1,199	-214	-13%
Angus	947	961	1,108	1,227	888	950	1,218	1,415	1,545	1,269	1,093	1,288	1,154	1,171	1,190	1,203	793	619	-174	-14%
Argyll & Bute	534	474	394	347	341	493	666	904	976	1,120	988	1,029	867	926	811	607	465	472	7	1%
Clackmannanshire	520	577	579	613	649	742	964	1,003	1,122	1,157	1,068	703	657	719	763	708	522	479	-43	-6%
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	-36	-4%
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	1,397	-75	-5%
East Ayrshire	591	789	815	662	658	703	950	1,017	1,185	1,252	1,186	1,018	975	827	803	651	471	325	-146	-22%
East Dunbartonshire	482	440	399	417	400	453	521	655	562	676	658	702	671	713	698	640	489	607	118	18%
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	682	8	1%
East Renfrewshire	286	274	204	342	377	377	395	397	404	368	373	327	359	354	314	271	307	375	68	25%
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	4,318	4,040	-278	-6%
Eilean Siar	156	173	160	119	140	103	171	216	260	246	278	251	240	202	203	174	168	153	-15	-9%
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	1,191	1,087	1,043	-44	-4%
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	2,832	2,628	-204	-5%
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	6,652	-1,647	-18%
Highland	898	979	928	816	954	985	1,385	2,100	2,304	2,458	2,214	2,293	2,376	2,377	2,147	1,290	1,025	990	-35	-3%
Inverclyde	282	386	463	370	433	409	659	692	837	878	746	520	633	587	534	440	320	294	-26	-6%
Midlothian	427	370	466	424	363	401	444	550	615	646	687	743	873	729	660	763	754	601	-153	-20%
Moray	272	403	305	280	298	348	713	628	986	1,126	804	859	744	901	662	520	552	524	-28	-5%
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	750	90	13%
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	-224	-10%
Orkney	91	105	133	163	124	157	147	166	210	201	237	137	100	137	144	153	107	103	-4	-3%
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	-85	-9%
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	974	-129	-11%
Scottish Borders, The	639	656	471	516	542	585	595	857	801	991	991	1,093	1,070	972	862	542	638	673	35	6%
Shetland	203	166	148	126	181	194	166	187	163	191	228	241	267	266	270	203	151	145	-6	-3%
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	742	-119	-13%
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	3,036	3,127	2,945	2,316	2,111	2,139	28	1%
Stirling	883	938	1,028	917	799	777	848	856	1,037	1,062	1,095	887	929	962	708	473	353	302	-51	-11%
West Dunbartonshire	831	701	645	869	1,121	1,020	1,256	1,231	1,431	2,270	2,403	2,250	2,140	2,092	2,000	1,545	1,364	1,365	1	0%
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	1,764	1,937	1,728	1,413	1,289	-124	-7%

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.

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Homeless - priority unintentional	24,232	25,919	25,325	26,958	27,117	26,616	29,566	32,295	31,898	28,559	27,316	25,940
Homeless - priority intentional	1,143	914	900	1,029	1,231	1,293	1,364	1,244	1,461	1,429	1,555	1,721
Homeless - non-priority	9,272	9,797	8,736	9,187	8,598	7,260	6,109	5,540	4,618	2,953	1,300	0
Potentially homeless - priority unintentional	3,297	4,084	4,689	4,740	4,262	4,673	3,990	3,542	3,303	2,362	1,787	1,558
Potentially homeless - priority intentional	292	233	201	202	201	177	190	187	191	140	133	107
Potentially homeless - non-priority	1,413	1,606	1,659	1,470	1,341	1,156	845	755	491	265	70	0
Neither homeless nor potentially homeless	4,506	4,574	5,062	5,217	4,947	3,961	3,870	3,419	3,669	2,994	2,156	1,720
Lost contact or withdrew before assessment decision (pre- 1 April 2007)	4,490	5,470	7,051	7,602	7,668	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applicant resolved homelessness prior to assessment decision	2,076	3,191	3,663	4,162	4,352	2,463	2,631	2,721	2,521	1,918	1,620	1,527
Lost contact before assessment decision (from 1 April 2007)	0	0	0	0	0	6,125	6,641	4,244	4,188	2,907	2,222	1,927
Withdrew application before assessment decision (from 1 April 2007)	0	0	0	0	0	2,424	3,053	3,520	3,603	2,441	1,886	1,774
Ineligible for assistance (from 1 April 2007)	0	0	0	0	0	289	297	260	305	139	114	85
Total	50,721	55,788	57,286	60,567	59,717	56,475	58,556	57,727	56,248	46,107	40,159	36,359

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Homeless - priority unintentional	48%	46%	44%	45%	45%	47%	50%	56%	57%	62%	68%	71%
Homeless - priority intentional	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	5%
Homeless - non-priority	18%	18%	15%	15%	14%	13%	10%	10%	8%	6%	3%	0%
Potentially homeless - priority unintentional	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%	8%	7%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%
Potentially homeless - priority intentional	1%	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%
Neither homeless nor potentially homeless	9%	8%	9%	9%	8%	7%	7%	6%	7%	6%	5%	5%
Lost contact or withdrew before assessment decision (pre- 1 April 2007)	9%	10%	12%	13%	13%	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%
Lost contact before assessment decision (from 1 April 2007)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%
Withdrew application before assessment decision (from 1 April 2007)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	5%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%
Ineligible for assistance (from 1 April 2007)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assessed as homeless or potentially homeless	78%	76%	72%	72%	72%	73%	72%	75%	75%	77%	80%	81%

Note 1:- This table is based upon the financial year of assessment.

Total applications by household type

Table 2

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Single person	23,900	25,700	27,500	28,500	28,800	31,400	34,132	36,729	36,095	38,403	37,296	34,403	35,421	35,363	34,875	28,914	25,791	24,359
Single parent	12,000	12,100	12,000	12,200	11,500	11,800	11,630	12,587	13,566	14,288	14,067	13,824	13,899	13,816	13,127	10,938	9,074	7,554
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	2,939	2,918	2,762	2,602	1,862	1,628	1,404
Couple with children	3,100	3,100	2,900	2,600	2,400	2,300	2,599	2,813	3,026	3,050	3,152	3,302	2,984	2,963	2,826	2,122	1,937	1,658
Other household type	500	600	400	400	600	1,000	1,536	1,923	1,868	2,062	2,124	2,787	2,466	2,324	2,221	1,714	1,620	1,482

Percentage of applications by household type

Table 2a

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Single person	58	59	62	63	64	65	65	65	63	63	63	60	61	62	63	63	64	67
Single parent	29	28	27	27	26	24	22	22	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	21
Couple without children	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
Couple with children	8	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Other household type	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4

Total applications by household type and gender

Table 2b

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Single person: male	23,673	25,530	24,334	25,885	24,524	22,228	23,180	23,359	22,841	18,916	17,457	16,634
Single person: female	10,459	11,199	11,761	12,518	12,772	12,175	12,241	12,004	12,034	9,998	8,334	7,725
Total single person	34,132	36,729	36,095	38,403	37,296	34,403	35,421	35,363	34,875	28,914	25,791	24,359
Single parent: male	1,187	1,459	1,820	2,342	2,748	3,043	3,492	3,880	3,768	3,117	2,387	1,577
Single parent: female	10,443	11,128	11,746	11,946	11,319	10,781	10,407	9,936	9,359	7,821	6,687	5,977
Total single parent	11,630	12,587	13,566	14,288	14,067	13,824	13,899	13,816	13,127	10,938	9,074	7,554
Couple without children	2,224	2,561	2,839	2,859	2,916	2,939	2,918	2,762	2,602	1,862	1,628	1,404
Couple with children	2,599	2,813	3,026	3,050	3,152	3,302	2,984	2,963	2,826	2,122	1,937	1,658
Other without children	864	1,030	1,014	1,098	1,122	1,410	1,273	1,197	1,201	873	872	780
Other with children	672	893	854	964	1,002	1,377	1,193	1,127	1,020	841	748	702
Total	52,121	56,613	57,394	60,662	59,555	57,255	57,688	57,228	55,651	45,550	40,050	36,457

Percentage applications by household type and gender

Table 2c

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

Number of applications by single person households by age and gender: 2013-14

Table 2d

	16 - 17	18 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+	Total
Male	712	959	2,776	2,722	2,443	1,844	1,674	1,386	929	548	313	328	16,634
Female	811	844	1,561	995	754	516	510	565	484	311	182	192	7,725
Total	1,523	1,803	4,337	3,717	3,197	2,360	2,184	1,951	1,413	859	495	520	24,359

Previous housing circumstances of applicants: 2012-13 and 2013-14

Table 3

	2012-13		2013-14	
	Number	% of all applications	Number	% of all applications
All applicants	40,050	100	36,457	100
Owning or renting	13,759	34	12,826	35
Renting from Local Authority	3,112	8	2,920	8
Renting from housing association	1,658	4	1,545	4
Renting privately	6,779	17	6,382	18
In tied accommodation	274	1	248	1
Owner occupier	1,936	5	1,731	5
Living with relatives, friends or partners	17,923	45	15,938	44
Parental/family home/relatives	10,189	25	9,006	25
Friends/partners	7,734	19	6,932	19
From institutional accommodation	3,349	8	3,170	9
Armed services accommodation	117	0	109	0
Prison	2,227	6	2,126	6
Hospital	265	1	264	1
Childrens residential accommodation	71	0	66	0
Supported accommodation	669	2	605	2
From temporary accommodation	1,213	3	1,283	4
Hostel (unsupported)	198	0	137	0
Bed & Breakfast	109	0	122	0
Caravan/mobile home	165	0	156	0
Long-term roofless	164	0	204	1
Long-term "sofa-surfing"	577	1	664	2
Other	3,806	10	3,240	9
Other	1,486	4	1,157	3
Not Known/Refused	2,320	6	1,786	5
Own property - Shared ownership	0	0	18	0
Lodger	0	0	188	1
Shared - Private Rented Sector	0	0	72	0
Shared - Local Authority	0	0	12	0
Shared - RSL	0	0	7	0

Main reason for applying as homeless: 2012-13 and 2013-14

Table 4

	2012-13		2013-14	
	Number	% of all applications	Number	% of all applications
All applications	40,050	100	36,457	100
<i>Reason accommodation is no longer available</i>	11,940	30	10,562	29
Termination of tenancy / mortgage due to rent arrears / default on payments	2,085	5	1,924	5
Other action by landlord resulting in the termination of the tenancy	3,520	9	3,229	9
Applicant terminated secure accommodation	746	2	640	2
Loss of service / tied accommodation	264	1	235	1
Discharge from prison / hospital / care / other institution	2,380	6	2,290	6
Emergency (fire, flood, storm, closing order, etc)	235	1	177	0
Forced division and sale of matrimonial home	255	1	227	1
Other reason for loss of accommodation	2,455	6	1,840	5
<i>Reason for having to leave accommodation/household</i>	28,110	70	25,895	71
Dispute within household: violent or abusive	4,396	11	4,124	11
Dispute within household / relationship breakdown: non-violent	6,804	17	5,950	16
Fleeing non-domestic violence	1,063	3	913	3
Harassment	817	2	673	2
Overcrowding	547	1	452	1
Asked to leave	10,448	26	9,517	26
Other reason for leaving accommodation / household	4,035	10	4,266	12

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

Table 5a

	2012-13		2013-14	
	Number	% of all applications from tenure	Number	% of all applications from tenure
Rented from local authority	3,112	100	2,920	100
Rent arrears	290	9	242	8
Other action by landlord	232	7	186	6
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	640	21	641	22
Dispute within household - non-violent	426	14	336	12
Non-domestic violence/ harassment	722	23	596	20
Other reasons	802	26	919	31
Rented from housing association	1,658	100	1,545	100
Rent arrears	184	11	195	13
Other action by landlord	138	8	148	10
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	361	22	327	21
Dispute within household - non-violent	217	13	206	13
Non-domestic violence/ harassment	369	22	316	20
Other reasons	389	23	353	23
Rented privately (including tied accommodation)	7,053	100	6,630	100
Rent arrears	859	12	836	13
Other action by landlord	2,884	41	2,675	40
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	633	9	601	9
Dispute within household - non-violent	425	6	436	7
Non-domestic violence/ harassment	340	5	300	5
Other reasons	1,912	27	1,782	27
Owner occupied	1,936	100	1,731	100
Mortgage default	545	28	487	28
Forced division and sale of matrimonial home	200	10	187	11
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	417	22	378	22
Dispute within household - non-violent	392	20	314	18
Non-domestic violence/ harassment	32	2	20	1
Other reasons	350	18	345	20

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

Table 5b

	2012-13		2013-14	
	Number	<i>% of all applications from each accommodation type</i>	Number	<i>% of all applications from each accommodation type</i>
From parents/ relatives	10,189	100	9,006	100
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	629	6	622	7
Dispute within household - non-violent	2,357	23	2,005	22
Asked to leave	5,340	52	4,740	53
Other reasons	1,863	18	1,639	18
From friends/ partners	7,734	100	6,932	100
Dispute within household - violent or abusive	1,209	16	1,076	16
Dispute within household - non-violent	2,421	31	2,071	30
Asked to leave	2,982	39	2,713	39
Other reasons	1,122	15	1,072	15

Reason for applying as homeless for applicants from other backgrounds

Table 5c

	2012-13		2013-14	
	Number	<i>% of all applications from other background</i>	Number	<i>% of all applications from other background</i>
From other background	8,368	100	7,693	100
From armed services accommodation	117	0	109	0
From prison	2,227	6	2,126	6
From hospital	265	1	264	1
From childrens residential and other supported accommodation	740	0	671	0
From temporary accommodation	1,213	2	1,283	2
Other reasons	3,806	0	3,240	0

Reasons for failing to maintain accommodation
Table 5d

	2012-13				2012-13	2013-14				2013-14
	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan-Mar		Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan-Mar	
Financial difficulties/ debt/ unemployment	1,181	1,092	968	1,245	4,486	1,020	962	906	968	3,856
Physical health reasons	213	203	191	208	815	191	199	234	234	858
Mental health reasons	549	507	468	474	1,998	486	542	576	653	2,257
Unmet need for support from housing/ social work/ health	134	105	101	102	442	109	115	117	128	469
Lack of support from friends/ family	915	820	646	742	3,123	632	735	703	714	2,784
Difficulties managing on own	319	286	255	278	1,138	280	316	355	361	1,312
Drug/ alcohol dependency	686	623	674	645	2,628	643	622	655	646	2,566
Criminal/ anti-social behaviour	673	569	619	614	2,475	572	631	670	589	2,462
Not to do with applicant household (e.g. landlord selling property, fire, circumstances of other persons sharing previous property, harassment by others etc)	2,760	2,650	2,135	2,496	10,041	2,247	2,173	1,906	2,142	8,468
Refused	89	46	36	38	209	39	36	30	65	170
All applications completing this question	5,576	5,250	4,440	5,093	20,359	4,640	4,619	4,262	4,605	18,126
Total applications	10,625	10,445	8,899	10,081	40,050	9,599	9,340	8,115	9,403	36,457
Percentage completing this question	52%	50%	50%	51%	51%	48%	49%	53%	49%	50%

Note:-

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

This question was answered for approximately 50% of applications in 2013-14, including refusals.

Reasons for failing to maintain accommodation (as percentage of all applications completing this question)
Table 5e

	2012-13				2012-13	2013-14				2013-14
	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan-Mar		Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan-Mar	
Financial difficulties/ debt/ unemployment	21%	21%	22%	24%	22%	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%
Physical health reasons	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Mental health reasons	10%	10%	11%	9%	10%	10%	12%	14%	14%	12%
Unmet need for support from housing/ social work/ health services	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Lack of support from friends/ family	16%	16%	15%	15%	15%	14%	16%	16%	16%	15%
Difficulties managing on own	6%	5%	6%	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	7%
Drug/ alcohol dependency	12%	12%	15%	13%	13%	14%	13%	15%	14%	14%
Criminal/ anti-social behaviour	12%	11%	14%	12%	12%	12%	14%	16%	13%	14%
Not to do with applicant household (e.g. landlord selling property, fire, circumstances of other persons sharing previous property, harassment by others etc)	49%	50%	48%	49%	49%	48%	47%	45%	47%	47%
Refused	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Homeless assessments by local authority area in each year

Table 6a

	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	All Homeless Number	Priority homeless Number	%	All Homeless Number	Priority homeless Number	%	All Homeless Number	Priority homeless (Note 2) Number	%
Scotland	35,708	32,490	91	32,161	30,791	96	29,326	-	-
Aberdeen City	1,225	1,043	85	1,201	1,129	94	812	-	-
Aberdeenshire	1,240	1,089	88	1,069	1,029	96	1,012	-	-
Angus	971	971	100	701	701	100	569	-	-
Argyll & Bute	456	412	90	361	361	100	324	-	-
Clackmannanshire	537	500	93	365	352	96	359	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	783	754	96	755	754	100	688	-	-
Dundee City	1,253	1,253	100	1,171	1,171	100	1,101	-	-
East Ayrshire	554	492	89	409	409	100	257	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	450	388	86	374	350	94	479	-	-
East Lothian	682	463	68	590	477	81	599	-	-
East Renfrewshire	202	195	97	232	232	100	301	-	-
Edinburgh	4,359	3,604	83	4,224	3,706	88	3,930	-	-
Eilean Siar	138	96	70	121	107	88	102	-	-
Falkirk	1,033	933	90	820	733	89	812	-	-
Fife	2,719	2,333	86	2,262	2,144	95	2,037	-	-
Glasgow City	6,319	6,089	96	5,955	5,921	99	4,974	-	-
Highland	1,114	978	88	888	843	95	928	-	-
Inverclyde	324	319	98	262	262	100	241	-	-
Midlothian	642	583	91	603	597	99	550	-	-
Moray	372	372	100	398	398	100	349	-	-
North Ayrshire	629	629	100	578	578	100	596	-	-
North Lanarkshire	1,692	1,366	81	1,698	1,483	87	1,418	-	-
Orkney	113	113	100	87	87	100	79	-	-
Perth & Kinross	790	768	97	751	751	100	701	-	-
Renfrewshire	962	962	100	840	840	100	736	-	-
Scottish Borders	402	392	98	496	496	100	560	-	-
Shetland	157	145	92	117	117	100	109	-	-
South Ayrshire	697	670	96	652	652	100	575	-	-
South Lanarkshire	1,962	1,789	91	1,772	1,702	96	1,811	-	-
Stirling	397	397	100	324	324	100	276	-	-
West Dunbartonshire	1,169	1,169	100	1,010	1,010	100	998	-	-
West Lothian	1,365	1,223	90	1,075	1,075	100	1,043	-	-

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.

Homeless assessments by local authority area in each quarter: percentage of homeless assessed as priority homeless (Note 2)

Table 6b

	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14			
	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	90	90	91	92	94	94	96	100	-	-	-	-
Aberdeen City	89	84	83	83	91	91	95	100	-	-	-	-
Aberdeenshire	87	89	86	90	93	93	99	100	-	-	-	-
Angus	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Argyll & Bute	86	90	93	93	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire	95	94	96	89	94	94	100	100	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	97	94	95	100	100	99	100	100	-	-	-	-
Dundee City	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
East Ayrshire	85	89	87	96	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	81	85	90	90	89	92	94	100	-	-	-	-
East Lothian	67	66	70	69	75	75	77	100	-	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	98	98	88	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh	84	82	83	82	83	82	87	100	-	-	-	-
Eilean Siar	80	75	56	67	88	78	91	100	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	88	94	91	89	86	78	94	100	-	-	-	-
Fife	83	86	85	91	90	92	97	100	-	-	-	-
Glasgow City	96	96	97	97	99	99	100	100	-	-	-	-
Highland	84	81	91	95	94	92	94	100	-	-	-	-
Inverclyde	97	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Midlothian	87	91	89	95	97	99	100	100	-	-	-	-
Moray	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
North Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
North Lanarkshire	79	80	82	82	81	85	85	100	-	-	-	-
Orkney	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	95	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Scottish Borders	89	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Shetland	83	92	97	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	96	94	94	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
South Lanarkshire	91	92	89	92	93	91	100	100	-	-	-	-
Stirling	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
West Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
West Lothian	90	87	89	93	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-

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. For illustration, in Jan-Mar 2013 we have included 100% to show that the target was met.

Assessment decision by main reason for application: Scotland: 2012-13 and 2013-14

Table 6c

	2012-13					2013-14				
	Priority homeless	Non-priority homeless	Assessed as not homeless	Lost contact, withdrew etc	All assessments	Homeless (Note 2)	Non-priority homeless	Assessed as not homeless	Lost contact, withdrew etc	All assessments
All reasons	30,791	1,370	2,156	5,842	40,159	29,326	0	1,720	5,313	36,359
Termination of tenancy / mortgage due to rent arrears / default on payments	1,589	71	159	277	2,096	1,556	0	132	234	1,922
Applicant terminated secure accommodation	564	34	51	96	745	528	0	37	72	637
Loss of service / tied accommodation	215	18	6	30	269	204	0	9	26	239
Discharge from prison / hospital / care / other institution	2,061	30	25	276	2,392	1,991	0	41	244	2,276
Emergency (fire, flood, storm, closing order from Environmental Health etc.)	147	1	19	55	222	114	0	32	36	182
Forced division and sale of matrimonial home	212	5	14	32	263	189	0	15	22	226
Other reason for loss of accommodation	1,974	89	102	313	2,478	1,545	0	81	209	1,835
Dispute within household: violent or abusive	3,635	8	130	582	4,355	3,441	0	117	592	4,150
Dispute within household / relationship breakdown: non-violent	5,100	373	267	1,069	6,809	4,777	0	214	939	5,930
Fleeing non-domestic violence	746	7	185	155	1,093	679	0	115	122	916
Harassment	550	7	166	110	833	502	0	109	57	668
Overcrowding	448	8	34	74	564	368	0	22	57	447
Asked to leave	7,729	516	481	1,713	10,439	7,413	0	400	1,699	9,512
Other reason for leaving accommodation / household	2,949	83	312	740	4,084	3,168	0	259	777	4,204
Other action by landlord resulting in the termination of the tenancy	2,872	120	205	320	3,517	2,851	0	137	227	3,215

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.

Assessment decision by applicant household type - Scotland: 2012-13 and 2013-14

Table 6d

	2012-13					2013-14				
	Priority homeless	Non-priority homeless	Assessed as not homeless	Lost contact, withdrew etc	All Assessments	Homeless (Note 2)	Non-priority homeless	Assessed as not homeless	Lost contact, withdrew etc	All assessments
All	30,791	1,370	2,156	5,842	40,159	29,326	0	1,720	5,313	36,359
Single Person: male	12,682	1,026	837	2,865	17,410	13,077	0	739	2,778	16,594
Single Parent: male	2,070	0	109	262	2,441	1,339	0	82	170	1,591
Single Person: female	6,364	254	470	1,302	8,390	6,127	0	344	1,176	7,647
Single Parent: female	5,549	0	381	798	6,728	5,035	0	288	642	5,965
Couple	1,260	70	95	209	1,634	1,141	0	68	195	1,404
Couple with Children	1,593	0	140	205	1,938	1,403	0	96	166	1,665
Other	1,273	20	124	201	1,618	1,204	0	103	186	1,493

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.

Homeless households by type of support need identified: Number and percentage of applications assessed in 2013-14

Table 7

	All applications assessed in the period	With 1 or more support need identified	Support needed for:-					
			Mental health	Learning disability	Physical disability	Medical condition	Drug or alcohol dependancy	Basic housing management/ independent living skills
Homeless or potentially homeless (Note 2)	29,326	9,999	3,810	630	887	1,826	3,388	4,190
Homeless or potentially homeless non-priority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total all homeless or potentially homeless	29,326	9,999	3,810	630	887	1,826	3,388	4,190
<i>% of those with support needs</i>		<i>100</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>% of homeless assessments</i>		<i>34</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>14</i>

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.

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

Table 8a

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All final outcomes	30,018	33,623	31,604	34,725	33,924	31,794	34,247	36,625	35,421	32,420	28,440	24,962
Social Rented	11,685	13,933	15,742	17,545	17,648	17,620	19,628	21,316	20,833	19,916	18,426	16,484
Local Authority tenancy	10,197	9,793	10,533	11,542	11,752	11,204	12,323	13,019	12,666	12,275	11,597	10,563
Housing Association tenancy	1,488	4,140	5,209	6,003	5,896	6,416	7,305	8,297	8,167	7,641	6,829	5,921
Private Rented	597	1,041	1,246	1,702	2,152	2,241	2,720	2,708	2,577	2,490	2,179	2,004
Private rented tenancy												
Temporary	4,835	4,668	1,593	1,885	1,543	800	641	664	611	649	462	512
Hostel	4,547	4,320	1,372	1,593	1,340	776	611	633	585	614	446	490
Bed and Breakfast	288	348	221	292	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women's Refuge	0	0	0	0	0	24	30	31	26	35	16	22
Other (known)	6,571	6,807	6,938	8,053	8,085	7,461	7,840	8,522	8,348	6,841	5,508	4,668
Residential care, nursing home, supported accommodation	0	0	0	0	6	119	186	207	159	124	110	70
Tenancy with voluntary organisation	81	85	90	136	183	176	171	146	139	77	56	59
Returned to previous/ present accommodation	3,050	2,998	3,222	3,180	2,683	2,812	2,979	2,965	2,707	2,192	1,694	1,193
Moved in with friends/ relatives	2,242	2,279	1,991	2,590	2,941	2,845	2,750	3,133	3,039	2,342	1,843	1,378
Home ownership - Brought own home via other means	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Supported accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Shared Property - Private Rented Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lodger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Prison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256
Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Other (known)	1,198	1,445	1,635	2,147	2,272	1,509	1,754	2,071	2,304	2,106	1,805	1,595
Other (unknown)	6,330	7,174	6,085	5,540	4,488	3,672	3,418	3,415	3,052	2,524	1,865	1,294
Other (unknown)												

Only includes cases where contact was maintained until duty discharge.

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

Table 8b

Final rehousing outcomes in 2013-14 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	24,920	45	1,390	26,350
Social Rented	16,465	15	90	16,575
Local Authority tenancy	10,550	15	45	10,610
Housing Association tenancy	5,920	5	45	5,965
Private Rented Private rented tenancy	2,000	5	70	2,075
Total Settled Accommodation	18,465	25	165	18,650
Temporary	510	0	10	520
Hostel	490	0	5	495
Women's Refuge	20	0	5	25
Other (known)	4,655	10	1,080	5,750
Residential care, nursing home, supported accommodation	70	0	0	70
Tenancy with voluntary organisation	60	0	0	60
Returned to previous/ present accommodation	1,190	0	805	1,995
Moved in with friends/ relatives	1,370	10	130	1,510
Home ownership - Brought own home via other means	20	0	0	20
Supported accommodation	60	0	0	60
Shared Property - Private Rented Sector	5	0	0	5
Lodger	15	0	0	15
Prison	255	0	10	265
Hospital	20	0	0	20
Other (known)	1,595	0	130	1,725
Other (unknown) Other (unknown)	1,285	10	140	1,430

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.

Note 4:- The numbers in this table have been rounded to the nearest 5 to prevent disclosivity. Row and column totals may not equal the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Table 8c

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

	2012-13			2013-14		
	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	17,019	118	17,137	15,410	17	15,427
Social rented tenancy offered: not accepted	1,987	20	2,007	1,695	1	1,696
Social rented tenancy offered	19,006	138	19,144	17,105	18	17,123
Private tenancy offered: accepted	1,141	169	1,310	1,262	0	1,262
Private tenancy offered: not accepted	17	3	20	20	1	21
Private tenancy offered	1,158	172	1,330	1,282	1	1,283
Temporary accommodation offered: accepted	1,430	323	1,753	1,398	22	1,420
Temporary accommodation offered: not accepted	330	211	541	327	0	327
Temporary accommodation offered	1,760	534	2,294	1,725	22	1,747
Referred to other LA	204	0	204	188	0	188
Advice and assistance	1,009	582	1,591	737	2	739
Other	3,793	84	3,877	3,852	1	3,853
Total	26,930	1,510	28,440	24,889	44	24,933

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)

	2012-13			2013-14		
	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	63%	8%	60%	62%	39%	62%
Social rented tenancy offered: not accepted	7%	1%	7%	7%	2%	7%
Social rented tenancy offered	71%	9%	67%	69%	41%	69%
Private tenancy offered: accepted	4%	11%	5%	5%	0%	5%
Private tenancy offered: not accepted	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Private tenancy offered	4%	11%	5%	5%	2%	5%
Temporary accommodation offered: accepted	5%	21%	6%	6%	50%	6%
Temporary accommodation offered: not accepted	1%	14%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Temporary accommodation offered	7%	35%	8%	7%	50%	7%
Referred to other LA	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Advice and assistance	4%	39%	6%	3%	5%	3%
Other	14%	6%	14%	15%	2%	15%
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.

All applications closed by whether contact was maintained: Scotland

Table 9a

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All cases closed	46,057	51,639	54,796	59,154	58,283	53,847	57,544	56,370	55,504	48,083	40,938	36,010
Contact maintained throughout	34,038	37,737	36,150	39,398	38,449	35,404	37,930	39,775	38,751	35,307	30,458	26,352
Contact lost before assessment (Note 1)	4,396	5,411	6,991	7,618	7,594	6,078	6,686	4,316	4,212	2,927	2,204	1,915
Contact lost after assessment	5,606	5,366	7,992	7,980	7,917	7,309	6,921	5,808	6,021	5,383	4,696	4,522
Application withdrawn before assessment	0	0	0	0	0	2,342	3,043	3,513	3,629	2,430	1,879	1,709
Applicant ineligible for assistance	0	0	0	0	0	267	298	264	304	142	115	83
Homelessness resolved prior to assessment	2,017	3,125	3,663	4,158	4,323	2,447	2,666	2,694	2,587	1,894	1,586	1,429

All applications closed by whether contact was maintained: Scotland

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

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

Note 2:- Prior to 2007-08, applications which were withdrawn before assessment, or which were ineligible for assistance are included in contact lost before assessment.

Applicants assessed as homeless with whom contact was lost after assessment, by year of case closure **Table 9b**

	Priority homeless or threatened			Non-priority homeless or threatened			All homeless		
	All priority homeless (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	27,852	3,957	14.2	10,822	1,094	10.1	38,674	5,051	13.1
2004-05	29,007	5,950	20.5	10,175	1,628	16.0	39,182	7,578	19.3
2005-06	31,684	5,962	18.8	10,613	1,610	15.2	42,297	7,572	17.9
2006-07	31,455	5,906	18.8	9,953	1,578	15.9	41,408	7,484	18.1
2007-08	30,354	5,658	18.6	8,433	1,335	15.8	38,787	6,993	18.0
2008-09	33,691	5,516	16.4	7,162	1,090	15.2	40,853	6,606	16.2
2009-10	35,724	4,888	13.7	6,460	671	10.4	42,184	5,559	13.2
2010-11	35,755	5,182	14.5	5,381	533	9.9	41,136	5,715	13.9
2011-12	34,280	4,851	14.2	3,344	353	10.6	37,624	5,204	13.8
2012-13	31,279	4,349	13.9	1,698	188	11.1	32,977	4,537	13.8
2013-14	29,264	4,346	14.9	55	11	20.0	29,319	4,357	14.9

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.

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

Table 10

	2012-13					2013-14				
	Priority homeless	Non-priority homeless	Assessed as not homeless	Lost contact, withdrew	All assessments	Priority homeless (Note 1)	Non-priority homeless	Assessed as not homeless	Lost contact, withdrew	All assessments
	Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases
All cases closed	31,279	1,698	2,177	5,784	40,938	29,264	55	1,555	5,136	36,010
No information supplied on types of accommodation occupied	5,487	326	368	1,133	7,314	5,787	7	276	1,200	7,270
Accommodation arranged by the applicant only	8,580	458	1,327	3,002	13,367	6,888	5	880	2,301	10,074
Temporary accommodation provided by the local authority	14,645	813	360	1,319	17,137	14,340	38	303	1,359	16,040
Both accommodation arranged by the applicant and temporary accommodation arranged by the local authority	2,567	101	122	330	3,120	2,249	5	96	276	2,626

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

	Jul - Sep 2013			Oct - Dec 2013			Jan - Mar 2014			Jul 2013 to Mar 2014			July 2013 to March 2014	
	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	7,285	2,638	1,288	6,779	1,554	1,193	6,504	1,529	1,316	20,568	5,721	3,797	28%	66%
Aberdeen City	225	122	80	142	77	57	101	38	38	468	237	175	51%	74%
Aberdeenshire	260	51	32	210	52	39	217	43	43	687	146	114	21%	78%
Angus	127	1	1	120	0	0	129	0	0	376	1	1	0%	100%
Argyll & Bute	80	0	0	71	0	0	80	0	0	231	0	0	0%	0%
Clackmannanshire	78	16	11	75	15	8	97	16	15	250	47	34	19%	72%
Dumfries & Galloway	177	78	67	155	65	55	146	66	57	478	209	179	44%	86%
Dundee City	290	176	80	369	120	89	303	116	94	962	412	263	43%	64%
East Ayrshire	50	26	24	40	33	33	48	41	41	138	100	98	72%	98%
East Dunbartonshire	89	0	0	81	1	1	94	0	0	264	1	1	0%	100%
East Lothian	104	23	4	100	9	5	119	15	15	323	47	24	15%	51%
East Renfrewshire	63	9	4	74	25	18	68	27	27	205	61	49	30%	80%
Edinburgh	953	938	204	978	218	98	932	195	128	2,863	1,351	430	47%	32%
Eilean Siar	17	0	0	33	0	0	27	2	1	77	2	1	3%	50%
Falkirk	213	1	1	213	1	1	189	2	1	615	4	3	1%	75%
Fife	540	22	4	441	41	8	479	18	9	1,460	81	21	6%	26%
Glasgow City	1,261	639	385	1,420	493	434	1,266	552	482	3,947	1,684	1,301	43%	77%
Highland	273	9	0	203	0	0	213	1	1	689	10	1	1%	10%
Inverclyde	48	5	4	59	15	10	15	9	6	122	29	20	24%	69%
Midlothian	92	0	0	117	0	0	144	0	0	353	0	0	0%	0%
Moray	25	1	1	26	17	15	28	11	11	79	29	27	37%	93%
North Ayrshire	133	3	2	136	33	27	106	31	30	375	67	59	18%	88%
North Lanarkshire	361	132	106	256	88	87	311	101	99	928	321	292	35%	91%
Orkney	23	3	3	22	4	4	15	2	2	60	9	9	15%	100%
Perth & Kinross	220	110	73	177	83	64	114	66	65	511	259	202	51%	78%
Renfrewshire	174	20	5	116	14	6	148	26	19	438	60	30	14%	50%
Scottish Borders	127	27	16	102	7	4	106	8	8	335	42	28	13%	67%
Shetland	46	0	0	29	0	0	14	0	0	89	0	0	0%	0%
South Ayrshire	169	4	3	131	0	0	140	1	1	440	5	4	1%	80%
South Lanarkshire	484	194	160	405	112	112	380	104	104	1,269	410	376	32%	92%
Stirling	68	3	3	56	7	6	51	6	5	175	16	14	9%	88%
West Dunbartonshire	229	8	1	206	5	2	219	4	1	654	17	4	3%	24%
West Lothian	286	17	14	216	19	10	205	28	13	707	64	37	9%	58%

Notes

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 [guidance](#)).

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

Note 4: Small numbers in column B may indicate that the local authorities was 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.

Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type:

31 March 1995 to 31 March 2014

Table 12

		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	6,611	1,640	1,092	938	10,281	2,489	24

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.

Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type: 31 March 2013 to 31 March 2014

Table 13

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	6,611	64	1,640	16	1,092	11	938	9	10,281	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	2,164	87	58	2	11	0	256	10	2,489	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	3,661	88	94	2	19	0	382	9	4,156	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.

Households in temporary accommodation by local authority area: 31 March 2013 to 31 March 2014

Table 14

	Households in temporary accommodation						Households with children in temporary accommodation					
	Number					Percentage of all households	Number					Percentage of all households with children
	31-Mar-13	30-Jun-13	30-Sep-13	31-Dec-13	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-13	30-Jun-13	30-Sep-13	31-Dec-13	31-Mar-14	31-Mar-14
Scotland	10,471	10,492	10,268	9,963	10,281	0.42	2,936	2,821	2,657	2,456	2,489	0.43
Aberdeen City	324	327	349	354	362	0.33	56	55	55	48	54	0.25
Aberdeenshire	447	425	398	386	398	0.36	192	190	168	128	151	0.53
Angus	139	130	151	122	126	0.24	3	5	5	4	5	0.04
Argyll & Bute	138	131	125	131	129	0.31	44	36	30	30	38	0.45
Clackmannanshire	130	121	130	136	133	0.56	23	9	12	16	20	0.33
Dumfries & Galloway	273	285	286	252	274	0.39	54	46	41	43	43	0.29
Dundee City	317	312	302	299	285	0.39	69	75	62	54	49	0.30
East Ayrshire	28	39	31	28	40	0.07	4	4	5	2	2	0.01
East Dunbartonshire	161	162	146	157	144	0.33	49	50	38	42	33	0.30
East Lothian	300	320	314	318	319	0.71	75	95	87	86	87	0.74
East Renfrewshire	36	39	36	40	41	0.11	6	9	8	8	9	0.09
Edinburgh, City of	840	849	837	777	972	0.41	238	257	248	265	234	0.50
Eilean Siar	72	69	71	67	75	0.60	22	21	21	16	16	0.65
Falkirk	335	335	289	236	288	0.40	83	80	71	56	68	0.38
Fife	565	532	552	553	565	0.34	219	190	176	164	150	0.37
Glasgow City ¹	1,814	1,936	1,911	1,808	1,738	0.59	656	608	621	551	537	0.77
Highland	477	419	386	409	458	0.43	103	94	82	79	81	0.35
Inverclyde	72	71	76	77	72	0.20	12	10	14	12	8	0.09
Midlothian	522	514	537	506	514	1.40	188	174	154	154	152	1.56
Moray	131	134	143	123	133	0.33	34	33	36	28	37	0.42
North Ayrshire	190	197	200	195	196	0.31	27	23	28	25	34	0.23
North Lanarkshire	525	542	552	557	555	0.37	120	138	131	115	120	0.31
Orkney	33	38	29	18	37	0.38	3	7	5	1	4	0.19
Perth & Kinross	406	394	381	370	334	0.49	118	106	90	77	75	0.48
Renfrewshire	205	198	185	186	179	0.22	22	24	16	17	15	0.08
Scottish Borders	89	93	84	89	94	0.17	26	24	21	24	25	0.22
Shetland	131	129	114	109	125	1.22	15	19	17	16	17	0.73
South Ayrshire	298	282	276	260	266	0.51	53	54	44	41	47	0.42
South Lanarkshire	654	640	644	664	654	0.46	229	204	213	216	205	0.57
Stirling	216	208	201	191	222	0.56	37	44	45	42	48	0.53
West Dunbartonshire	283	262	214	230	221	0.53	33	20	39	13	28	0.27
West Lothian	320	359	318	315	332	0.43	123	117	74	83	97	0.46

Households in temporary accommodation by accommodation type and local authority: 31 March 2014

Table 15

	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	6,611	1,640	1,092	938	10,281	2,164	58	11	256	2,489	3,661	94	19	382	4,156
Aberdeen City	277	55	30	0	362	52	2	0	0	54	84	2	0	0	86
Aberdeenshire	276	36	72	14	398	131	9	3	8	151	225	9	7	5	246
Angus	126	0	0	0	126	5	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	10
Argyll & Bute	35	0	4	90	129	10	0	0	28	38	15	0	0	33	48
Clackmannanshire	71	0	42	20	133	18	0	0	2	20	30	0	0	3	33
Dumfries & Galloway	149	52	28	45	274	36	0	0	7	43	50	0	0	11	61
Dundee City	136	137	0	12	285	44	0	0	5	49	101	0	0	5	106
East Ayrshire	14	26	0	0	40	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	3
East Dunbartonshire	119	8	8	9	144	33	0	0	0	33	54	0	0	0	54
East Lothian	235	28	50	6	319	87	0	0	0	87	95	0	0	0	95
East Renfrewshire	29	0	5	7	41	8	0	0	1	9	9	0	0	2	11
Edinburgh	531	163	278	0	972	234	0	0	0	234	386	0	0	0	386
Eilean Siar	40	0	32	3	75	15	0	0	1	16	24	0	0	2	26
Falkirk	158	59	0	71	288	40	0	0	28	68	41	0	0	43	84
Fife	479	49	37	0	565	139	8	3	0	150	257	13	4	0	274
Glasgow City	1,176	329	115	118	1,738	521	0	0	16	537	967	0	0	31	998
Highland	106	28	275	49	458	57	8	0	16	81	104	9	0	24	137
Inverclyde	42	29	1	0	72	8	0	0	0	8	14	0	0	0	14
Midlothian	165	91	14	244	514	90	1	0	61	152	132	0	0	88	220
Moray	41	59	1	32	133	13	5	1	18	37	18	16	2	38	74
North Ayrshire	147	32	0	17	196	25	1	0	8	34	20	0	0	12	32
North Lanarkshire	522	15	0	18	555	118	0	0	2	120	227	0	0	2	229
Orkney	30	4	0	3	37	2	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	8	10
Perth & Kinross	173	129	0	32	334	64	5	0	6	75	106	10	0	8	124
Renfrewshire	179	0	0	0	179	15	0	0	0	15	31	0	0	0	31
Scottish Borders	93	0	1	0	94	25	0	0	0	25	42	0	0	0	42
Shetland	120	0	1	4	125	14	0	0	3	17	24	0	0	4	28
South Ayrshire	95	56	53	62	266	22	4	0	21	47	29	3	0	25	57
South Lanarkshire	502	133	1	18	654	195	3	0	7	205	330	7	0	12	349
Stirling	91	61	25	45	222	21	12	0	15	48	24	25	0	25	74
West Dunbartonshire	171	43	0	7	221	28	0	0	0	28	66	0	0	0	66
West Lothian	283	18	19	12	332	92	0	4	1	97	141	0	6	1	148

Notes

1. Includes local authority and housing association stock.

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

Accommodation in 'other' category includes property leased by the local authority to provide temporary accommodation for homeless applicants.

Numbers of households in unsuitable accommodation, as defined by the Unsuitable Accommodation Order, by local authority area

31 March 2011 to 31 March 2014

Table 16a

	2011				2012				2013				2014
	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	45	25	29	13	20	19	8	7	17	3	11	4	9
Aberdeen City	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Aberdeenshire	1	-	2	2	2	1	-	3	2	-	3	-	-
Angus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argyll & Bute	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Ayrshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
East Lothian	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fife	26	16	10	9	7	11	-	-	6	-	6	-	-
Glasgow City	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highland	4	4	3	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Inverclyde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midlothian	3	-	4	-	5	4	3	-	2	1	-	-	-
Moray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
North Ayrshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Lanarkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scottish Borders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
South Lanarkshire	3	3	5	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-
Stirling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
West Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Lothian	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	4

Breaches of Unsuited Accommodation Order by local authority area: 31 March 2011 - 31 March 2014

Table 16b

	2011				2012				2013				2014
	as at 31	as at 30	as at 30	as at 31	as at 31	as at 30	as at 30	as at 31	as at 31	as at 30	as at 30	as at 31	as at 31
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December	March
Scotland	15	11	10	3	8	1	4	2	4	1	1	-	-
Aberdeen City	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aberdeenshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argyll & Bute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clackmannanshire	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Ayrshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Lothian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fife	4	8	4	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Glasgow City	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highland	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Inverclyde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midlothian	3	-	3	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Moray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ayrshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Lanarkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth & Kinross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renfrewshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scottish Borders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Lanarkshire	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Dunbartonshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Lothian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Individuals in households by gender and age:

Scotland: 2013-14

Table A

	Female	Male	All
Adults			
16-17	1,253	934	2,187
18-24	5,444	5,193	10,637
25-retirement	11,158	15,431	26,589
Retirement plus	533	419	952
<i>All adults</i>	18,388	21,977	40,365
Children			
0-4	3,481	3,727	7,208
5-11	2,995	3,055	6,050
12-15	1,247	1,309	2,556
16-18	387	390	777
<i>All children</i>	8,110	8,481	16,591
All households applying in period			35,369

These tables are analysed by households.

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

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

Household type and characteristics of main applicant: Scotland: 2013-14

Table B

Household type	Main applicant										All households
	Male 16-17	Male 18-20	Male 21-24	Male 25-64	Male 65+	Female 16-17	Female 18-20	Female 21-24	Female 25-59	Female 60+	
Single person male	687	1,416	2,155	11,380	324						15,962
Single person female						774	1,185	1,150	4,002	369	7,480
Single parent male	13	51	174	1,320	3						1,561
Single parent female						112	506	1,081	4,167	4	5,870
Couple without children	22	83	147	378	37	59	152	157	322	31	1,388
Couple with children	5	23	82	593	0	23	78	168	668	0	1,640
Other household without children	5	15	28	184	11	10	27	25	434	34	773
Other household with children	0	2	4	138	2	2	10	16	516	5	695
All main applicants	732	1,590	2,590	13,993	377	980	1,958	2,597	10,109	443	35,369

Applications and Assessments by Ethnicity: Scotland: 2013-14										Table C	
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	36,457	69	29,326	55	1,720	3	3,786	7	
White		5,084,407	33,347	66	26,896	53	1,610	3	3,341	7	
	Gypsy/Traveller	4,212	20	47	12	28	-	-	-	-	
	Polish	61,201	504	82	413	67	-	-	-	-	
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups		19,815	89	45	76	38	3	2	9	5	
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British		140,678	516	37	406	29	24	2	65	5	
African		29,638	415	140	344	116	12	4	44	15	
Caribbean or Black		6,540	128	196	108	165	5	8	10	15	
Other ethnic group		14,325	852	595	736	514	31	22	95	66	
Not known or Refused			1,110	-	760	-	35	-	222	-	

Source for 2011 Census Data: Scotland's Census 2011 - National Records of Scotland - Table KS201SC - Ethnic group.

Available at: <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-web/standard-outputs.html>

Applicants who slept rough the night before						Table D	
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Change 2009-10 to 2013-14	
						Number	Percentage
Scotland	2,745	2,520	1,956	1,747	1,787	-958	-35%
Aberdeen City	184	220	84	64	38	-146	-79%
Aberdeenshire	114	103	85	78	71	-43	-38%
Angus	19	37	28	19	18	-1	-5%
Argyll & Bute	60	35	32	29	25	-35	-58%
Clackmannanshire	23	29	20	11	21	-2	-9%
Dumfries & Galloway	68	50	56	43	38	-30	-44%
Dundee City	195	133	83	92	91	-104	-53%
East Ayrshire	24	19	32	9	8	-16	-67%
East Dunbartonshire	10	13	9	6	9	-1	-10%
East Lothian	103	61	23	18	25	-78	-76%
East Renfrewshire	14	15	19	16	12	-2	-14%
Edinburgh, City of	467	512	446	367	438	-29	-6%
Eilean Siar	6	5	8	5	6	0	0%
Falkirk	118	65	12	0	0	-118	-100%
Fife	173	373	75	157	171	-2	-1%
Glasgow City	490	369	535	475	445	-45	-9%
Highland	187	114	87	45	55	-132	-71%
Inverclyde	19	23	22	11	6	-13	-68%
Midlothian	15	7	12	14	4	-11	-73%
Moray	37	38	48	31	28	-9	-24%
North Ayrshire	43	25	12	10	9	-34	-79%
North Lanarkshire	11	13	9	15	11	0	0%
Orkney	5	4	2	4	1	-4	-80%
Perth & Kinross	61	63	36	28	39	-22	-36%
Renfrewshire	62	51	51	58	31	-31	-50%
Scottish Borders, The	42	15	15	18	20	-22	-52%
Shetland	6	7	8	5	9	3	50%
South Ayrshire	42	31	32	52	26	-16	-38%
South Lanarkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Stirling	78	47	18	13	9	-69	-88%
West Dunbartonshire	69	43	57	54	123	54	78%
West Lothian	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%

7. Notes on Tables

General notes and missing data

7.1. We are extremely grateful to all 32 Scottish local authorities who submitted their HL1 and HL2 returns on time. Angus Council were unable to provide details of about 62 HL1 records for the period January 2014 to March 2014 due to an IT issue. This will be fixed before the next publication. 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
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										
24-Jun-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-Jul-13	-2	-22	-54	47	12	17	7	3	223	
26-Jun-12	-1	-36	-53	44	7	14	-12	228		
30-Aug-11	-50	-158	-99	16	20	106	424			
31-Aug-10	-43	-80	11	-5	93	800				
Percentage difference in applications between publication shown and most recent publication										
24-Jun-14										
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

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

7.3. In 2001, the Scottish Parliament passed legislation which placed additional duties on councils to provide a minimum of temporary accommodation, advice and assistance to all applicants assessed as homeless. From September 2002, this took effect and councils have been required to provide temporary accommodation, advice and assistance to non-priority applicants who in the past would have received advice and assistance only. This has had a noticeable impact on applications, which has been reflected in changing assessments and outcomes for homeless people. Some tables in this release therefore present time series data so that this impact can be tracked.

Data sources used

7.4. The 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.

7.5. To facilitate comparisons between authorities, some of the local authority tables are presented in the form of percentages. However, where the number of applications is small, the percentage figures should be treated with caution.

7.6. Unless otherwise stated, the assessment category of 'homeless' includes both homeless and potentially homeless, as well as unintentional and intentional homeless. Although the focus of the current legislative changes is on providing settled accommodation to those assessed as unintentionally homeless, the proportion of applications assessed as intentionally homeless and in priority need is relatively small. This category has therefore been combined with that of unintentionally homeless and in priority need for the more complex analyses.

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

7.8. The data collection system introduced in December 2001 allows analysis by individual households and the identification of repeat applications. However, this is not the case for earlier data and so analyses comparing data over time will tend to refer to applications rather than individual households. This is also the case for analyses of flow through the assessment process where repeat applications by the same individual household might be assessed differently and have different outcomes. For other analyses, it is useful to distinguish individual households and so the unit of analysis (applications or individual households) is specified in the footnotes for each table/ chart.

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

7.10. The estimated share of social lets by homeless applicants in Charts 24 to 26 was derived by expressing the number of homeless applicants securing a social let in 2013-14 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 2013-14. For 2013-14, 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 2013-14¹².

Interpretation of statistics on temporary accommodation

7.11. The figures on households in temporary accommodation relate to households which have been placed in temporary accommodation by a local authority under the Homeless Persons legislation. This will include households for whom the local authority's decision and final action is still pending, as well as intentionally homeless households which were secured such accommodation and advice and assistance as a final action by the authority under the legislation. The data provide a snapshot picture of the numbers in temporary accommodation as at the last day of each quarter and are collected in the summary HL2 return.

7.12. 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

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

households in hostels that have not been placed there by the local authority under the Homeless Persons legislation. Consequently, they are not recorded in the statistics.

7.13. 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 2014, there were 9 uses of unsuitable accommodation, compared to no breaches of the Order.

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

Date	Households	Households with children or household member pregnant	Children
31 March 2008	542	522	1,092
30 June 2008	557	521	1,110
30 September 2008	460	423	891
31 December 2008	341	294	631
31 March 2009	271	230	501
30 June 2009	219	190	409
30 September 2009	255	215	454
31 December 2009	297	239	492
31 March 2010	330	227	481
30 June 2010	349	196	414
30 September 2010	300	159	347
31 December 2010	291	149	330
31 March 2011	249	131	291
30 June 2011	233	119	261
30 September 2011	181	90	203
31 December 2011	132	64	160
31 March 2012	93	46	111
30 June 2012	77	37	93
30 September 2012	71	37	91
31 December 2012	63	34	88

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

Rounding

7.16. In some tables, where figures have been rounded, the total shown may not equal the sum of its constituent parts. The live nature of the current electronic system used for the case-based HL1 returns will result in figures being revised as data are updated, and current figures may differ from those previously published.

How we maintain quality

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

How we deal with revisions and corrections

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

How we consult with users and providers of statistics

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

Obtaining additional analyses

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

8. Summary of current legislation

8.1. The Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977, now consolidated into Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, introduced statutory duties on housing authorities to assist those who are homeless or threatened with homelessness (potentially homeless), including providing accommodation in certain circumstances.

8.2. The legislation currently requires local authorities to make inquiries into the circumstances of applicants to satisfy themselves whether the applicant is homeless or potentially homeless. Once the authority is satisfied this is the case, it must also determine whether the applicant has a priority need, whether he/she became homeless intentionally and, in some cases, whether the applicant has a local connection with another authority in Scotland, England or Wales. A local connection with an authority means that the applicant normally resided in that area from choice, either because he/she was employed in or had family associations with it, or for other special reasons.

8.3. Section 24 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, as amended, defines homelessness for the purposes of the Act as follows. A person is homeless if he/ she has no accommodation in the UK or elsewhere. A person is also homeless if he/ she has accommodation but cannot reasonably occupy it, for example because of a threat of violence. A person is potentially homeless (threatened with homelessness) if it is likely that he/ she will become homeless within two months. A person is intentionally homeless if he/ she deliberately did or failed to do anything which led to the loss of accommodation which it was reasonable for him/ her to continue to occupy.

8.4. Section 25 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, as amended, defines the categories of household regarded as having a priority need for accommodation. Further details can be found in the Code of Guidance on Homelessness. This is available on-line at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/05/31133334/33366>.

8.5. The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 amends the 1987 Act and requires councils to provide a minimum of temporary accommodation, advice and assistance to all applicants assessed as homeless, regardless of whether they have been assessed as being in priority need. The Homelessness etc (Scotland) Act 2003 is more long-term in scope, notably introducing a phasing out of the distinction between priority and non-priority applications, and enabling the suspension of the test of local connection. The ultimate aim of the Act is to ensure that everyone assessed as being unintentionally homeless is entitled to settled accommodation by 2012.

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

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

Unintentionally homeless [and in priority need]¹³

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

¹³ If before 31st December 2012.

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

Intentionally Homeless [and in Priority Need, / Homeless and not in Priority Need]

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

Potentially homeless, unintentionally so [and in Priority Need]

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

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

Provide advice and assistance to help retain accommodation

8.8. The Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2004 came into force on 6 December 2004, and is intended to prevent the routine use of unsuitable temporary accommodation for households with family commitments. Under this Order, local authorities cannot put households with children and pregnant women into temporary accommodation which is not suitable, unless exceptional circumstances apply. Unsuitable accommodation is defined in the Order as accommodation which does not meet standards relating to the physical properties of the accommodation (the physical standard), its proximity to health and education services (the proximity standard) and its suitability for use by children (the safety standard).

8.9. While the Order provides for exceptional circumstances in which accommodation which does not meet the physical and/or proximity standards may be used, the safety standard must always be met. Further details can be found in the Code of Guidance available on-line at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/05/31133334/33366>.

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

8.11. Not all section 11 notices will lead to eviction. The requirement on landlords and creditors in section 11 aims to ensure that, at an early stage, local authorities are alerted to households at risk of homelessness due to eviction or property repossession. Local authorities may be able to respond on an individual basis to prevent homelessness occurring, and use the information in the notices to help inform strategic planning within homelessness services and of prevention activity across a range of services and assist those facing the threat of homelessness. After an investigation into data quality, the [Homelessness Statistics User Group](#) decided that the central collection of information on notifications of households at risk of homelessness due to eviction/repossession (known as section 11 notifications) should cease. As a result, information on section 11 notifications no longer appears in this publication.

8.12. The Housing Support Services (Homelessness) (Scotland) Regulations 2012 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.

9. COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER UK HOMELESSNESS STATISTICS

England

9.1. In England, Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996 and the Homelessness Act 2002 place statutory duties on local housing authorities to provide assistance to people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. Authorities must consider all applications from people seeking accommodation or assistance in obtaining accommodation. A main homelessness duty is owed where the authority is satisfied that the applicant is eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and falls within a priority need group, which are specified in the legislation (eg households with dependent children or a pregnant woman).

9.2. Where a main duty is owed, the authority must ensure that suitable accommodation is available for the applicant and his or her household until a settled home becomes available for them. Where households are found to be intentionally homeless or not in priority need, the authority must make an assessment of their housing needs and provide advice and assistance to help them find accommodation for themselves. Where the applicant is found to be intentionally homeless but falls in a priority need category the authority must also ensure that accommodation is available for long enough to give the applicant a reasonable opportunity to find a home.

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

9.4. The most recent statutory homelessness statistics for England are available at :
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/homelessnesstatistics/>

Wales

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

Northern Ireland

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

Scotland

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

Key similarities and differences

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

9.9. In England and Wales analyses for 'households accepted by local authorities as owed a main homelessness duty' are equivalent to Scottish analyses for unintentionally homeless households in priority need.

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

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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.

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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 at:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/homelessstats>
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors.
- 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.

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