
Report to: Place Committee

Date of Meeting: 4th November 2021

Subject: Homeless Performance Update

Report by: Strategic Director (Place)

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1. This report is to provide an update to the committee on Homelessness presentation rates and performance in managing such presentations.

2.0 Recommendations

- 2.1. It is recommended that the Committee:
- Notes the performance information contained whilst commenting and challenging as appropriate.

3.0 Considerations

- 3.1. As reported by the local press, in 2020/21 Clackmannanshire had the third highest rate of application by population across Scotland.
- 3.2. This is not a new development; Clackmannanshire has been amongst the highest presentation rates for as long as the current statistical records, beginning in 2002, show. Indeed, in the period 2004-2006 Clackmannanshire had the highest rate in Scotland at more than double the national average.
- 3.3. With so many variables at play it is difficult to determine why application rates are high in Clackmannanshire. Comparisons between different authority areas are not always possible given differing recording and intake methodologies. Many areas with pockets of deprivation and insufficient affordable housing, like Clackmannanshire, suffer from high levels of homelessness but Clackmannanshire remains at the high end of the scale. Clackmannanshire Council's Homeless Service has been, and remains, particularly accessible and we are confident that the figures collected in Clackmannanshire are accurate and that all homeless applicants are correctly identified and appropriately recorded.
- 3.4. Numbers of applications have dropped over the years, from a peak of 1,157 in 2005/6 to a low of 459 in 2016/17. In 2020/21, 504 applications were received which is in keeping with the current average. Since the peak in 2005/6

presentation rates across Scotland have fallen by 44% but have fallen faster in Clackmannanshire by 56%.

- 3.5. The relatively high volume of applications does place a strain on the authority with respect to the provision of temporary accommodation. The appendix to this report reflects this position, but also illustrates that the potential impact is significantly mitigated with above average performance in the time taken to resolve applications. For example, despite presentation rates approaching twice the national average, the proportion of households in temporary accommodation is below the national average.

4.0 Key Performance Homelessness Highlights

- 4.1. Appendix 1 provides an overview of the Scottish Government Homeless Statistics and references Clacks position relative to Scotland and/or other local authorities. Some key highlights are listed here.
- 4.2. Across Scotland the time taken from assessment to closure of applications ranges from 85 days in Perth & Kinross to 784 days in Midlothian (table 6). For Clackmannanshire council the time taken is 149 days, which is the 5th fastest of all local authorities. 75% of those being found homeless are then being rehoused in either local authority stock or with our RSL partners.
- 4.3. Similarly as table 7 illustrates, the time spent by applicants in temporary accommodation ranges again across Scotland from 79 days in Perth & Kinross to 614 days in Midlothian. Our applicants are spending on average 128 days (or a little over 4 months) in temporary accommodation, which is the 5th lowest/best in Scotland.
- 4.4. From table 8, Clackmannanshire Council is only one of 4 local authorities to have more households leaving temporary accommodation than entering. Clearly those authorities with little movement from temp accommodation will have a growth in the amount of temp accommodation required, which then results in a reduction in accommodation being available for settled homes. Performance management of all steps in the homelessness journey is critical to the success of the whole system, and ensuring that the delicate balance between having sufficient suitable temporary accommodation without impeding on availability of destination homes is a challenge each day for our staff.
- 4.5. Areas of concern include the over-prevalence of harassment and fleeing of non-domestic violence in the statistics and also non-violent relationship breakdown as illustrated in table 3.

Table 3: Main reason for making an application for homelessness, as a proportion of all applications:

	Scotland	Clacks		
	2020-21	2020-21		
Reason for having to leave accommodation/household				
Dispute within household: violent or abusive	14%	7.9%		
Dispute within household / relationship breakdown: non-violent	22%	31.0%		
Fleeing non-domestic violence	4%	6.7%		
Harassment	2%	6.5%		
Overcrowding	2%	1.6%		
Asked to leave	27%	24.8%		
Other reason for leaving accommodation / household	10%	6.7%		

4.6. Further research is required to examine this further and an examination of the Council and partners overall approach in interventions in this area.

5.0 Unsuitable Accommodation Order

- 5.1. The Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2014 came into force in 2014 which set out types of homeless accommodation deemed as unsuitable for families with children, or pregnant woman. Examples of unsuitable accommodation included: B&Bs, hostels, shared accommodation, or accommodation outwith the local authority area. The Council is deemed to have breached the order if a household is in unsuitable accommodation for more than 7 nights.
- 5.2. In 2020 the order was extended to apply to all homeless households. Due to the ongoing covid-19 response implementation was delayed until 30 September 2021.
- 5.3. Prior to lockdown Clackmannanshire Council did not have any households in B&B or hostels. We had a small number of single applicants staying in shared flats in Stirling, who were moved back to Clackmannanshire as quickly as possible. Since March 2020 we have stopped this accommodation being used as shared, with only one household placed in each flat. We have continued to work extremely hard to ensure children or pregnant applicants are not placed in unsuitable accommodation. During lockdown, unfortunately, we had to make occasional use of hotels to accommodate single applicants.
- 5.4. At the time of writing the report, the Council had nine households in flats in Stirling. None of these include children or pregnant applicants, however with the implementation of the extended order we are now in breach in relation to accommodation outwith the local authority area. The service has discussed this matter with the Scottish Government arguing that such a crude indicator would unnecessarily penalise small authorities such as Clackmannanshire, and would suggest poor performance where none existed. Larger Scottish authorities could displace an individual applicant by as much as 200km without breaching this test.
- 5.5. It was proposed that a more appropriate test would focus on the applicant's access to support and family networks, work and travel links, one of the reasons why there is little temporary accommodation in more remote parts of Clackmannanshire. The Scottish Government were not persuaded by our

proposals and, consequently, our breach of the Unsuitable Accommodation Order will be reported to the Scottish Housing Regulator as part of the Assurance Statement submission (also on today's committee agenda).

- 5.6. A detailed analysis of Clackmannanshire's approach to homelessness accommodation provision and applicant's discharge to permanent accommodation was included in our Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan, presented to Council in March 2019. It was determined that the Council's needs based allocations policy, and that of our partner Registered Social Landlords (RSLs), played a positive part in reducing homelessness by offering an alternate route to accommodation for people with a range of housing needs. The evidence suggested that the housing system in Clackmannanshire was working well but suffered from a significant shortage of affordable housing.
- 5.7. The above finding creates a dilemma; with insufficient permanent accommodation to meet needs the demand for temporary accommodation grows. Removing existing stock to increase the number of homeless accommodation units only exacerbates the shortage of permanent accommodation. Without an increase in the numbers of affordable housing units within Clackmannanshire officers are left with few avenues to explore in seeking improvements.

6.0 Accommodation & Process Review

- 6.1. As detailed above we have experienced some challenges with temporary accommodation provision, especially recently. Officers continue to utilise our Vanguard methodology training to really understand the system constraints and seek improvements.
- 6.2. One of the issues we identified is in relation to the timescale of properties being cleaned and being ready for re-let; increasing efficiency and, thus, the availability of our own properties will reduce the need for third party accommodation. The service is in process of changing the contractor employed to do this work, and we will set up regular contract management meetings to ensure that the service provider meets the service standards agreed as part of the contract.
- 6.3. In addition, the Service continues to monitor the local housing market for properties which might boost our own stock of suitable accommodation and to explore options with our RSL partners. Owing to complex Housing Benefit subsidy rules, the Council's ownership of its own temporary accommodation remains, by a significant margin, the most financially viable delivery method. This position is reflected at Table 12 of Appendix 1
- 6.4. Use of non-Council owned accommodation results in a subsidy payment loss from DWP with that loss showing within the P&P Service budgets. The recent increase in use of accommodation in Stirling has impacted upon P&P's ability to meet one of its savings targets.
- 6.5. The Service is preparing a bid to the Be the Future Transformational Programme, to consider some architectural changes to three of our managed temp accommodation blocks. This would involve increasing the occupation

density of those blocks by splitting existing units into a greater number of smaller, self-contained, units. A potential increase of 12-24 units might be achieved. Work is required with a range of specialist advisers to explore the viability of this option.

- 6.6. Committee and council will be kept informed as to how these plans progress and develop.
- 6.7. The other area being examined is in regard to homeless persons leaving temporary accommodation and setting up a new tenancy who do not meet the exacting requirements to qualify for grant assistance from the Scottish Welfare Funds. This group often lack the financial means to set up a home and this can delay their move from temporary accommodation and have a detrimental impact upon tenancy sustainment, increasing the potential for repeat homelessness.
- 6.8. The service is considering the guidance relating to the Rapid Re-housing Transition Plan (RRTP) grant fund to see if a pilot could be enacted to address this issue. If possible, this might create an opportunity for the Council to work with third sector furniture recycling services and, thus, assist with the community wealth building agenda.

7.0 Local Connection

- 7.1. Following after the required consultation process, the Scottish Government are taking steps to implement two recommendations of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Action Group (HARSAG) from 2017. These are the removal of the “local connection” test and suspension of the referral process between local authorities.
- 7.2. Local authorities currently have a discretionary power to refuse homeless applicant’s who have no connection to the area in which their application is made. A local connection might exist through, for example, employment, having resident family or having resided in the area for a defined period. There are, of-course, exceptions where this discretionary power may not be applied, for example, in cases where the applicant is fleeing domestic abuse etc. Most authorities have applied the “local connection” test as a mandatory stage in the assessment process which campaigning groups have identified as unnecessarily restrictive.
- 7.3. Referrals between authorities may happen where Authority A finds an applicant to be homeless but recognises that the applicant has a local connection with Authority B. In such cases Authority A may make a referral to Authority B asking that they permanently house the applicant. Such referrals requests are very routinely refused.
- 7.4. Ministers are still to publish a date for removal of these powers but February 2022 is widely anticipated.
- 7.5. It is not known at this time what the impact of these changes will be but it is likely there will be more movement into and out of Clackmannanshire from, and to, Falkirk and Stirling. The large cities, such as Glasgow, Edinburgh Dundee etc. are particularly concerned about the changes.

8.0 Sustainability Implications

8.1. None

9.0 Resource Implications

9.1. *Financial Details*

9.2. Finance have been consulted and have agreed the financial implications as set out in the report. Yes

9.3. *Staffing*

9.4. The focus on private sector improvements, will require to be considered as part of the housing restructure.

10.0 Exempt Reports

10.1. Is this report exempt? Yes (please detail the reasons for exemption below) No

11.0 Declarations

The recommendations contained within this report support or implement our Corporate Priorities and Council Policies.

(1) **Our Priorities** (Please click on the check box)

Clackmannanshire will be attractive to businesses and people and ensure fair opportunities for all

Our families, children and young people will have the best possible start in life

Women and girls will be confident and aspirational, and achieve their full potential

Our communities will be resilient and empowered so that they can thrive and flourish

(2) **Council Policies** (Please detail)

12.0 Equalities Impact

12.1. Have you undertaken the required equalities impact assessment to ensure that no groups are adversely affected by the recommendations?

Yes

No

13.0 Legality

13.1. It has been confirmed that in adopting the recommendations contained in this report, the Council is acting within its legal powers. Yes

14.0 Appendices

Appendix 1 - Homeless Performance Data

15.0 Background Papers

12.1 Have you used other documents to compile your report? (All documents must be kept available by the author for public inspection for four years from the date of meeting at which the report is considered).

Yes

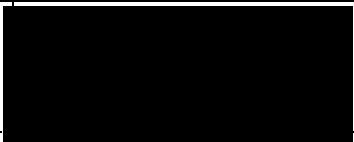
No

(please list the documents below)

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Clackmannanshire had the third highest rate of application by population across Scotland. This is illustrated in the table below:

Table 1: Homelessness applications as a percentage of population 2020/21					
	Percentage	Rank		Percentage	Rank
Scotland	0.7%				
West Dunbartonshire	1.4%	32	Eilean Siar	0.7%	16
Glasgow City	1.2%	31	Scottish Borders	0.7%	15
Clackmannanshire	1.2%	30	Midlothian	0.7%	14
Dundee City	1.1%	29	North Lanarkshire	0.6%	13
West Lothian	1.0%	28	Moray	0.6%	12
North Ayrshire	0.9%	27	Argyll & Bute	0.6%	11
South Ayrshire	0.9%	26	Renfrewshire	0.6%	10
South Lanarkshire	0.8%	25	Highland	0.5%	9
Fife	0.8%	24	Perth & Kinross	0.5%	8
Falkirk	0.8%	23	East Renfrewshire	0.5%	7
East Ayrshire	0.8%	22	Edinburgh	0.5%	6
Stirling	0.8%	21	Inverclyde	0.5%	5
Aberdeen City	0.8%	20	Shetland	0.5%	4
Orkney	0.7%	19	Aberdeenshire	0.4%	3
East Lothian	0.7%	18	Angus	0.4%	2
Dumfries & Galloway	0.7%	17	East Dunbartonshire	0.3%	1

This is not a new development; Clackmannanshire has had among the highest presentation rates for as long as the current statistical records, beginning in 2002, show. Indeed, in the period 2004-2006 Clackmannanshire had the highest rate in Scotland at more than double the national average.

Numbers of applications have dropped over the years, from a peak of 1157 in 2005/6 to a low of 459 in 2016/17. In 2020/21, 504 applications were received which is in keeping with the current average.

Since the peak in 2005/6 presentation rates across Scotland have fallen by 44% and by 56% in Clackmannanshire.

We are confident that the figures collected in Clackmannanshire are accurate and that all homeless applicants are correctly identified and appropriately recorded.

The, relatively, high volume of applications does place a strain on the authority with respect to the provision of temporary accommodation. The following table reflects this position but also illustrates that the potential impact is significantly mitigated with above average performance in the time taken to resolve applications. Despite presentations rates approaching twice the national average the proportion of households in temporary accommodation is below the national average.

Table 2: Households in temporary accommodation compared to population, by local authority: as at 31 March 2021 -Taken from Table 32					
	Rate per 1,000 population	Rank		Rate per 1,000 population	Rank
Scotland	2.9				
Midlothian	5.6	32	Clackmannanshire	2.3	16
Glasgow City	5.0	31	Fife	2.3	15
Edinburgh	4.9	30	North Lanarkshire	2.0	14
East Lothian	4.8	29	East Dunbartonshire	1.8	13
West Lothian	4.5	28	Moray	1.6	12
Stirling	4.4	27	Argyll & Bute	1.5	11
Shetland	4.1	26	Aberdeen City	1.5	10
West Dunbartonshire	4.1	25	Dumfries & Galloway	1.4	9
Highland	3.7	24	East Ayrshire	1.3	8
Orkney	3.7	23	Renfrewshire	1.2	7
Dundee City	3.6	22	Inverclyde	1.1	6
Falkirk	2.8	21	Angus	1.1	5
South Ayrshire	2.8	20	Scottish Borders	1.0	4
Eilean Siar	2.7	19	East Renfrewshire	0.9	3
South Lanarkshire	2.6	18	Aberdeenshire	0.9	2
North Ayrshire	2.4	17	Perth & Kinross	0.3	1

Reasons for high presentation rate:

An analysis of our position was undertaken as part of the drafting of our Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP) 2019/20 – 2023/24 presented to Council on There it was stated:

“Our analysis of the housing market within Clackmannanshire suggests that we have few levers to reduce the levels of homelessness within the area; the market is affordable and functional, but saturated.....”

In short, we believe a shortage of affordable housing, rather than issues regarding access to existing housing, is the biggest obstacle to reducing homelessness in Clackmannanshire.”

The RRTP saw the reduction of homelessness directly linked to the availability of sufficient affordable housing within the area and requested that the Scottish Government accelerate the building of affordable housing through the provision of addition grant funding.

The prevention of homelessness through very early interventions was also included as a key theme with programs such as STRIVE forming a central pillar to the reduction in homelessness within the area.

Reasons for homelessness

In comparison to the Scottish data the reasons for becoming homeless show some variation from the national figures with non-violent relationship breakdown being the most common reason given in Clackmannanshire.

Of concern is the over-prevalence of harassment and the fleeing of non-domestic violence in the statistics.

Table 3: Main reason for making an application for homelessness, as a proportion of all applications:

	Scotland	Clacks
	2020-21	2020-21
Reason for having to leave accommodation/household		
Dispute within household: violent or abusive	14%	7.9%
Dispute within household / relationship breakdown: non-violent	22%	31.0%
Fleeing non-domestic violence	4%	6.7%
Harassment	2%	6.5%
Overcrowding	2%	1.6%
Asked to leave	27%	24.8%
Other reason for leaving accommodation / household	10%	6.7%

Despite the relatively high presentation rate it should be noted that Clackmannanshire performs at or above average in many aspects of the administration of homelessness.

However, the time taken to reach a determination on an application is slightly longer than average (Table 4) and decision making, while robust varies a little from the average with the percentage of applicants found to be unintentionally homeless on the lower side of average and the numbers found to be intentionally homeless on the higher side. (Table 5)

Table 4: Average time (days) from application to assessment, by local authority: 2020-21 - Taken from Table 24					
	2020-21	Rank		2020-21	Rank
Scotland	16				
Aberdeen City	9	1	East Ayrshire	19	17
Glasgow City	9	2	South Lanarkshire	19	18
Perth & Kinross	10	3	North Lanarkshire	20	19
Fife	11	4	East Lothian	21	20
North Ayrshire	11	5	Moray	21	21
Edinburgh	13	6	Clackmannanshire	22	22
Scottish Borders	13	7	Dundee City	22	23
West Dunbartonshire	13	8	Dumfries & Galloway	23	24
Eilean Siar	15	9	East Renfrewshire	23	25
East Dunbartonshire	16	10	Orkney	25	26
Falkirk	16	11	Shetland	26	27
Renfrewshire	16	12	South Ayrshire	26	28
Highland	17	13	Stirling	27	29
Midlothian	17	14	West Lothian	30	30
Argyll & Bute	18	15	Angus	37	31
Aberdeenshire	19	16	Inverclyde	41	32

Table 5: Summary homelessness assessment decisions a) numbers and b) as a proportion of all assessments, by local authority: 2020-2021

	Unintentionally homeless (or threatened)	Intentionally homeless (or threatened)	Other	All
Scotland	81%	1%	17%	100%
Aberdeen City	84%	0%	16%	100%
Aberdeenshire	81%	2%	17%	100%
Angus	81%	1%	17%	100%
Argyll & Bute	84%	1%	14%	100%
Clackmannanshire	76%	4%	20%	100%
Dumfries & Galloway	76%	2%	22%	100%
Dundee City	75%	0%	24%	100%
East Ayrshire	82%	1%	18%	100%
East Dunbartonshire	84%	2%	16%	100%
East Lothian	83%	3%	14%	100%
East Renfrewshire	82%	0%	16%	100%
Edinburgh	93%	1%	6%	100%
Eilean Siar	77%	3%	19%	100%
Falkirk	77%	2%	21%	100%
Fife	79%	2%	20%	100%
Glasgow City	82%	1%	17%	100%
Highland	92%	0%	7%	100%

Inverclyde	70%	0%	28%	100%
Midlothian	90%	2%	8%	100%
Moray	68%	5%	26%	100%
North Ayrshire	79%	1%	20%	100%
North Lanarkshire	80%	4%	16%	100%
Orkney	79%	4%	18%	100%
Perth & Kinross	83%	3%	15%	100%
Renfrewshire	79%	1%	20%	100%
Scottish Borders	84%	0%	16%	100%
Shetland	82%	0%	18%	100%
South Ayrshire	81%	1%	17%	100%
South Lanarkshire	76%	0%	23%	100%
Stirling	75%	2%	24%	100%
West Dunbartonshire	82%	0%	17%	100%
West Lothian	82%	1%	17%	100%

Ultimately, however, cases are resolved significantly more quickly than the Scottish average (Table 6), and applicants spend less time in temporary Accommodation (Table 7) as a consequence. Resolution for most applicants found homeless (75%) involves being rehomed in a local authority or RSL tenancy.

Table 6: Average time (days) from assessment to closure for applications assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness, by local authority: 2020-21

	2020-21	Rank		2020-21	Rank
Scotland	248				
Perth & Kinross	85	1	Angus	229	17
Aberdeen City	135	2	Fife	234	18
Aberdeenshire	136	3	West Dunbartonshire	234	19
Scottish Borders	139	4	South Lanarkshire	244	20
Clackmannanshire	149	5	Argyll & Bute	252	21
East Ayrshire	158	6	Glasgow City	272	22
Renfrewshire	162	7	West Lothian	286	23
Dumfries & Galloway	166	8	Falkirk	299	24
South Ayrshire	172	9	Highland	345	25
North Lanarkshire	178	10	Stirling	346	26
Moray	183	11	Eilean Siar	372	27
Inverclyde	204	12	East Lothian	390	28
Orkney	208	13	Edinburgh	445	29
North Ayrshire	221	14	Shetland	467	30
Dundee City	222	15	East Dunbartonshire	508	31
East Renfrewshire	225	16	Midlothian	784	32

**Table 7: Average total time (days) spent in temporary accommodation, by local authority: 2020-21
(Lower is better)**

	2020-21	Rank		2020-21	Rank
Scotland	199				
Perth & Kinross	79	1	South Lanarkshire	197	17
Renfrewshire	117	2	West Lothian	197	18
Inverclyde	118	3	Falkirk	198	19
East Ayrshire	121	4	Orkney	210	20
Clackmannanshire	128	5	West Dunbartonshire	214	21
Dumfries & Galloway	130	6	Glasgow City	225	22
Aberdeen City	131	7	Angus	229	23
Aberdeenshire	134	8	Stirling	237	24
Scottish Borders	134	9	Argyll & Bute	243	25
North Lanarkshire	136	10	Edinburgh	318	26
North Ayrshire	149	11	Eilean Siar	327	27
South Ayrshire	149	12	East Lothian	343	28
Moray	150	13	Highland	350	29
Dundee City	161	14	Shetland	379	30
East Renfrewshire	176	15	East Dunbartonshire	400	31
Fife	179	16	Midlothian	614	32

As a consequence, Clackmannanshire is one of only a few Local Authorities to have more household leaving temporary accommodation than entering (Table 8).

TABLE 8:

**Number of households entering and exiting temporary accommodation, by LA: 2020-21
Higher is better - from Table 33**

	% Difference	Rank		% Difference	Rank
Scotland	84.04%				
Aberdeenshire	111.47%	1	Glasgow City	91.22%	17
Perth & Kinross	103.04%	2	South Ayrshire	91.16%	18
Clackmannanshire	102.21%	3	Eilean Siar	89.33%	19
Argyll & Bute	101.60%	4	Scottish Borders	87.78%	20
Dumfries & Galloway	98.19%	5	Angus	85.92%	21
Moray	97.81%	6	East Dunbartonshire	84.44%	22
Renfrewshire	97.80%	7	South Lanarkshire	84.12%	23
Aberdeen City	96.49%	8	Midlothian	79.60%	24
North Lanarkshire	95.99%	9	Orkney	78.85%	25
Shetland	95.00%	10	Inverclyde	76.28%	26
Highland	94.42%	11	Falkirk	70.45%	27
Fife	94.24%	12	Dundee City	67.67%	28
North Ayrshire	94.05%	13	East Renfrewshire	65.64%	29
East Lothian	92.54%	14	West Lothian	52.33%	30
East Ayrshire	91.46%	15	Stirling	50.42%	31
West Dunbartonshire	91.35%	16	Edinburgh	32.44%	32

Quicker resolution of cases not only provides quicker outcomes for applicants but also eases pressure upon temporary accommodation. Clackmannanshire has, as a consequence of this performance a relatively low proportion of its annual applicants accommodated in temporary accommodation when compared to other authorities (Table 9)

Table 9: Households in temporary accommodation as at 31 March 2021 as a percentage of application in 2020/21 -Taken from Table 26

	Percentage	Rank		Percentage	Rank
Scotland	38.8%				
Perth & Kinross	5.7%	1	South Lanarkshire	31.8%	17
Scottish Borders	14.8%	2	Dundee City	31.9%	18
East Ayrshire	16.4%	3	South Ayrshire	32.6%	19
East Renfrewshire	18.3%	4	North Lanarkshire	33.8%	20
Aberdeen City	19.3%	5	Falkirk	35.3%	21
Clackmannanshire	19.8%	6	Eilean Siar	39.2%	22
Dumfries & Galloway	20.1%	7	Glasgow City	42.1%	23
Aberdeenshire	20.7%	8	West Lothian	45.4%	24
Renfrewshire	21.6%	9	Orkney	51.1%	25
Inverclyde	23.8%	10	Stirling	57.5%	26
Argyll & Bute	26.0%	11	East Dunbartonshire	65.9%	27
North Ayrshire	26.9%	12	East Lothian	66.8%	28
Moray	27.5%	13	Highland	69.3%	29
Fife	27.9%	14	Midlothian	84.9%	30
Angus	28.1%	15	Shetland	90.6%	31
West Dunbartonshire	28.3%	16	Edinburgh	99.9%	32

This, in turn, sees positive dividends for those homeless households with children, with fewer being accommodated for lengthy periods in temporary accommodation (Table 10 & Table 11)

Table 10: All children in accommodation at 31st March 2021 shown as a percentage of all children who were part of a household assessed as homeless or potentially homeless during 2020/21

	Percentage	Rank		Percentage	Rank
Scotland	60.4%				
Perth & Kinross	3.4%	1	Fife	32.1%	17
Inverclyde	6.5%	2	Argyll & Bute	37.5%	18
East Ayrshire	11.0%	3	South Ayrshire	41.1%	19
Scottish Borders	12.7%	4	South Lanarkshire	45.6%	20
East Renfrewshire	13.8%	5	Eilean Siar	46.5%	21
Aberdeen City	15.0%	6	Falkirk	48.3%	22
Angus	17.7%	7	Dundee City	51.3%	23
West Dunbartonshire	18.6%	8	West Lothian	57.1%	24
Clackmannanshire	18.8%	9	Highland	57.7%	25
Aberdeenshire	19.9%	10	East Dunbartonshire	75.2%	26
Moray	23.0%	11	Stirling	76.3%	27
Renfrewshire	24.4%	12	East Lothian	77.6%	28
North Ayrshire	24.5%	13	Midlothian	88.1%	29
North Lanarkshire	27.4%	14	Shetland	117.6%	30
Dumfries & Galloway	29.3%	15	Glasgow City	119.4%	31
Orkney	31.9%	16	Edinburgh	190.1%	32

Data taken from Table 28 and Table 15 - Not strictly comparable but taken as indicative

Table 11: Average total time (days) spent in temporary accommodation, by household type and local authority: 2020-21

Single Person		Single Parent		Couple		Couple with Children		Other		Other with Children		All	
All	182	All	235	All	190	All	341	All	209	All	294	All	199
Perth & Kinross	80	Perth & Kinross	82	Orkney	21	Angus	9	Perth & Kinross	28	Stirling	41	Perth & Kinross	79
Inverclyde	110	Aberdeen City	88	Midlothian	27	Clackmannanshire	94	Clackmannanshire	58	North Ayrshire	50	Renfrewshire	117
East Ayrshire	116	Clackmannanshire	91	Perth & Kinross	62	Orkney	108	West Dunbartonshire	71	Perth & Kinross	89	Inverclyde	118
Renfrewshire	118	Moray	105	Argyll & Bute	75	Aberdeen City	117	Aberdeen City	77	Falkirk	95	East Ayrshire	121
Dumfries & Galloway	126	North Ayrshire	107	North Lanarkshire	87	Perth & Kinross	130	Renfrewshire	78	Aberdeen City	103	Clackmannanshire	128
Scottish Borders	133	Renfrewshire	109	East Ayrshire	96	East Ayrshire	137	Scottish Borders	98	Moray	109	Dumfries & Galloway	130
Aberdeenshire	134	Aberdeenshire	124	Eilean Siar	105	South Ayrshire	153	South Ayrshire	122	Scottish Borders	122	Aberdeen City	131
Clackmannanshire	136	North Lanarkshire	130	Fife	105	Aberdeenshire	163	Aberdeenshire	123	Aberdeenshire	136	Aberdeenshire	134
North Lanarkshire	139	Scottish Borders	131	Dumfries & Galloway	117	North Lanarkshire	172	Moray	130	Renfrewshire	146	Scottish Borders	134
Dundee City	141	East Ayrshire	136	Inverclyde	121	West Dunbartonshire	188	North Lanarkshire	138	West Dunbartonshire	157	North Lanarkshire	136
Aberdeen City	144	Dumfries & Galloway	141	East Renfrewshire	133	Dumfries & Galloway	190	East Ayrshire	143	Argyll & Bute	179	North Ayrshire	149
South Ayrshire	147	West Dunbartonshire	149	South Ayrshire	136	Moray	210	South Lanarkshire	150	North Lanarkshire	188	South Ayrshire	149
South Lanarkshire	151	South Ayrshire	162	Clackmannanshire	137	Falkirk	212	Argyll & Bute	151	Clackmannanshire	200	Moray	150
North Ayrshire	154	Angus	163	Moray	140	Shetland	231	Dumfries & Galloway	156	Dumfries & Galloway	200	Dundee City	161
Moray	161	Fife	163	West Dunbartonshire	157	Fife	254	North Ayrshire	160	Dundee City	209	East Renfrewshire	176
East Renfrewshire	163	Inverclyde	184	Aberdeenshire	159	East Lothian	259	Highland	179	Fife	242	Fife	179
West Lothian	171	Dundee City	188	Falkirk	175	West Lothian	259	West Lothian	185	Angus	289	South Lanarkshire	197
Fife	182	Argyll & Bute	212	Dundee City	196	Stirling	266	Dundee City	187	East Renfrewshire	304	West Lothian	197
Falkirk	188	Orkney	227	North Ayrshire	196	Eilean Siar	285	Fife	203	South Lanarkshire	310	Falkirk	198
Glasgow City	191	East Renfrewshire	237	Renfrewshire	201	East Renfrewshire	286	Edinburgh	205	Highland	321	Orkney	210
Orkney	212	Falkirk	240	Angus	207	Scottish Borders	289	East Dunbartonshire	206	West Lothian	334	West Dunbartonshire	214
Stirling	230	West Lothian	245	Aberdeen City	210	Renfrewshire	316	Midlothian	241	Inverclyde	380	Glasgow City	225
West Dunbartonshire	230	Stirling	255	Stirling	214	East Dunbartonshire	328	Orkney	249	East Dunbartonshire	386	Angus	229
Angus	238	Shetland	263	Glasgow City	238	North Ayrshire	346	East Renfrewshire	287	Glasgow City	427	Stirling	237
Argyll & Bute	249	South Lanarkshire	277	South Lanarkshire	241	South Lanarkshire	348	Falkirk	289	Edinburgh	519	Argyll & Bute	243
Edinburgh	264	East Lothian	282	East Lothian	269	Glasgow City	391	East Lothian	302	Midlothian	615	Edinburgh	318
Eilean Siar	349	Eilean Siar	294	West Lothian	284	Highland	412	Glasgow City	341	East Lothian	630	Eilean Siar	327
Highland	357	Glasgow City	298	Shetland	308	Dundee City	457	Stirling	517	East Ayrshire	.	East Lothian	343
East Lothian	363	Highland	329	Edinburgh	312	Argyll & Bute	461	Angus	.	Eilean Siar	.	Highland	350
East Dunbartonshire	390	Edinburgh	458	East Dunbartonshire	322	Edinburgh	541	Eilean Siar	.	Orkney	.	Shetland	379
Shetland	397	East Dunbartonshire	481	Highland	328	Midlothian	865	Inverclyde	.	Shetland	.	East Dunbartonshire	400
Midlothian	452	Midlothian	778	Scottish Borders	.	Inverclyde	.	Shetland	.	South Ayrshire	.	Midlothian	614

Clackmannanshire predominately provides temporary accommodation in the form of its own self-contained flatted accommodation within the community. Use of B&B is uncommon though occasionally required. The table below (Table 12) illustrates that Clackmannanshire performs well in reference to the quality of temporary accommodation provided:

Table 12: Households in temporary accommodation, as a proportion of all households, by type of accommodation and local authority: as at 31 March 2021

Local Authority Furnished		Local Authority other		Housing Association		Local Authority Hostel		Other Hostel		Bed and Breakfast		Other	
Scotland	45%	Scotland	1%	Scotland	16%	Scotland	5%	Scotland	5%	Scotland	9%	Scotland	18%
East Ayrshire	92%	Scottish Borders	53%	Dumfries & Galloway	69%	Eilean Siar	42%	Perth & Kinross	38%	East Lothian	30%	Edinburgh	55%
North Lanarkshire	91%	Shetland	33%	Inverclyde	60%	Perth & Kinross	38%	Dundee City	15%	West Lothian	22%	Argyll & Bute	55%
Fife	91%	Renfrewshire	22%	Glasgow City	57%	Inverclyde	33%	West Dunbartonshire	15%	East Renfrewshire	14%	East Dunbartonshire	42%
Clackmannanshire	90%	Dundee City	11%	Eilean Siar	33%	Midlothian	18%	Moray	12%	Glasgow City	14%	Highland	37%
Aberdeen City	89%	Aberdeenshire	8%	Argyll & Bute	32%	Falkirk	11%	South Lanarkshire	11%	Edinburgh	13%	Dumfries & Galloway	28%
North Ayrshire	89%	Aberdeen City	0%	Angus	24%	Dundee City	10%	East Dunbartonshire	9%	Highland	12%	South Ayrshire	26%
Orkney	86%	Angus	0%	Midlothian	17%	Aberdeenshire	8%	Glasgow City	9%	Stirling	11%	South Lanarkshire	17%
Renfrewshire	78%	Argyll & Bute	0%	Aberdeenshire	11%	Orkney	7%	East Ayrshire	8%	Angus	5%	Glasgow City	16%
Falkirk	78%	Dumfries & Galloway	0%	Moray	8%	Fife	6%	Edinburgh	8%	Argyll & Bute	5%	Clackmannanshire	10%
Stirling	77%	East Ayrshire	0%	Orkney	7%	West Lothian	6%	East Lothian	7%	Aberdeen City	4%	West Lothian	9%
Moray	76%	East Dunbartonshire	0%	East Dunbartonshire	6%	Aberdeen City	5%	Aberdeenshire	5%	Fife	3%	Falkirk	8%
Shetland	73%	East Lothian	0%	South Lanarkshire	6%	West Dunbartonshire	5%	South Ayrshire	4%	Dundee City	1%	East Renfrewshire	7%
West Dunbartonshire	73%	East Renfrewshire	0%	Dundee City	5%	Edinburgh	5%	Dumfries & Galloway	3%	Aberdeenshire	0%	Stirling	7%
East Renfrewshire	71%	Edinburgh	0%	West Lothian	5%	North Ayrshire	4%	Highland	1%	Dumfries & Galloway	0%	Aberdeenshire	3%
Angus	67%	Eilean Siar	0%	West Dunbartonshire	5%	South Lanarkshire	4%	Aberdeen City	0%	East Ayrshire	0%	North Lanarkshire	3%
South Ayrshire	66%	Falkirk	0%	North Lanarkshire	4%	Glasgow City	3%	Angus	0%	East Dunbartonshire	0%	Aberdeen City	0%
Midlothian	65%	Fife	0%	Falkirk	3%	North Lanarkshire	3%	Argyll & Bute	0%	Eilean Siar	0%	Angus	0%
Aberdeenshire	62%	Glasgow City	0%	Edinburgh	2%	South Ayrshire	2%	East Renfrewshire	0%	Falkirk	0%	Dundee City	0%
East Lothian	61%	Highland	0%	South Ayrshire	2%	Stirling	1%	Eilean Siar	0%	Inverclyde	0%	East Ayrshire	0%
South Lanarkshire	59%	Inverclyde	0%	Highland	1%	Highland	1%	Falkirk	0%	Midlothian	0%	East Lothian	0%
West Lothian	58%	Midlothian	0%	Aberdeen City	0%	Angus	0%	Fife	0%	Moray	0%	Eilean Siar	0%
Dundee City	55%	Moray	0%	East Ayrshire	0%	Argyll & Bute	0%	Inverclyde	0%	North Ayrshire	0%	Fife	0%
Scottish Borders	53%	North Ayrshire	0%	East Lothian	0%	Dumfries & Galloway	0%	Midlothian	0%	North Lanarkshire	0%	Inverclyde	0%
Highland	47%	North Lanarkshire	0%	East Renfrewshire	0%	East Ayrshire	0%	North Ayrshire	0%	Orkney	0%	Midlothian	0%
East Dunbartonshire	42%	Orkney	0%	Fife	0%	East Dunbartonshire	0%	North Lanarkshire	0%	Perth & Kinross	0%	Moray	0%
Edinburgh	17%	Perth & Kinross	0%	North Ayrshire	0%	East Lothian	0%	Orkney	0%	Renfrewshire	0%	North Ayrshire	0%
Eilean Siar	17%	South Ayrshire	0%	Perth & Kinross	0%	East Renfrewshire	0%	Renfrewshire	0%	Scottish Borders	0%	Orkney	0%
Perth & Kinross	13%	South Lanarkshire	0%	Renfrewshire	0%	Moray	0%	Scottish Borders	0%	Shetland	0%	Perth & Kinross	0%
Argyll & Bute	5%	Stirling	0%	Scottish Borders	0%	Renfrewshire	0%	Shetland	0%	South Ayrshire	0%	Renfrewshire	0%
Dumfries & Galloway	0%	West Dunbartonshire	0%	Shetland	0%	Scottish Borders	0%	Stirling	0%	South Lanarkshire	0%	Scottish Borders	0%
Glasgow City	0%	West Lothian	0%	Stirling	0%	Shetland	0%	West Lothian	0%	West Dunbartonshire	0%	Shetland	0%
Inverclyde	0%	Clackmannanshire	0%	Clackmannanshire	0%	Clackmannanshire	0%	Clackmannanshire	0%	Clackmannanshire	0%	West Dunbartonshire	0%

Despite relatively high presentation rates, Clackmannanshire, as illustrated above performs well in quickly providing permanent accommodation solutions for those found to be homeless. The table below (Table 13) shows that most homeless households are ultimately housed in local authority or RSL accommodation after having spent a, relatively, short period waiting for permanent accommodation and, if required, having been accommodated in good quality, self-contained, temporary accommodation.

Table 13: Outcomes for households assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness, as a proportion of all outcomes, by local authority: 2019-2020

	LA tenancy	RSL (Housing Association)	Private rented tenancy	Hostel	Returned to previous/present accommodation	Moved-in with friends/relatives	Other (known)	Not Known (Contact maintained)
Scotland	41%	32%	5%	1%	6%	5%	8%	2%
North Lanarkshire	71%	9%	1%	0%	5%	3%	9%	2%
Aberdeenshire	66%	17%	4%	0%	5%	3%	4%	1%
Moray	65%	17%	0%	0%	6%	5%	5%	2%
Clackmannanshire	65%	10%	1%	0%	9%	4%	6%	4%
South Lanarkshire	63%	11%	3%	0%	5%	1%	12%	4%
South Ayrshire	63%	6%	5%	0%	8%	6%	6%	7%
Fife	62%	11%	6%	0%	7%	6%	7%	1%
East Ayrshire	62%	8%	7%	0%	8%	5%	7%	4%
Falkirk	62%	14%	4%	0%	6%	5%	7%	2%
East Renfrew shire	61%	18%	7%	0%	7%	2%	5%	2%
Perth & Kinross	61%	26%	2%	1%	4%	2%	3%	3%
East Lothian	60%	14%	4%	0%	6%	6%	6%	5%
Aberdeen City	58%	15%	4%	0%	5%	6%	11%	0%
West Lothian	56%	25%	3%	0%	6%	4%	5%	1%
Angus	55%	25%	4%	0%	3%	3%	7%	1%
West Dunbartonshire	52%	21%	3%	0%	12%	4%	6%	2%
Renfrew shire	51%	28%	3%	0%	5%	5%	7%	1%
Highland	50%	26%	5%	0%	7%	4%	7%	1%
Midlothian	48%	17%	13%	0%	1%	2%	8%	11%
North Ayrshire	48%	20%	6%	0%	7%	13%	6%	0%
Shetland	46%	31%	0%	0%	8%	15%	8%	0%
Dundee City	45%	31%	8%	1%	4%	6%	4%	1%
East Dunbartonshire	40%	20%	12%	0%	8%	6%	6%	8%
Stirling	37%	17%	5%	0%	12%	7%	20%	3%
Edinburgh	33%	23%	25%	0%	3%	4%	7%	4%
Orkney	29%	41%	12%	0%	6%	6%	6%	0%
Inverclyde	3%	58%	10%	0%	6%	3%	16%	0%
Argyll & Bute	2%	71%	8%	2%	11%	3%	5%	2%
Glasgow City	1%	68%	3%	3%	5%	7%	11%	1%
Scottish Borders	1%	75%	10%	0%	6%	2%	5%	1%
Dumfries & Galloway	0%	75%	7%	0%	5%	6%	6%	1%
Eilean Siar	0%	68%	11%	0%	11%	0%	5%	5%

