

Housing, Homelessness & Fair Work Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 4 August 2022

Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan – Annual Update on Progress

Executive/routine Wards Council Commitments	Executive All
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1. Recommendations

- 1.1 Committee is asked to:
 - 1.1.1 Note the progress made to date; and
 - 1.1.2 Agree the content for submission to the Scottish Government.

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Executive Director for Place

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Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan – Annual Update on Progress

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Scottish Government instructed all local authorities to develop, produce and cost a five year Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP) by 31 December 2018.
- 2.2 Further to this, local authorities were asked to submit updated RRTP's. The second iteration of the Edinburgh RRTP was agreed at Committee on [18 September 2020](#) and subsequently submitted to Scottish Government.
- 2.3 Committee agreed to receive annual updates on progress of the plan. This is the second annual update. This update covers the period from April 2021 to the end of March 2022, in line with the Scottish Government reporting requirements.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Action Group (HARSAG) was set up by the Scottish Government in October 2017. The group made 70 recommendations regarding the solutions and actions needed to eradicate rough sleeping, transform the use of temporary accommodation, and bring an end to homelessness in Scotland.
- 3.2 All of the recommendations were accepted by Scottish Government, including the instruction for all local authorities to develop RRTPs.
- 3.3 The definition of rapid rehousing outlined by the Scottish Government is, where homelessness cannot be prevented:
 - 3.3.1 A settled mainstream housing outcome as quickly as possible;
 - 3.3.2 Time spent in any form of temporary accommodation is reduced to a minimum, with as few transitions as possible;
 - 3.3.3 When temporary accommodation is needed, the optimum type is mainstream, furnished and within a community; and for people with multiple needs beyond housing;
 - 3.3.4 Housing First is the first response for people with complex needs and facing multiple disadvantages; and

- 3.3.5 Highly specialist provision with small, shared, supported and trauma informed accommodation.
- 3.4 HARSAG reconvened in summer 2020 to provide updated recommendations to the Scottish Government, in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 3.5 A total of 105 recommendations were made and the Council's response to these was agreed by Committee on [14 January 2021](#).

4. Main report

- 4.1 Following submission of the original RRTP to Scottish Government, officers developed a second iteration of the plan. This was agreed by Committee on [18 September 2020](#) and subsequently submitted to Scottish Government, with a requirement to provide annual updates on progress.
- 4.2 An update on the progress of the RRTP for the period ending March 2021 was submitted to the Scottish Government for the June 2021 deadline.
- 4.3 This report provides an update on legislative changes and key trends in homelessness. An update on identified actions agreed in September 2020 is also attached in Appendix 1.

Update on Legislative Changes

- 4.4 As set out in the second iteration of the RRTP, there are a number of legislative changes which will come into force during the lifetime of the plan which may impact on the Council's ability to deliver rapid rehousing. There have been changes to the timeline for implementation as set out below:

Homelessness etc (Scotland) Act 2003 (Commencement No.4) Order 2019

- 4.4.1 Removal of Local Connection – The changes to this legislation will mean that households will be able to present and receive homelessness assistance, including accommodation, in any Scottish local authority area of their choice. It was expected that this change would start in May 2021 but this has been delayed with no new commencement date confirmed at this time.

Extension of the Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2004

- 4.4.2 This legislation extending the Unsuitable Accommodation Order came into force from 1 October 2021. This means that all homeless households, staying in accommodation deemed as 'unsuitable' for more than seven days constitutes a breach of the Order. Shared houses and bed and breakfast accommodation are deemed unsuitable.

Prevention Duty

4.4.3 The expert group were asked by Scottish Government to investigate the possibility of establishing a prevention duty in Scotland. The group published their recommendations, which were submitted to Scottish Government on 18 February 2021. These recommendations are far reaching and include a duty on wider public services to 'ask and act' about people's housing situation. The Council's response to a recent COSLA and Scottish Government joint consultation was agreed at Committee on [24 March 2022](#) and submitted to Scottish Government.

Key Homelessness Trends

- 4.5 A total of 2,704 homeless assessments were completed in 2021/22.
- 4.6 2,403 households were assessed as homeless, or threatened with homelessness in 2021/22, an increase of 23% on the previous year (1,958).
- 4.7 Of these 2,399 households (99.8%) were assessed as unintentionally homeless. These are households the Council has a duty to make an offer of permanent housing to. This is comparable with 2020-21 when it was 99.4%.
- 4.8 As of 31 March 2022, there were 5,315 cases where the Council has a duty to provide settled housing. This is a 28.5% increase from 2021 when there were 4,135 cases where the Council had a duty to provide settled housing.
- 4.9 In 2021/22 the three main reasons given as the reason for presenting as homeless were domestic ejection (38%), dispute violent or non – violent (28%) and tenancy loss (17%). The table below provides more detail on this.

Table 1 – Causes of homelessness. Source: CEC internal data

Cause of homelessness	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Domestic Ejection	1, 140	1, 172	832	962
Dispute violent or non- violent	743	849	553	713
Tenancy loss Local Authority (LA)	102	91	58	81
Tenancy loss Registered Social Landlord (RSL)	163	138	52	52
Tenancy loss Private Rented Sector (PRS)	710	648	219	295
Institution	157	161	107	104
Other ¹	325	431	223	333

- 4.10 In 2021/22 the average time taken to close a case for applications assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness stands at 618 days, 21% higher than in 2020/21 when the average was 512 days, and 63% higher than in 2019/20 (379 days).

¹ Includes Loss of accommodation in Hostel / B & B, Service Tenancy, Supported Accommodation, Mortgage, House Sale, Gave up Secure Accommodation, Overcrowding, Emergency, Uninhabitable, Unsafe, Harassment, Fleeing Domestic Violence.

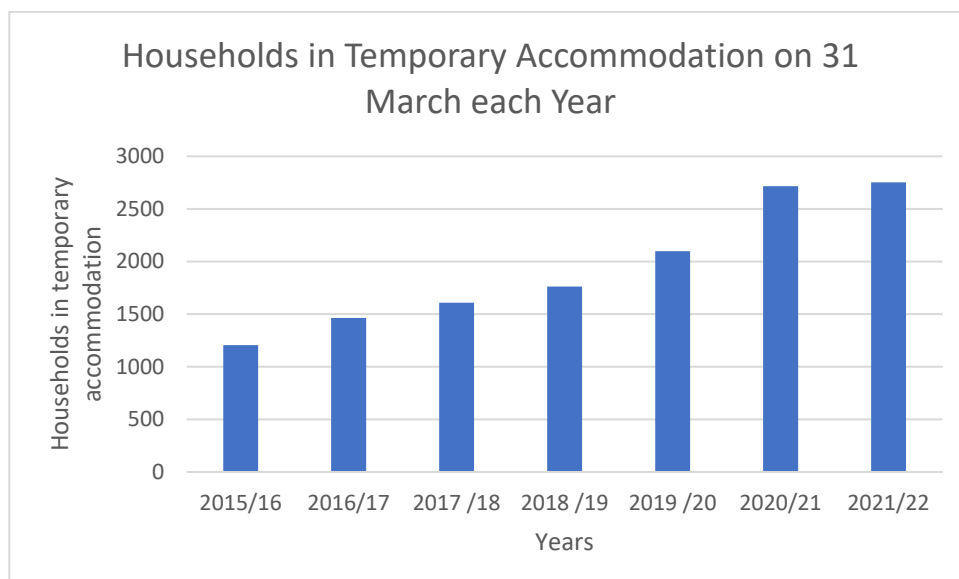
- 4.11 The length of time to close a case has been steadily increasing since 2012/13. This has led to both an increase in the number of open cases at the end of a year and in the average time to close a homeless case. A recent increase in case closures will have further exacerbated this figure.
- 4.12 Data for 2021/22 shows that the percentage of households rough sleeping at least once in the three months prior to having a homeless assessment was 10% of households, with 5% having slept rough the night before they presented as homeless.
- 4.13 It should be noted that the Council does not see all rough sleepers; as some are reluctant to approach the local authority for help.
- 4.14 Prior to Covid-19, it was estimated that there were between 80 – 120 rough sleepers on any one night in Edinburgh. The numbers of households presenting to the Council having previously slept rough has increased as a result of the services provided for rough sleepers during the pandemic. In 2021/22 there are estimated to have been an average of 14 rough sleepers on any one night in Edinburgh.

Table 2 - Rough sleeping in Edinburgh. Source: Tables 2 & 3, Homelessness in Scotland 2021:22, Scottish Government and CEC internal data

Year	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020/21	2021/22
No of households slept rough last night	238	180	112	116
% slept rough last night	7.4%	5.3%	5.7%	4.8%
No of households slept rough in the past 3 months	359	315	252	237
% slept rough in the last 3 months	11.2%	9.4%	12.9%	9.9%

- 4.15 The number of households (excluding PSL) in temporary accommodation on 31 March 2022 was 2,753, a 1% rise from 2,717 in 2020/21.

Table 3 – Households in Temporary Accommodation on 31 March each year. Source: CEC internal data.



- 4.16 The average length of stay in temporary accommodation for the year ended 31 March 2022 has remained at 317 days.
- 4.17 There is significant variance in the length of stay for different types of accommodation, with Temporary Furnished Flats (TFF's) having the longest length of stay 580 days and Bed and Breakfast and Council Owned Homeless Accommodation with Support both having the shortest 119 days.
- 4.18 74% of households presenting as homeless have been provided with temporary accommodation, this is a 1% decrease from March 2021.
- 4.19 1,051 (60%) of households assessed as unintentionally homeless secured settled housing in the year to 31 March 2022, this was an increase of 13% from the 930 in 2020/21. In 2019/20 1,782 homeless households secured settled housing.
- 4.20 Mental health continues to be the prevalent support need for homeless households, at 42%, The table below provides the breakdown.

Table 4: Support Needs of Homeless Households. Source: CEC internal data

		No	%
Support Needs	No Support Needs	1,252	46%
	Mental Health	1,127	42%
	Learning Disability	136	5%
	Physical Disability	282	10%
	Medical Condition	329	12%
	Drug or Alcohol Dependency	241	9%
	Basic Housing Management /Independent Living Skills	174	6%
	Total	2,710	100%

RRTP Objectives

- 4.21 The second iteration of the RRTP is aligned around four key objectives:
- 4.21.1 Preventing homelessness in the first place;
- 4.21.2 Where temporary accommodation is required, this will meet the needs of the household;
- 4.21.3 Supporting people to access settled accommodation as quickly as possible; and
- 4.21.4 Reducing the number of people sleeping rough.

Homelessness Transformational Prevention Programme (HTPP)

- 4.22 The Homelessness Transformational Prevention Programme compliments the RRTP. The joint investment from the Council and additional Scottish Government RRTP funding has allowed the Council to recruit 28 additional officers to trial new ways of working to prevent homelessness in the first place and to support people to access settled housing more quickly, thus reducing the number of households in temporary accommodation.
- 4.23 The key objectives of the HTPP are:
- 4.23.1 Preventing homelessness in the first place; and

4.23.2 Moving people through the system quicker.

4.24 Appendix 1 provides an update on each of the actions agreed by Committee in the [second iteration of the RRTP](#) on 18 September 2020.

4.25 This provides details of progress against each of the four identified strategic objectives.

5. Next Steps

5.1 Should Committee agree this report officers will submit to the Scottish Government.

5.2 Officers will continue to develop and take forward actions identified in the RRTP.

5.3 A further update will be presented to Committee in summer 2023.

6. Financial impact

6.1 There are no financial implications directly relating to this report

6.2 RRTP funding received from the Scottish Government for 2021/22 was £871,000. In addition, a further £563,000 of one-off RRTP funding, complemented by £225,000 of additional Council investment, was used to implement the HTPP.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

7.1 Stakeholder and service users were consulted with to develop the second iteration of the RRTP and continue to be consulted as part of the work of the Homelessness Prevention Working Group.

7.2 The RRTP lead officer completed a series of briefings for staff and external stakeholders during the development of the RRTP and has held further sessions including sessions with staff, SHAPE and EAHP following this.

7.3 An Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) was completed and found positive impacts on equality, health and wellbeing and human rights. The IIA also identified that there may be negative impacts on other vulnerable groups as more social lets may go to homeless households.

8. Background reading/external references

8.1 None.

9. Appendices

9.1 Appendix 1 – RRTP Annual Update.

9.2 Appendix 2 – Updated Rapid Rehousing Models.

Appendix 1

Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan – Update on Actions

1 Background

- 1.1 The Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan is aligned around four strategic objectives:
 - 1.1.1 Preventing homelessness in the first place.
 - 1.1.2 Where temporary accommodation is required, it meets the needs of the household.
 - 1.1.3 Supporting people to access settled accommodation as quickly as possible.
 - 1.1.4 Reducing the number of people sleeping rough.
- 1.2 The following paper provides an update on the actions agreed for each objective.

2 Objective 1 – Preventing homelessness in the first place

Background / context

- 2.1 The [second iteration of the RRTP](#) set out a number of actions relating to prevention, in particular related to early intervention activities. Following Committee agreement of the second iteration a Homelessness Prevention Working Group was established to take forward prevention activity set out in the RRTP and seek to identify new prevention activity.
- 2.2 The group continues to have cross Council representation and third sector representation via two SHAPE members.

Update on actions

- 2.3 **Prevention and partnership housing officer** – The officer has been in post since mid October 2021 and has developed and delivered training to 139 frontline Council staff, wider public service staff, and staff working in the third sector. The officer is currently supporting small voluntary sector organisations, based in specific local areas to use their existing conversations with service users to identify where there may be a risk of homelessness and how to refer to the Council.
- 2.4 The officer is working with SHAPE identifying where early intervention is most needed and what local based organisations and networks need to know.
- 2.5 Accessing up-to-date information on local services to provide quick, targeted support has been identified as a gap and possible solutions being considered.

- 2.6 Work with schools is being progressed by the officer, who has met with school and council colleagues with the intention of providing prevention-based training on identifying the risk of homelessness and how to prepare for any future Prevention Duty.
- 2.7 This post will continue to support the Council to respond to any future prevention duty and will likely place a duty on wider public services to 'ask and act' in relation to someone's housing and homelessness situation.
- 2.8 **Pilot of earlier intervention to identify and support people where they may be at risk of homelessness and rough sleeping in the future** – This project has been undertaken by the Homelessness Prevention Working Group to establish a pilot of a multi-disciplinary response for Council tenants who are at serious risk of court/eviction action and are not engaging with their locality Housing Officer.
- 2.9 The response team currently consists of a dedicated housing / homelessness specialist, a debt advisor and income maximisation officer supervised by a team leader and representation from housing, family and household support, adult protection, children and families social work services and family group decision making.
- 2.10 The aim of the team is to actively reach out to the tenant, offering joined up support, with the aim of keeping the tenant in their home, thus avoiding homelessness.
- 2.11 Over the course of the pilot the team have had 92 referrals. 45 (49%) households engaged with the service and remain in their home. Five of these cases have been closed with households supported to remain in their homes by accessing debt solutions to clear rent arrears.
- 2.12 A further 10 have been helped to achieve a successful award through the Tenant Grant Fund (TGF), reducing rent arrears accrued because of Covid-19. Seven additional households have requested to access the TGF.
- 2.13 29 (32%) tenants did not engage with offers of support, 13 (14%) disengaged with support after receiving initial information and advice, and five (5%) tenants confirmed that they were working with other agencies or preferred to self-support.
- 2.14 The team continue to provide intensive support to tenants dependant on individual circumstances and will seek to develop the service over the coming year.
- 2.15 **Developing pathways for vulnerable groups** - The Domestic Abuse Housing Policy, which was agreed at Policy and Sustainability Committee on [14 May 2020](#), set out Edinburgh's housing options for survivors/victims of domestic abuse. A national pathway for women and children experiencing

domestic violence was published at the end of 2020 and resulted in a review of the pathway document actions that were already underway.

- 2.16 Preventing homelessness is a priority and the primary aim of the Domestic Abuse Housing Policy is to offer victims/survivors of domestic abuse choice regarding their housing options. This includes supporting women/children to remain in their current home with a robust safety plan in place or offering a transfer to an alternative social rented home, where the woman is already a Council or Registered Social Landlord (RSL) tenant, within Edinburgh through EdIndex partner landlords. Housing and Homelessness Services work closely with partner agencies to prioritise women's/children's support and safety.
- 2.17 A pathway is in place for women and children experiencing domestic abuse to access Private Sector Leasing (PSL) properties with support from a Domestic Abuse provider. This pathway is currently exclusively for women and children living in refuge accommodation, to allow women whose support needs have decreased, but who have not yet secured a tenancy of their own, to move on to independent living. Other temporary accommodation sources, such as Home Share are also being explored to increase the availability of refuge spaces for women and children with higher support needs and to increase choice of where to live.
- 2.18 Officers are currently reviewing this pathway and will report to Committee separately on any suggested changes or developments.
- 2.19 The Homelessness Prevention Working Group have taken forward the work to develop an Edinburgh youth homelessness prevention pathway to allow joint work between Council and third sector partners and from people with lived experience of youth homelessness.
- 2.20 A mapping exercise has been undertaken and further work is ongoing to understand and develop joint working opportunities.
- 2.21 The pathway has five recommendations centred around universal prevention, targeted prevention, crisis prevention, emergency and recovery and housing stability.
- 2.22 The Council also commissioned a feasibility study into the development of a youth housing hub. This would establish one point of contact for young people at risk or experiencing homelessness. The draft report has been completed and is currently under review. A draft implementation plan will then be created with costings and timescales, it is anticipated that this will be completed by September 2022.
- 2.23 **Developing pathways to avoid homelessness at key transition points such as leaving hospital or prison** – The well-established pathway for delayed discharge continues to be implemented, with individuals being matched to suitable properties or supported to bid on homes that meet their

assessed needs. This includes discharge from both rehabilitation and acute settings.

- 2.24 There have been developments with the pathway for people with mental health issues who are homeless and due for discharge from the Royal Edinburgh Hospital. A pilot scheme whereby delayed patients who are homeless and who have been assessed as able to manage a tenancy of their own will be awarded urgent exceptional housing need to secure permanent accommodation for discharge. This process is being monitored in terms of volume and positive outcomes.
- 2.25 There is also ongoing work in terms of the development of the pathway for people leaving prison. The introduction of a Prison Outreach Officer has meant people in HMP Edinburgh are able to access housing options advice at all stages of their time in prison.
- 2.26 A total of 363 referrals were received by the Prison Outreach Officer, with 27 tenancies being maintained, 14 tenancies being terminated timeously, and 24 homeless assessments being completed for individuals due to leave prison within the next 12 weeks. Further work was done to request bed spaces for individuals with specific needs, allowing them to access accommodation that would give them the best chance of success on coming back into the community.
- 2.27 Further work is ongoing with partner agencies and landlords to establish if pilots can be put in place to allow individuals to access more secure housing upon release, as set out in the Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone standards.
- 2.28 **Develop ways to make information on service availability more easily accessible for people** – This action was in response to feedback from stakeholders and service users advising that they did not know about all services available to them in the city.
- 2.29 The Council's Homelessness Services webpages have been updated and includes information regarding what to do and where to access help if you are homeless or at risk of homelessness, including:
- Support to keep your home;
 - How to get help if you are homeless;
 - How to access services;
 - Information on our service standards and how we are performing, FAQs;
 - Information on Private Rented Service (PRS) Team;
 - Updated information on the Young Persons Homeless Service;

- Information on The Access Place; and
 - Links have also been added to the Homelessness webpages allowing access to debt and welfare advice and get a home support and advice information.
- 2.30 Links have also been added to Homelessness Services team members' email signatures. These links provide quick access to information and support relating to applying for social Housing, current waiting times for social housing and rules for homeless applicants.
- 2.31 Homelessness Services information is also available on the EdIndex webpages.
- 2.32 A street support app was developed with Edinburgh University and third sector partners in Edinburgh. This provides information on where to find help and support in Edinburgh if you are homeless or at risk of homelessness. It also allows third sector partners a platform for members of the public to offer their support, either by volunteering their time or donating.
- 2.33 The app is in operation and is being delivered by Simon Community and service user feedback suggests it is a helpful tool.
- 2.34 **Income Maximisation Capacity Building Officer** – This post was established in response to issues raised at consultation events regarding affordability of housing in the city.
- 2.35 During the period July 2020 until August 2021, 69 training sessions were delivered to 465 staff. This included training to both internal and external partners on Universal Credit and Disability Benefits Training. The sessions received positive feedback from attendees.
- 2.36 A new postholder started in May 2022 and an updated delivery plan is currently being developed.
- 2.37 **Homelessness to Home** - A series of three sessions were held with Homelessness, Housing, Family and Household Support, Social Work and voluntary sector partners to consider the journey that people take from presenting as homeless to settling into a permanent tenancy and sustaining this.
- 2.38 The focus was on finances and ensuring that people's income is maximised. The Homelessness Prevention working Group will consider the outcome of these sessions with a view to identifying actions for the group to take forward in the coming year.
- 2.39 **Development of the Private Rented Service Team** – The aim of this team is to reduce the number of people becoming homeless from the private rented sector and to work with private landlords and lettings agents to establish the PRS as a housing option for homeless households.

- 2.40 This was in response to a growing number of homeless presentations from the private rented sector. The team was established in November 2019 and consists of a team leader, four housing officers and an income maximisation officer. There have been vacancies in the team this year, a recruitment exercise has been completed with the team now back to a full complement of staff.
- 2.41 Since March 2021 the PRS team have prevented homelessness for 240 households by helping them to remain in their current PRS tenancy or by supporting them into a new PRS or Mid-Market Rent (MMR) tenancy.
- 2.42 A further 100 households, assessed as homeless prior to the PRS team having contact, were supported by the team to access either PRS or MMR tenancies.
- 2.43 The team have also worked with families in overcrowded accommodation with a view to supporting them into suitable accommodation via the PRS /MMR.
- 2.44 **Development of Edinburgh Help to Rent** – Edinburgh Help to Rent is a scheme to help homeless households' access and keep a private rented tenancy in Edinburgh.
- 2.45 The scheme provides a rent deposit guarantee bond and offers rent in advance, furniture, and access to support if needed. This service is delivered by Crisis. 138 bonds have been issued to households over the course of the project so far, with 38 issued in the year to March 2022. The target for this scheme is being reviewed in light of the effects of Covid -19 on the private rented sector.

Support for Homeless Households

- 2.46 **Housing First** – Edinburgh was a pathfinder area and has been delivering Housing First since November 2018. Housing First provides ordinary, settled housing with separate wrap around support for people with the most complex needs. From October 2021, the Pathfinder programme came to an end and the Council took over funding responsibilities for the Housing First Visiting Housing Support in Edinburgh.
- 2.47 There is a tenancy sustainment rate, excluding deaths, of 80%. Support has been provided for a total of 153 tenancies with 114 open tenancies as of 31 March 2022.
- 2.48 This service is presently delivered by the Simon Community Scotland / Streetwork and these interim measures will be in place until the end of March 2023.
- 2.49 **Visiting Housing Support** – As set out in the RRTP, Edinburgh will commission one visiting housing support service for the city, which will include support for people in receipt of housing first, people currently receiving

support from the complex needs service and people who currently receive support from the locality visiting housing support services.

- 2.50 Co-production has commenced and will continue with the aim of having a service commissioned by April 2023.
- 2.51 **Youth Housing Hub** – In the year to March 2022, there were 628 homeless presentations from young people aged between 16 and 25. The Council committed to developing proposals for a youth housing hub, a physical hub providing co-location of core services and hosting for wider relevant services for young people experiencing or at risk of homelessness.
- 2.52 This is in line with the youth homelessness prevention pathway recommendation to have one point of contact for young people. Services provided would include statutory services, employability, housing support, health services, advice and welfare services.
- 2.53 As noted at 2.22, a feasibility study has been completed by third sector partners detailing the views of the respective teams/organisations that provide these functions and the views of service users. A draft implementation plan will be created with costings and timescales, it is anticipated that this will be completed by September 2022.

3 Objective 2 – Temporary Accommodation will Meet the Needs of the Household

Background / Context

- 3.1 The RRTP set out the plan to transform the mix of temporary accommodation focusing on increasing the mix of 'suitable' temporary accommodation. The RRTP noted the challenges this presented in Edinburgh, particularly as a result of Covid-19, with rising numbers of households in temporary accommodation.
- 3.2 This has included accommodating a significant number of people who may have No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) or who would be ineligible for service, in response to public health requirements.
- 3.3 The plan for temporary accommodation is also an integral part of the Homelessness Transformational Prevention Programme which aims to reduce the number of households in unsuitable temporary accommodation, alongside changing the mix of temporary accommodation stock.

Update on Actions

- 3.4 **Transforming the mix of temporary accommodation** – The plan focuses on increasing the stock of Temporary Furnished Flats (TFF) as quickly as possible and reducing the amount of Emergency Accommodation.

3.5 Given the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic we have not been able to reduce the amount of emergency accommodation. The table below provides an update on the capacity of temporary accommodation as of 31 March 2022.

Table 1: Temporary Accommodation Capacity. Source: CEC internal data

Temporary Accommodation Capacity						
Type	Capacity at 31 March 2022	% Stock at 31 March 2022	Change from 31 March 2021	Capacity at 31 March 2021	% Stock at 31 March 2021	Change from 30 April 2020
TFF	3,101	61%	+176	2,925	60%	+390
Other (Homeless Accommodation with Support)	782	15%	+35	747	15%	-50
Emergency (Includes COVID – 19 Isolation Accommodation)	1,232	24%	+32	1,200	25%	+295
Total capacity	5,115	+5%	+243	4,872	+15%	+635

3.6 The plan to increase TFF stock includes actions to increase different types of temporary accommodation classed as TFF for RRTP purposes. Updates on actions aligned to this are noted below.

3.7 **Private Sector Leasing (PSL)** – The new PSL contract, which commenced on 1 April 2020, provides self-contained flats leased from private landlords.

3.8 The new contract introduced rates which are linked to local market rates within Edinburgh. This has allowed more competitive rates to be offered to Landlords.

3.9 At the end of March 2021 there were 1,584 PSL properties. This has risen to 1,747 at the end of March 2022, this is a net gain of 163 properties.

3.10 **Flexible Purchasing System (FPS)** - The Flexi Purchasing System (FPS) is a procurement mechanism to facilitate quicker and more focused procurement of the types of services needed to support homeless households. The FPS was agreed at Finance & Resources Committee on 7 October 2021. For example, if there is an identified need for more one-bed self-contained flats, the FPS can be opened and the market alerted to this need. The FPS has

allowed the Council to increase its stock of suitable temporary accommodation as can be evidenced in table 1.

- 3.11 **Home Share** – This is a form of temporary accommodation where three to five people live together in a furnished home in the community.
- 3.12 This accommodation has received positive feedback from residents and is classed as 'suitable' accommodation in terms of the Unsuitable Accommodation Order.
- 3.13 As a result of a procurement exercise, the number of Home Share properties has increased from 6 properties and 26 residents in March 2020 to 17 properties and 55 residents across the city by 31 March 2022.
- 3.14 **Community Hosting and Supported Lodgings** – Officers have continued to develop plans for community hosting / supported lodgings in Edinburgh. These are forms of temporary accommodation where a mentor or host lives in the property and provides a supportive relationship.
- 3.15 This form of temporary accommodation is likely to be suitable for people with low support needs and may take on a number of different variations, some of which are listed below:
- **The live-in mentor is a host / community hosting** – the host provides a room within their own home.
 - **The live-in mentor is a volunteer** – the volunteer could be a student studying towards a relevant qualification. Residents and mentor live in the accommodation provided by the organisation.
 - **The live-in mentor is employed** – e.g., an organisation employs a mentor and provides accommodation for them to reside in alongside residents.
 - **The mentor is based near the accommodation** - e.g., the mentor may have an office nearby and cover a cluster of flats. Support may be offered at home or at office.
- 3.16 A Public Information Notice (PIN) will be published to ask interested services to tender for this contract prior to August 2022.
- 3.17 **Additional Long Term Supported Accommodation** – A need for this type of accommodation was identified in conjunction with health and social care partners.
- 3.18 A commissioned service provider has purchased a property to create additional provision to support nine men over the age of 35 who have a history of homelessness and long-term alcohol misuse issues. It is anticipated that the service will be up and running in from around. It is anticipated that the

service will be up and running in from the end of August 2022. There have been unavoidable delays with completing the outstanding property work.

- 3.19 An additional support accommodation service for people rough sleeping experiencing chronic mental health issues is currently under renovation, there is no start date for this service presently.
- 3.20 In addition to changing the mix of temporary accommodation stock, a number of other actions were set out in relation to temporary accommodation. An update on these actions is set out below.
- 3.21 **Scoping options for a Psychology in Hostels pilot** – Two long-term supported accommodation units have been identified for this test of concept. Officers are working with partners to progress recruitment of a psychologist and a psychologist's assistant to be embedded in the supported accommodation units.
- 3.22 **Ensuring we use our stock more effectively** – Given the pressures on temporary accommodation the RRTP set out a need to ensure that people's needs are matched to their temporary accommodation placement as soon as possible. Our link workers, supporting people in Rapid Access Accommodation, ensure that people are matched to suitable move on accommodation following discussion with the resident to identify their needs.
- 3.23 To support this, any available Homeless Accommodation with Support is offered to Rapid Access Accommodation residents in the first instance. This will be further developed as work progresses to change the mix of temporary accommodation stock.
- 3.24 **Review of out of hours provision** - There are plans to develop more council and/or commissioned rapid access accommodation which will provide emergency beds on a 24-hour basis all year round.
- 3.25 The Council will continue to work in partnership to ensure that there are sufficient emergency beds during periods of greatest demand; for example, the Welcome Centre service which operates between October – May.
- 3.26 **Development of gap homes** – It was agreed that officers would seek to identify potential gap sites, that is small suitable areas of land in Council ownership, which could be used to build temporary accommodation that meets the needs of service users.
- 3.27 A feasibility study was completed and agreed at the relevant Committees allowing officers to progress with this project. This will see 32 self-contained temporary accommodation flats built using modular construction methods. These will meet the requirements of the UAO.
- 3.28 Officers will continue to work with colleagues from sustainable development to identify new sites which could be used for this purpose.

- 3.29 **Explore the possibility of ‘flipping’ temporary furnished flats into permanent homes, if and when stock allows** – Stock levels do not currently permit flipping properties on a regular basis. Temporary furnished flats are currently “flipped” on case-by-case basis, based on an individual household circumstances.
- 3.30 This cannot be expanded until supply exceeds demand. Flipping Council temporary accommodation would currently exacerbate the lack of suitable temporary accommodation for all homeless people and reduces options to permanently rehouse people by using Council stock to replace any flipped properties.
- 3.31 **Reduce the amount of time people spend in temporary accommodation over the lifetime of this plan** – A reduction in time spent in temporary accommodation has not been possible as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 3.32 The average length of stay in temporary accommodation for the year to March 2022 has stayed the same as for March 2021 at 317 days.
- 3.33 **Work with Education Services** – The service continues to engage with Health Visitors from the NHS to alert them of all under 5s in temporary accommodation with their family, who may or may not be in funded nursery places to allow health visitors to connect with a family and ensure they are known and linked into services.
- 3.34 We also continue to have a similar system in place to ensure all schools are made aware of any young people in temporary accommodation with their family to ensure that they can be supported with their wellbeing and education and linked to any other supports required.

4 Objective 3 – Supporting people to access settled accommodation as quickly as possible

Background / Context

- 4.1 Edinburgh has one of the lowest proportions of social housing in Scotland with only 16% of homes in social rent compared to the national average of 24%. A common housing register is operated in Edinburgh, called EdIndex.
- 4.2 This is a partnership between the Council and 17 current partner landlords in the city. Where an individual/household has been assessed as statutorily homeless as per the Housing (Scotland) Act, silver priority is awarded for bidding for homes through Choice.
- 4.3 The Council and the partner EdIndex landlords continue to repair and re-let available homes as quickly as possible. The Covid-19 pandemic has continued to have an impact, including ensuring the repair and re-let process was managed and operational challenges with the supply of materials/parts, new connections for utility supplies, and responding flexibly to changes in the

circumstances of households moving into homes. This has led to some homes remaining empty for longer periods than normal.

- 4.4 During 2021/22 the Council and partner Housing Associations let just over 2,100 homes, which was just 9% lower than the year prior to the start of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 4.5 There are on average of around 150 bids currently being received for available homes advertised through Choice and approximately 21,200 households currently registered with EdIndex.
- 4.6 During 2021/22 the Council and partner Housing Associations in Edinburgh advertised just over 2,800 homes with around 85% of these available for homeless households to bid on.
- 4.7 There is a commitment to a rehousing target for social lets of a minimum of 70% Council homes (across existing and new build homes) being allocated to homeless households and 50% for lets from RSL's in Edinburgh.
- 4.8 These targets take account of the significant demand for social housing and the requirements to provide housing to meet other priority/urgent housing need.

Update on Actions

- 4.9 **Moving people through the system quicker** – To support this work 10 Housing Assistants were successfully recruited and started in June 2021. A supervisor was recruited to support the team and four Housing Officers have been in post since November 2021. These officers are part of the newly formed transformation team in Homelessness Prevention and Housing Options and are supporting the work to reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation.
- 4.10 Housing Assistants provide practical help ensuring households understand the bidding process, support with bidding as required and provide feedback on bids. They re-enforce the Housing Options advice and support customers with appropriate referrals. At the end of March 2022, among other positive outcomes, the Housing Assistants interventions have resulted in 892 case closures, and 87 homeless households accepting offers of settled accommodation as a direct result of bidding feedback.
- 4.11 Housing Officers make regular contact with households and review their situation with them, support with any changes of circumstances and ensure that the household is informed of their housing options while actively seeking accommodation and following their case officer's advice. At the end of March 2022, Housing Officers have undertaken 1794 bidding review checks.
- 4.12 The work of this team has also resulted in a reduction in the number of days for customers to access a telephone appointment. The team have reached

out to over 5,000 households who are assessed as homeless and awaiting permanent accommodation.

- 4.13 **Working practices** – Development of new ways of working continues with additional space within locality offices having been requested, to enable staff to provide a more hybrid way of working. This will ensure that services are provided to the customer in a way which meets their preference and needs.
- 4.14 As detailed at 2.3, the Prevention and Partnership Officer is making links with other Council services and third sector organisations, delivering training on housing options and homeless prevention.
- 4.15 Income Maximisation Officers (IMOs) are now based alongside staff from Homelessness Prevention and Housing Options Team (HP&HOT) and temporary accommodation staff in each locality office. Housing Officers make referrals to the IMOs who support individuals by undertaking a full benefit check and identifying any additional opportunities to increase income. IMOs assist with benefit claims and offer individuals advice for managing their claims while they stay in temporary accommodation. The IMO is also available to offer advice on how to manage benefits when the person is moving into their own tenancy.
- 4.16 Work on developing an online assessment form is also continuing. Consideration has been given to the questions to be included in the online tool that will direct people to the appropriate part of the service and will be progressed with IT colleagues.
- 4.17 **Social rented homes** – As noted in 4.7 above, there is a rehousing target of a minimum of 50% of RSL lets (both new build and existing) being allocated to homeless households with the target for Council social lets being a minimum of 70% (both new build and existing).
- 4.18 During 2021/22 landlords continued to face challenges as noted in 4.3, however, RSL's let 51% of homes to homeless households with 74% of Council social rented homes let to homeless households.
- 4.19 It is important to note that most other lets are made to households in other priority need groups, including applicants assessed for a gold priority due to mobility needs.

Table 2: Social Rented Lets to Homeless Households. Source: CEC internal data

Year		CEC	RSL Choice Partners	RSL Harmonised Points Partners	CBL (CEC+Partners)	Total Edinburgh	No of households assessed as homeless
2019/20	Starter	909 (80%)	730 (64%)		1,638 (72%)		3,310
	Mover	227 (20%)	413 (36%)		640 (28%)		
	Total Lets	1,136	1,143	30	2,278	2,308	
	Homeless	813 (72%)	586 (51%)	13 (43%)	1,399 (61%)	1,412 (61%)	
2020/21	Starter ^[1]	616 (83%)	523 (67%)		746(74%)		1,901
	Mover ^[2]	130 (17%)	261 (33%)		391 (26%)		
	Total Lets	746	784	9	1,530	1,539	
	Homeless	512 (69%)	425 (54%)	2 (22%)	937 (61%)	939 (61%)	
2021/22	Starter ^[1]	872 (81%)	639 (63%)		1,511 (72%)		2,399
	Mover ^[2]	201 (19%)	375 (37%)		576 (28%)		
	Total Lets	1,073	1,014	23	2,087	2,110	
	Homeless	798 (74%)	513 (51%)	21 (91%)	1,311 (63%)	1,332 (63%)	

4.20 **Mid-Market rent as an option for homeless households** – MMR provides homes for working households on low to moderate incomes. Rents are higher than social rents but significantly lower than average private rents.

4.21 Edinburgh Living committed to continue to target working homeless households as a key market for mid-market rent. In the year to 31 March 2022, 61 homeless households secured a Mid-market let with 42 of these in an Edinburgh Living property.

4.22 **Affordable Housing Stock Profile** – An Accessible Housing Study was commissioned to provide insight into the extent and nature of the accessible,

^[1] Starters include; homeless households, people in hostel, supported or temporary accommodation, people staying care of friends or family, new households, private rented sector tenants.

^[2] Movers include; Council tenants (including joint tenants), RSL or other social rented sector tenants, owner occupiers, households in tied accommodation.

^[1] Starters include; homeless households, people in hostel, supported or temporary accommodation, people staying care of friends or family, new households, private rented sector tenants.

^[2] Movers include; Council tenants (including joint tenants), RSL or other social rented sector tenants, owner occupiers, households in tied accommodation.

specialist and wheelchair housing stock across Edinburgh and to understand the requirement for accessible and wheelchair homes now and in the future.

- 4.23 The study is due to complete soon. Feedback from secondary and primary research and engagement with service users and partners, highlights a high need and demand for accessible housing, which sits alongside the requirement to meet other priority needs such as homelessness.
- 4.24 **Rapid Rehousing Modelling** – Officers have updated the illustrative rehousing models to demonstrate the impact of new supply on social rented, mid-market homes and the private rented sector and homeless demand scenarios on rapid rehousing.
- 4.25 These models are attached as Appendix 2. As per previous modelling it should be noted that this does not take into account factors such as requirements for specific sizes of property available.
- 4.26 Additionally, given the significant variance in homelessness demand and existing social housing supply which continues in 2021/22 year four figures assume demand changes using year one data as the baseline. Year four data will be updated with actual figures in the next update.
- 4.27 The modelling continues to suggest that rapid rehousing will take at least 20 years to achieve in Edinburgh where any increase in homelessness demand happens.
- 4.28 The most optimistic scenario remains as a 2% year on year reduction in homelessness demand and an increase in the number of households achieving settled housing in the PRS and increased supply from MMR, achieved at year 15. Given the potential challenges relating to the impact of Covid-19 on the economy, the cost-of-living crisis and the removal of local connection this scenario is unlikely.

5 Objective 4 – Reducing the Number of People Sleeping Rough in Edinburgh

Background / Context

- 5.1 Prior to Covid-19 it was estimated that there were approximately 80 – 120 rough sleepers on any one night in Edinburgh. Throughout the pandemic the Council and partners have worked collaboratively to ensure that there is accommodation available for everyone.
- 5.2 There are now on average 14 rough sleepers in the city each night. Officers from the Council continue to work with the commissioned street-based outreach service to identify potential accommodation options for rough sleepers

Update on Actions

- 5.3 **Rapid Access Accommodation** – There are plans to develop more Council and/or commissioned rapid access accommodation which will provide emergency beds on a 24-hour basis all year round.
- 5.4 The Link Worker model has continued, including at the Welcome Centre where 129 onsite assessments have been completed between October 2021 and May 2022.
- 5.5 **Welcome Centre** – The Council will continue to work in partnership to ensure that there are sufficient emergency beds during periods of greatest demand; for example, the Welcome Centre service which operates between October – May.
- 5.6 The Welcome Centre will run in its current location until the end of May, there has been a noticeable reduction in numbers of people accessing the service over the last month. We continue to have high levels of staff working on site at this time and if someone presents to the Welcome Centre they will be provided with accommodation.
- 5.7 **The Edinburgh Integrated Joint Board (EIJB)** - is aiming to enhance service delivery, reduce inequality of outcome and improve the health and well-being of people who are homeless with complex needs through integration of primary care, housing, and social work.
- 5.8 'The Access Place', which opened November 2021, offers a single point of access for homeless people with complex needs.
- 5.9 **The core service** – Is delivered by GPs, pharmacists, psychologist, mental health nurses, practice nurses, occupational therapist, housing officers, social workers, community care assessors, community link worker and a transition team who have supported 100 people to move out of homelessness and back into mainstream services. Welfare benefits advice is available on site and a paid peer worker post managed by the Cyrenians is based within the service providing relationship-based support and building systems for people with lived experience to play a key role in service development and design.
- 5.10 **A psychologically informed environment** - The service is implementing new ways of working through a trauma-informed organisational change process which aims to improve the quality of life, psychosocial and health outcomes for people who are homeless with complex needs. The improvement programme is supported by The Scottish Government's Drug Deaths Taskforce and Edinburgh Drug and Alcohol Partnership funding and will meet Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) standards 6 and 12. Edinburgh University are undertaking an evaluation of the service to look at whether integration and implementation of trauma informed care is making a difference to those being supported.

- 5.11 **Promoting and maintaining staff well-being** is key to a healthy workforce and robust service delivery. A staff well-being programme which includes mindfulness, one to one sessions with psychologists, weekly reflective practice groups where complex work challenges are discussed and shared is in place and available to staff within the service.
- 5.12 The service is working towards ensuring that decisions made have consideration of the impact on climate change and on long term sustainability and is about to embark on building a therapeutic garden as part of the City (E) Scaping programme which aims to make our city more green and healthy.

DRAFT

Variables	Year on year new case reduction	0%	
	Growth in number of outcomes	0%	
	"Housed" cap % of outcomes	80%	
	Growth in existing stock allocations	0%	
	RSL % new stock	50%	
	CEC % new stock	70%	
	MMR % (Year 2 baseline, growth rate, cap)	15%	0% 160
	PRS properties (Year 3 baseline, growth, cap)	140	0% 140

Model 1 - static homeless demand

Years to Rapid Re-Housing 20

		Core RRTP Model					Extended RRTP Model					20 Year RRTP Model										
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37	37/38	38/39	
Demand	Gap between housing supply and need from previous year	3454	4135	5315	5959	6350	6413	6180	6148	5868	5440	5244	4980	4647	4246	3777	3240	2634	1960	1218	408	
	Actual or estimated 1 year new demand	3310	1901	2399	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	3310	
	Total Demand	6764	6036	7714	9269	9660	9723	9490	9458	9178	8750	8554	8290	7957	7556	7087	6550	5944	5270	4528	3718	
Outcomes	Housed Outcomes	1782	930	1051	1907	2235	2531	2330	2578	2726	2494	2562	2631	2699	2767	2835	2904	2972	3040	3108	3177	
	Discharged (not housed)	1012	368	704	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	
	Total Discharged	2794	1298	1755	2919	3247	3543	3342	3590	3738	3506	3574	3643	3711	3779	3847	3916	3984	4052	4120	4189	
Gap between housing supply and need		3970	4738	5959	6350	6413	6180	6148	5868	5440	5244	4980	4647	4246	3777	3240	2634	1960	1218	408	0	
Shortfall in grant funding at year 5												£474,562,000										
Supply	Estimated social housing supply	40000	40000	40678	41298	42055	43482	45252	46345	47777	49848	51798	53748	55698	57648	59598	61548	63498	65448	67398	69348	
	3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households	1412	939	1332	1445	1471	1521	1583	1622	1672	1744	1812	1881	1949	2017	2085	2154	2222	2290	2358	2427	
	New build RSL's social rent	0	60	177	317	510	589	244	307	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
	50% new build RSL SR to homeless households	0	30	88	158	255	294	122	153	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	New CEC social rent *	N/A	92	70	179	424	728	652	900	971	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households	N/A	64	49	125	296	509	456	630	679	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
	MMR new build (total projections) ^	N/A	526	373	261	493	453	197	225	900	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
	MMR lets to homeless households	N/A	81	61	39	73	67	29	33	135	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
	Settled homes in the PRS	119	138	103	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
	Total supply to homeless households	1531	1252	1633	1907	2235	2531	2330	2578	2726	2494	2562	2631	2699	2767	2835	2904	2972	3040	3108	3177	
Balanced Check (for year calculation)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	

* Includes acquisition of properties through the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP)

^ Includes Edinburgh Living (CEC MMR), RSL's MMR and LARS Housing Trust MMR

Variables	Year on year new case reduction	2%		
	Growth in number of outcomes	0%		
	"Housed" cap % of outcomes	80%		
	Growth in existing stock allocations	0%		
	RSL % new stock	50%		
	CEC % new stock	70%		
	MMR % (Year 2 baseline, growth rate, cap)	15%	0%	160
	PRS properties (Year 3 baseline, growth, cap)	140	0%	140

Model 2 - 2% reduction in homeless demand

Years to Rapid Re-Housing 15

		Core RRTP Model					Extended RRTP Model					20 Year RRTP Model										
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37	37/38	38/39	
Demand	Gap between housing supply and need from previous year	3454	4135	5315	5959	6304	6276	5909	5700	5200	4511	4014	3410	2698	1880	956	0	0	0	0	0	
	Actual or estimated 1 year new demand	3310	1901	2399	3244	3180	3117	3055	2994	2935	2877	2820	2764	2709	2655	2602	2550	2499	2450	2401	2353	
	Total Demand	6764	6036	7714	9203	9484	9393	8964	8694	8135	7388	6834	6174	5407	4535	3558	2550	2499	2450	2401	2353	
Outcomes	Housed Outcomes	1782	930	1051	1907	2235	2531	2330	2578	2726	2494	2562	2631	2699	2767	2835	2904	2972	3040	3108	3177	
	Discharged (not housed)	1012	368	704	992	973	953	934	916	898	880	862	845	828	812	796	780	764	749	734	720	
	Total Discharged	2794	1298	1755	2899	3208	3484	3264	3494	3624	3374	3424	3476	3527	3579	3631	3684	3736	3789	3842	3897	
Gap between housing supply and need		3970	4738	5959	6304	6276	5909	5700	5200	4511	4014	3410	2698	1880	956	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shortfall in grant funding at year 5																						
Supply	Estimated social housing supply	40000	40000	40678	41298	42055	43482	45252	46345	47777	49848	51798	53748	55698	57648	59598	61548	63498	65448	67398	69348	
	3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households	1412	939	1332	1445	1471	1521	1583	1622	1672	1744	1812	1881	1949	2017	2085	2154	2222	2290	2358	2427	
	New build RSL's social rent	0	60	177	317	510	589	244	307	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
	50% new build RSL SR to homeless households	0	30	88	158	255	294	122	153	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	New CEC social rent *	N/A	92	70	179	424	728	652	900	971	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households	N/A	64	49	125	296	509	456	630	679	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
	MMR new build (total projections) ^	N/A	526	373	261	493	453	197	225	900	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
	MMR lets to homeless households	N/A	81	61	39	73	67	29	33	135	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
	Settled homes in the PRS	119	138	103	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
	Total supply to homeless households	1531	1252	1633	1907	2235	2531	2330	2578	2726	2494	2562	2631	2699	2767	2835	2904	2972	3040	3108	3177	
Balanced Check (for year calculation)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

* Includes acquisition of properties through the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP)

^ Includes Edinburgh Living (CEC MMR), RSL's MMR and LARS Housing Trust MMR

Variables	Year on year new case reduction	2%		
	Growth in number of outcomes	0%		
	"Housed" cap % of outcomes	80%		
	Growth in existing stock allocations	0%		
	RSL % new stock	50%		
	CEC % new stock	70%		
	MMR % (Year 2 baseline, growth rate, cap)	15%	3%	160
	PRS properties (Year 3 baseline, growth, cap)	185	3%	200

Model 3 - 2% reduction in homeless demand, increase in supply from MMR and settled housing in PRS

Years to Rapid Re-Housing 15

		Core RRTP Model					Extended RRTP Model					20 Year RRTP Model										
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37	37/38	38/39	
Demand	Gap between housing supply and need from previous year	3454	4135	5315	5959	6244	6121	5644	5345	4744	3970	3413	2749	1977	1099	115	0	0	0	0	0	
	Actual or estimated 1 year new demand	3310	1901	2399	3244	3180	3117	3055	2994	2935	2877	2820	2764	2709	2655	2602	2550	2499	2450	2401	2353	
	Total Demand	6764	6036	7714	9203	9424	9238	8699	8339	7679	6847	6233	5513	4686	3754	2717	2550	2499	2450	2401	2353	
Outcomes	Housed Outcomes	1782	930	1051	1967	2330	2641	2420	2679	2811	2554	2622	2691	2759	2827	2895	2964	3032	3100	3168	3237	
	Discharged (not housed)	1012	368	704	992	973	953	934	916	898	880	862	845	828	812	796	780	764	749	734	720	
	Total Discharged	2794	1298	1755	2959	3303	3594	3354	3595	3709	3434	3484	3536	3587	3639	3691	3744	3796	3849	3902	3957	
Gap between housing supply and need		3970	4738	5959	6244	6121	5644	5345	4744	3970	3413	2749	1977	1099	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shortfall in grant funding at year 5												£452,954,000										
Supply	Estimated social housing supply	40000	40000	40678	41298	42055	43482	45252	46345	47777	49848	51798	53748	55698	57648	59598	61548	63498	65448	67398	69348	
	3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households	1412	939	1332	1445	1471	1521	1583	1622	1672	1744	1812	1881	1949	2017	2085	2154	2222	2290	2358	2427	
	New build RSL's social rent	0	60	177	317	510	589	244	307	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
	50% new build RSL SR to homeless households	0	30	88	158	255	294	122	153	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	New CEC social rent *	N/A	92	70	179	424	728	652	900	971	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households	N/A	64	49	125	296	509	456	630	679	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
	MMR new build (total projections) ^	N/A	526	373	261	493	453	197	225	900	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
	MMR lets to homeless households	N/A	81	61	54	118	122	59	74	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
	Settled homes in the PRS	119	138	103	185	190	195	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Total supply to homeless households	1531	1252	1633	1967	2330	2641	2420	2679	2811	2554	2622	2691	2759	2827	2895	2964	3032	3100	3168	3237	
Balanced Check (for year calculation)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

* Includes acquisition of properties through the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP)

^ Includes Edinburgh Living (CEC MMR), RSL's MMR and LARS Housing Trust MMR

Variables	Year on year new case reduction	-5%		
	Growth in number of outcomes	0%		
	"Housed" cap % of outcomes	80%		
	Growth in existing stock allocations	0%		
	RSL % new stock	50%		
	CEC % new stock	70%		
	MMR % (Year 2 baseline, growth rate, cap)	15%	0%	160
	PRS properties (Year 3 baseline, growth, cap)	140	0%	140

Model 4 - 5% increase in homeless demand

Years to Rapid Re-Housing >20

		Core RRTP Model					Extended RRTP Model					20 Year RRTP Model										
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37	37/38	38/39	
Demand	Gap between housing supply and need from previous year	3454	4135	5315	5959	6465	6764	6894	7358	7714	8069	8810	9646	10583	11630	12796	14091	15524	17107	18850	20764	
	Actual or estimated 1 year new demand	3310	1901	2399	3476	3650	3833	4025	4227	4439	4661	4895	5140	5397	5667	5951	6249	6562	6891	7236	7598	
	Total Demand	6764	6036	7714	9435	10115	10597	10919	11585	12153	12730	13705	14786	15980	17297	18747	20340	22086	23998	26086	28362	
Outcomes	Housed Outcomes	1782	930	1051	1907	2235	2531	2330	2578	2726	2494	2562	2631	2699	2767	2835	2904	2972	3040	3108	3177	
	Discharged (not housed)	1012	368	704	1063	1116	1172	1231	1293	1358	1426	1497	1572	1651	1734	1821	1912	2007	2108	2214	2324	
	Total Discharged	2794	1298	1755	2970	3351	3703	3561	3871	4084	3920	4059	4203	4350	4501	4656	4816	4979	5148	5322	5501	
Gap between housing supply and need		3970	4738	5959	6465	6764	6894	7358	7714	8069	8810	9646	10583	11630	12796	14091	15524	17107	18850	20764	22861	
Shortfall in grant funding at year 5							£500,536,000															
Supply	Estimated social housing supply	40000	40000	40678	41298	42055	43482	45252	46345	47777	49848	51798	53748	55698	57648	59598	61548	63498	65448	67398	69348	
	3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households	1412	939	1332	1445	1471	1521	1583	1622	1672	1744	1812	1881	1949	2017	2085	2154	2222	2290	2358	2427	
	New build RSL's social rent	0	60	177	317	510	589	244	307	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
	50% new build RSL SR to homeless households	0	30	88	158	255	294	122	153	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	New CEC social rent *	N/A	92	70	179	424	728	652	900	971	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households	N/A	64	49	125	296	509	456	630	679	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
	MMR new build (total projections) ^	N/A	526	373	261	493	453	197	225	900	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
	MMR lets to homeless households	N/A	81	61	39	73	67	29	33	135	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
	Settled homes in the PRS	119	138	103	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
	Total supply to homeless households	1531	1252	1633	1907	2235	2531	2330	2578	2726	2494	2562	2631	2699	2767	2835	2904	2972	3040	3108	3177	
Balanced Check (for year calculation)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

* Includes acquisition of properties through the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP)

^ Includes Edinburgh Living (CEC MMR), RSL's MMR and LARS Housing Trust MMR

Variables	Year on year new case reduction	-5%		
	Growth in number of outcomes	0%		
	"Housed" cap % of outcomes	80%		
	Growth in existing stock allocations	0%		
	RSL % new stock	50%		
	CEC % new stock	70%		
	MMR % (Year 2 baseline, growth rate, cap)	15%	3%	160
	PRS properties (Year 3 baseline, growth, cap)	185	3%	200

Model 5 - 5% increase in homeless demand, increase in supply from MMR and settled housing in PRS

Years to Rapid Re-Housing >20

		Core RRTP Model					Extended RRTP Model					20 Year RRTP Model										
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37	37/38	38/39	
Demand	Gap between housing supply and need from previous year	3454	4135	5315	5959	6405	6609	6629	7003	7258	7528	8209	8985	9862	10849	11955	13190	14563	16086	17769	19623	
	Actual or estimated 1 year new demand	3310	1901	2399	3476	3650	3833	4025	4227	4439	4661	4895	5140	5397	5667	5951	6249	6562	6891	7236	7598	
	Total Demand	6764	6036	7714	9435	10055	10442	10654	11230	11697	12189	13104	14125	15259	16516	17906	19439	21125	22977	25005	27221	
Outcomes	Housed Outcomes	1782	930	1051	1967	2330	2641	2420	2679	2811	2554	2622	2691	2759	2827	2895	2964	3032	3100	3168	3237	
	Discharged (not housed)	1012	368	704	1063	1116	1172	1231	1293	1358	1426	1497	1572	1651	1734	1821	1912	2007	2108	2214	2324	
	Total Discharged	2794	1298	1755	3030	3446	3813	3651	3972	4169	3980	4119	4263	4410	4561	4716	4876	5039	5208	5382	5561	
Gap between housing supply and need		3970	4738	5959	6405	6609	6629	7003	7258	7528	8209	8985	9862	10849	11955	13190	14563	16086	17769	19623	21660	
Shortfall in grant funding at year 5												£489,066,000										
Supply	Estimated social housing supply	40000	40000	40678	41298	42055	43482	45252	46345	47777	49848	51798	53748	55698	57648	59598	61548	63498	65448	67398	69348	
	3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households	1412	939	1332	1445	1471	1521	1583	1622	1672	1744	1812	1881	1949	2017	2085	2154	2222	2290	2358	2427	
	New build RSL's social rent	0	60	177	317	510	589	244	307	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
	50% new build RSL SR to homeless households	0	30	88	158	255	294	122	153	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	New CEC social rent *	N/A	92	70	179	424	728	652	900	971	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households	N/A	64	49	125	296	509	456	630	679	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
	MMR new build (total projections) ^	N/A	526	373	261	493	453	197	225	900	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
	MMR lets to homeless households	N/A	81	61	54	118	122	59	74	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
	Settled homes in the PRS	119	138	103	185	190	195	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Total supply to homeless households	1531	1252	1633	1967	2330	2641	2420	2679	2811	2554	2622	2691	2759	2827	2895	2964	3032	3100	3168	3237	
Balanced Check (for year calculation)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

* Includes acquisition of properties through the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP)

^ Includes Edinburgh Living (CEC MMR), RSL's MMR and LARS Housing Trust MMR

Variables	Year on year new case reduction	-10%		
	Growth in number of outcomes	0%		
	"Housed" cap % of outcomes	80%		
	Growth in existing stock allocations	0%		
	RSL % new stock	50%		
	CEC % new stock	70%		
	MMR % (Year 2 baseline, growth rate, cap)	15%	0%	160
	PRS properties (Year 3 baseline, growth, cap)	140	0%	140

Model 6 - 10% increase in homeless demand

Years to Rapid Re-Housing >20

		Core RRTP Model					Extended RRTP Model					20 Year RRTP Model										
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37	37/38	38/39	
Demand	Gap between housing supply and need from previous year	3454	4135	5315	5959	6579	7125	7653	8688	9812	11158	13144	15510	18300	21564	25356	29737	34771	40531	47096	54554	
	Actual or estimated 1 year new demand	3310	1901	2399	3641	4006	4407	4848	5333	5867	6454	7100	7810	8591	9451	10397	11437	12581	13840	15224	16747	
	Total Demand	6764	6036	7714	9600	10585	11532	12501	14021	15679	17612	20244	23320	26891	31015	35753	41174	47352	54371	62320	71301	
Outcomes	Housed Outcomes	1782	930	1051	1907	2235	2531	2330	2578	2726	2494	2562	2631	2699	2767	2835	2904	2972	3040	3108	3177	
	Discharged (not housed)	1012	368	704	1114	1225	1348	1483	1631	1795	1974	2172	2389	2628	2892	3181	3499	3849	4235	4658	5124	
	Total Discharged	2794	1298	1755	3021	3460	3879	3813	4209	4521	4468	4734	5020	5327	5659	6016	6403	6821	7275	7766	8301	
Gap between housing supply and need		3970	4738	5959	6579	7125	7653	8688	9812	11158	13144	15510	18300	21564	25356	29737	34771	40531	47096	54554	63000	
Shortfall in grant funding at year 5												£527,250,000										
Supply	Estimated social housing supply	40000	40000	40678	41298	42055	43482	45252	46345	47777	49848	51798	53748	55698	57648	59598	61548	63498	65448	67398	69348	
	3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households	1412	939	1332	1445	1471	1521	1583	1622	1672	1744	1812	1881	1949	2017	2085	2154	2222	2290	2358	2427	
	New build RSL's social rent	0	60	177	317	510	589	244	307	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
	50% new build RSL SR to homeless households	0	30	88	158	255	294	122	153	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	New CEC social rent *	N/A	92	70	179	424	728	652	900	971	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households	N/A	64	49	125	296	509	456	630	679	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
	MMR new build (total projections) ^	N/A	526	373	261	493	453	197	225	900	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
	MMR lets to homeless households	N/A	81	61	39	73	67	29	33	135	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
	Settled homes in the PRS	119	138	103	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
	Total supply to homeless households	1531	1252	1633	1907	2235	2531	2330	2578	2726	2494	2562	2631	2699	2767	2835	2904	2972	3040	3108	3177	
Balanced Check (for year calculation)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

* Includes acquisition of properties through the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP)

^ Includes Edinburgh Living (CEC MMR), RSL's MMR and LARS Housing Trust MMR

Variables	Year on year new case reduction	-10%		
	Growth in number of outcomes	0%		
	"Housed" cap % of outcomes	80%		
	Growth in existing stock allocations	0%		
	RSL % new stock	50%		
	CEC % new stock	70%		
	MMR % (Year 2 baseline, growth rate, cap)	15%	3%	160
	PRS properties (Year 3 baseline, growth, cap)	185	3%	200

Model 7 - 10% increase in homeless demand, increase in supply from MMR and settled housing in PRS

Years to Rapid Re-Housing >20

		Core RRTP Model					Extended RRTP Model					20 Year RRTP Model										
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37	37/38	38/39	
Demand	Gap between housing supply and need from previous year	3454	4135	5315	5959	6519	6970	7388	8333	9356	10617	12543	14849	17579	20783	24515	28836	33810	39510	46015	53413	
	Actual or estimated 1 year new demand	3310	1901	2399	3641	4006	4407	4848	5333	5867	6454	7100	7810	8591	9451	10397	11437	12581	13840	15224	16747	
	Total Demand	6764	6036	7714	9600	10525	11377	12236	13666	15223	17071	19643	22659	26170	30234	34912	40273	46391	53350	61239	70160	
Outcomes	Housed Outcomes	1782	930	1051	1967	2330	2641	2420	2679	2811	2554	2622	2691	2759	2827	2895	2964	3032	3100	3168	3237	
	Discharged (not housed)	1012	368	704	1114	1225	1348	1483	1631	1795	1974	2172	2389	2628	2892	3181	3499	3849	4235	4658	5124	
	Total Discharged	2794	1298	1755	3081	3555	3989	3903	4310	4606	4528	4794	5080	5387	5719	6076	6463	6881	7335	7826	8361	
Gap between housing supply and need		3970	4738	5959	6519	6970	7388	8333	9356	10617	12543	14849	17579	20783	24515	28836	33810	39510	46015	53413	61799	
Shortfall in grant funding at year 5												£515,780,000										
Supply	Estimated social housing supply	40000	40000	40678	41298	42055	43482	45252	46345	47777	49848	51798	53748	55698	57648	59598	61548	63498	65448	67398	69348	
	3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households	1412	939	1332	1445	1471	1521	1583	1622	1672	1744	1812	1881	1949	2017	2085	2154	2222	2290	2358	2427	
	New build RSL's social rent	0	60	177	317	510	589	244	307	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
	50% new build RSL SR to homeless households	0	30	88	158	255	294	122	153	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	New CEC social rent *	N/A	92	70	179	424	728	652	900	971	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households	N/A	64	49	125	296	509	456	630	679	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
	MMR new build (total projections) ^	N/A	526	373	261	493	453	197	225	900	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
	MMR lets to homeless households	N/A	81	61	54	118	122	59	74	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
	Settled homes in the PRS	119	138	103	185	190	195	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Total supply to homeless households	1531	1252	1633	1967	2330	2641	2420	2679	2811	2554	2622	2691	2759	2827	2895	2964	3032	3100	3168	3237	
Balanced Check (for year calculation)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

* Includes acquisition of properties through the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP)

^ Includes Edinburgh Living (CEC MMR), RSL's MMR and LARS Housing Trust MMR

Variables	Year on year new case reduction	-15%		
	Growth in number of outcomes	0%		
	"Housed" cap % of outcomes	80%		
	Growth in existing stock allocations	0%		
	RSL % new stock	50%		
	CEC % new stock	70%		
	MMR % (Year 2 baseline, growth rate, cap)	15%	0%	160
	PRS properties (Year 3 baseline, growth, cap)	140	0%	140

Model 8 - 15% increase in homeless demand

Years to Rapid Re-Housing >20

		Core RRTP Model					Extended RRTP Model					20 Year RRTP Model										
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37	37/38	38/39	
Demand	Gap between housing supply and need from previous year	3454	4135	5315	5959	6695	7500	8464	10154	12199	14790	18411	22882	28339	34941	42870	52336	63578	76875	92544	110952	
	Actual or estimated 1 year new demand	3310	1901	2399	3807	4379	5036	5792	6661	7661	8811	10133	11653	13401	15412	17724	20383	23441	26958	31002	35653	
	Total Demand	6764	6036	7714	9766	11074	12536	14256	16815	19860	23601	28544	34535	41740	50353	60594	72719	87019	103833	123546	146605	
Outcomes	Housed Outcomes	1782	930	1051	1907	2235	2531	2330	2578	2726	2494	2562	2631	2699	2767	2835	2904	2972	3040	3108	3177	
	Discharged (not housed)	1012	368	704	1164	1339	1541	1772	2038	2344	2696	3100	3565	4100	4716	5423	6237	7172	8249	9486	10909	
	Total Discharged	2794	1298	1755	3071	3574	4072	4102	4616	5070	5190	5662	6196	6799	7483	8258	9141	10144	11289	12594	14086	
Gap between housing supply and need		3970	4738	5959	6695	7500	8464	10154	12199	14790	18411	22882	28339	34941	42870	52336	63578	76875	92544	110952	132519	
Shortfall in grant funding at year 5												£555,000,000										
Supply	Estimated social housing supply	40000	40000	40678	41298	42055	43482	45252	46345	47777	49848	51798	53748	55698	57648	59598	61548	63498	65448	67398	69348	
	3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households	1412	939	1332	1445	1471	1521	1583	1622	1672	1744	1812	1881	1949	2017	2085	2154	2222	2290	2358	2427	
	New build RSL's social rent	0	60	177	317	510	589	244	307	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
	50% new build RSL SR to homeless households	0	30	88	158	255	294	122	153	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	New CEC social rent *	N/A	92	70	179	424	728	652	900	971	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households	N/A	64	49	125	296	509	456	630	679	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
	MMR new build (total projections) ^	N/A	526	373	261	493	453	197	225	900	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
	MMR lets to homeless households	N/A	81	61	39	73	67	29	33	135	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
	Settled homes in the PRS	119	138	103	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
	Total supply to homeless households	1531	1252	1633	1907	2235	2531	2330	2578	2726	2494	2562	2631	2699	2767	2835	2904	2972	3040	3108	3177	
Balanced Check (for year calculation)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

* Includes acquisition of properties through the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP)

^ Includes Edinburgh Living (CEC MMR), RSL's MMR and LARS Housing Trust MMR

Variables	Year on year new case reduction	-15%		
	Growth in number of outcomes	0%		
	"Housed" cap % of outcomes	80%		
	Growth in existing stock allocations	0%		
	RSL % new stock	50%		
	CEC % new stock	70%		
	MMR % (Year 2 baseline, growth rate, cap)	15%	3%	160
	PRS properties (Year 3 baseline, growth, cap)	185	3%	200

Model 9 - 15% increase in homeless demand, increase in supply from MMR and settled housing in PRS

Years to Rapid Re-Housing >20

		Core RRTP Model					Extended RRTP Model					20 Year RRTP Model										
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37	37/38	38/39	
Demand	Gap between housing supply and need from previous year	3454	4135	5315	5959	6635	7345	8199	9799	11743	14249	17810	22221	27618	34160	42029	51435	62617	75854	91463	109811	
	Actual or estimated 1 year new demand	3310	1901	2399	3807	4379	5036	5792	6661	7661	8811	10133	11653	13401	15412	17724	20383	23441	26958	31002	35653	
	Total Demand	6764	6036	7714	9766	11014	12381	13991	16460	19404	23060	27943	33874	41019	49572	59753	71818	86058	102812	122465	145464	
Outcomes	Housed Outcomes	1782	930	1051	1967	2330	2641	2420	2679	2811	2554	2622	2691	2759	2827	2895	2964	3032	3100	3168	3237	
	Discharged (not housed)	1012	368	704	1164	1339	1541	1772	2038	2344	2696	3100	3565	4100	4716	5423	6237	7172	8249	9486	10909	
	Total Discharged	2794	1298	1755	3131	3669	4182	4192	4717	5155	5250	5722	6256	6859	7543	8318	9201	10204	11349	12654	14146	
Gap between housing supply and need		3970	4738	5959	6635	7345	8199	9799	11743	14249	17810	22221	27618	34160	42029	51435	62617	75854	91463	109811	131318	
Shortfall in grant funding at year 5												£543,530,000										
Supply	Estimated social housing supply	40000	40000	40678	41298	42055	43482	45252	46345	47777	49848	51798	53748	55698	57648	59598	61548	63498	65448	67398	69348	
	3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households	1412	939	1332	1445	1471	1521	1583	1622	1672	1744	1812	1881	1949	2017	2085	2154	2222	2290	2358	2427	
	New build RSL's social rent	0	60	177	317	510	589	244	307	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
	50% new build RSL SR to homeless households	0	30	88	158	255	294	122	153	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	New CEC social rent *	N/A	92	70	179	424	728	652	900	971	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households	N/A	64	49	125	296	509	456	630	679	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
	MMR new build (total projections) ^	N/A	526	373	261	493	453	197	225	900	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
	MMR lets to homeless households	N/A	81	61	54	118	122	59	74	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
	Settled homes in the PRS	119	138	103	185	190	195	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Total supply to homeless households	1531	1252	1633	1967	2330	2641	2420	2679	2811	2554	2622	2691	2759	2827	2895	2964	3032	3100	3168	3237	
Balanced Check (for year calculation)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

* Includes acquisition of properties through the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP)

^ Includes Edinburgh Living (CEC MMR), RSL's MMR and LARS Housing Trust MMR