

Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work Committee

10.00am, Tuesday, 8 August 2023

Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan – Annual Update on Progress

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|---|----------------|
| Executive/routine Wards Council Commitments | Routine All |
|---|----------------|

1. Recommendations

- 1.1 Committee is asked to:
 - 1.1.1 Note the progress made to date;
 - 1.1.2 Note that Scottish Government funding beyond 2023/24 is not yet confirmed. Officers are in discussion with Scottish Government to seek clarity on the position beyond this and will provide an update to Committee once the position has been clarified; and
 - 1.1.3 Agree the content for submission to the Scottish Government.

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Report

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 by 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 third annual update and covers the period from April 2022 to the end of March 2023, 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 is allocated 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;
- 3.4 And for people with multiple needs beyond housing:
 - 3.4.1 Housing First is the first response for people with complex needs and facing multiple disadvantages; and

- 3.4.2 Highly specialist provision with small, shared, supported and trauma informed accommodation.
- 3.5 HARSAG reconvened in summer 2020 to provide updated recommendations to the Scottish Government, in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 3.6 The second iteration of Edinburgh's RRTP was agreed by Committee on 18 September 2020 and subsequently submitted to Scottish Government, with a requirement to provide annual updates on progress.
- 3.7 A total of 105 recommendations were made and the Council's response to these was agreed by Committee on [14 January 2021](#).
- 3.8 An update on the progress of the RRTP for the period ending March 2022 was submitted to the Scottish Government last summer.

4. Main report

- 4.1 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

- 4.2 As set out in the second iteration of Edinburgh's 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

- 4.2.1 Removal of Local Connection – the changes to this legislation mean that households will be able to present and receive homelessness assistance, including accommodation, in any Scottish local authority area of their choice. Following a delay to the commencement date, this came into effect in November 2022.
- 4.2.2 As at 31 May 2023, there have been 38 presentations with 30 households accessing temporary accommodation. Presentations have come from 15 other Scottish local authority areas. Officers will continue to monitor this.

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

- 4.2.3 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.

Homelessness Prevention Duty

- 4.2.4 An 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.
- 4.2.5 These recommendations are far reaching and include a duty on wider public services to ‘ask and act’ about people’s housing situation and an extension to the time that households can be assessed as at risk of homelessness to six months.
- 4.2.6 The Council’s response to the COSLA and Scottish Government joint consultation was agreed by Committee on [24 March 2022](#) and submitted to Scottish Government. It is expected that any legislative changes will be included in a Housing Bill which will likely be considered after the summer recess by the Scottish Parliament.

Temporary Accommodation Standards

- 4.2.7 A [Temporary Accommodation Standards Framework](#) was published by Scottish Government in April 2023. This follows the publication of advisory standards for temporary accommodation in the interim Code of Guidance on Homelessness in November 2019.
- 4.2.8 A short-term national working group was established by the Scottish Government in October 2021 to develop the new framework which aims to ensure that all temporary accommodation throughout Scotland is of a consistently high quality.
- 4.2.9 The standards are currently not legally binding and do not form part of the Scottish Social Housing Charter. The working group discussed whether this would be appropriate. There will likely be a future consultation from Scottish Government to confirm this.

Key Homelessness Trends

- 4.3 In Edinburgh, a total of 3,815 homeless assessments were completed in 2022/23. This is more than in the previous three years, details of which are provided in the table below.

Table 1- Homeless Assessments Completed. Source: CEC Internal Data

| | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Homeless Assessments Completed | 3,535 | 2,047 | 2,704 | 3,815 |

- 4.4 3,303 households were assessed as homeless, or threatened with homelessness in 2022/23, an increase of 30% on the previous year (2,540). This represents a return to pre-covid levels (3,365 in 2019/20) following a significant reduction during 2020/21 (1,958).
- 4.5 Of these, 3,299 households (99.8%) were assessed as unintentionally homeless. These are households whom the Council has a duty to make an offer of settled housing to. The percentage remains in line with last year (99.8%) where

2,399 households were assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness.

4.6 As of 31 March 2023, there were 5,952 cases where the Council has a duty to secure settled housing. This is a 12% increase from 2022 when there were 5,315 cases where the Council had a duty to secure settled housing.

4.7 This includes refugees and other displaced people who have been assessed as homeless. There is potential that this may rise in future.

4.8 In 2022/23, the three main reasons given as the reason for presenting as homeless were domestic ejection (34.5%), dispute violent or non – violent (27.4%) and tenancy loss (19.5%). This is in line with previous years.

4.9 The table below provides more detail on this. During Covid, the number of households presenting as homeless due to loss of tenancy reduced significantly. As the legislation preventing evictions was removed, an increase in households presenting due to loss of tenancy in private or other socially rented accommodation was observed.

Table 2 – Causes of homelessness. Source: CEC internal data

| | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Domestic Ejection | 1,172 | 898 | 1,051 | 1,222 |
| Dispute Violent or Non-Violent | 849 | 603 | 770 | 969 |
| Tenancy Loss - LA | 91 | 66 | 90 | 95 |
| Tenancy Loss - RSL | 138 | 55 | 58 | 107 |
| Tenancy Loss - PRS | 648 | 236 | 327 | 488 |
| Discharged from Institution | 161 | 112 | 114 | 142 |
| Hostel/ B&B | 25 | 33 | 31 | 46 |
| Service Tenancy | 30 | 12 | 16 | 21 |
| Supported Accom | 136 | 47 | 38 | 83 |
| Mortgage | 24 | 7 | 7 | 15 |
| House Sale | 12 | 5 | 10 | 12 |
| Gave up Secure Accom | 49 | 32 | 89 | 143 |
| Overcrowding | 20 | 10 | 42 | 30 |
| Emergency | 9 | 8 | 11 | 32 |
| Uninhabitable | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Unsafe | 33 | 19 | 13 | 19 |
| Harassment - Racial | 11 | 10 | 19 | 8 |
| Harassment - Other | 61 | 50 | 73 | 73 |
| Fleeing Non-DV - CEC | 4 | 1 | 10 | 12 |
| Fleeing Non-DV - SL | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Fleeing Non-DV - PL | 6 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Total | 3,490 | 2,215 | 2,785 | 3,542 |

4.10 In 2022/23, the average time taken to close a case stands at 555.5 days (12% lower than in 2021/22 when the average was 628.8 days). This remains higher than pre-Covid in 2019/20 (379 days). The reduction in the last year can largely be

attributed to the number of cases closed as ineligible for service where the Council does not have a duty to provide homelessness assistance.

- 4.11 For those households assessed as homeless, the average case length in 2022/23 continued to rise to 672.5 days. However, the pace of the increase has slowed, increasing by 21.3 days from 2021/22. Full details are provided in the table below.

Table 3 – Average Case Length. Source: CEC Internal Data.

| | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Homeless | 403.2 | 498.4 | 651.2 | 672.5 |
| All | 379.1 | 485.6 | 628.8 | 555.5 |

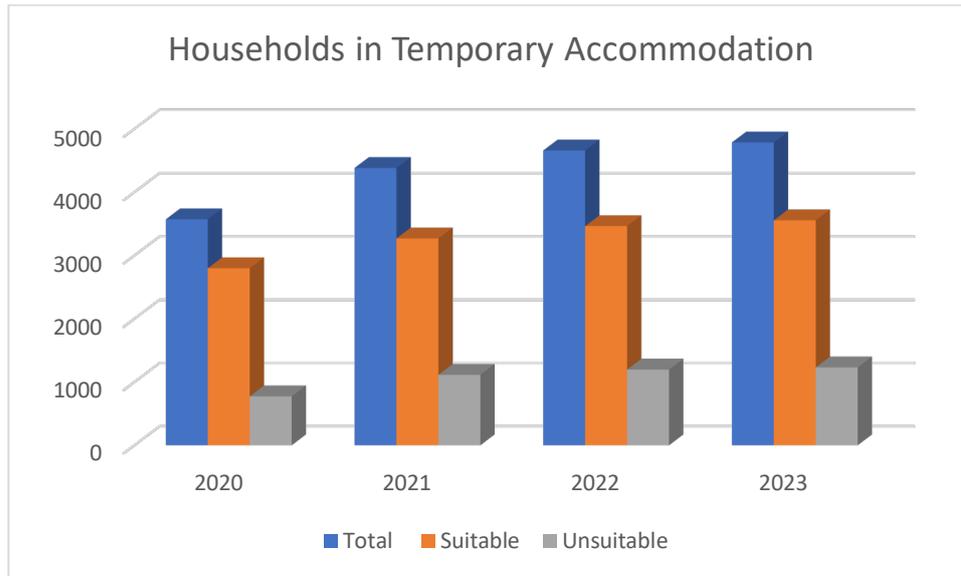
- 4.12 Data for 2022/23 shows that the percentage of households rough sleeping has reduced slightly compared to 2021/22. The percentage of households having slept rough at least once in the three months prior to having a homeless assessment was 7% of households, with 3% having slept rough the night before 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 but this remains below pre-pandemic levels. In 2022/23 there are estimated to have been an average of 21 rough sleepers on any one night in Edinburgh.

Table 4 - Rough sleeping in Edinburgh. Source: Tables 2 & 3, Homelessness in Scotland 2021: 22, Scottish Government and CEC internal data

| Year | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| No of households slept rough last night | 180 | 112 | 115 | 127 |
| % slept rough last night | 5.1% | 5.4% | 4.1% | 3.3% |
| No of households slept rough in the past 3 months | 316 | 252 | 240 | 274 |
| % slept rough in the last 3 months | 8.9% | 12.1% | 8.6% | 7.2% |

- 4.15 The number of households (including Private Sector Leasing (PSL)) in temporary accommodation on 31 March 2023 was 4,784, a 2 % rise from 4,657 in 2020/21. This is a 34% rise compared to 31 March 2020 when there were 3,570 households in temporary accommodation.

Table 5 – 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 2023 is 316 days. This is in line with the past two years when the average length of stay was 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 (564 days) and Council Owned Homeless Accommodation with Support having the shortest at 82 days.
- 4.18 69% of households presenting as homeless have been provided with temporary accommodation, this is an 8% decrease from March 2022.
- 4.19 Mental health continues to be the prevalent support need for homeless households, at 39%. Table 6 below provides the breakdown since 2019/20. Table 7 shows the number of households and percentage of households with varying numbers of support needs. Households with no support needs continues to be the most prevalent at 50.5% of households.

Table 6: Support Needs of Homeless Households. Source: CEC internal data

| Support Needs | 2019/20 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2022/23 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| None | 1990 | 60% | 999 | 50% | 1, 252 | 46% | 1, 928 | 51% |
| Mental health | 917 | 28% | 676 | 34% | 1, 127 | 42% | 1, 483 | 39% |
| Learning Disability | 164 | 5% | 87 | 4% | 136 | 5% | 212 | 6% |
| Physical Disability | 189 | 6% | 109 | 5% | 282 | 10% | 329 | 9% |
| Medical Condition | 239 | 7% | 156 | 8% | 329 | 12% | 492 | 13% |
| Drug or Alcohol Dependency | 288 | 8% | 236 | 12% | 241 | 9% | 310 | 8% |
| Basic housing Mgmt/ Indep. Living Skills | 289 | 8% | 297 | 15% | 174 | 6% | 175 | 5% |

Table 7: Number of Support Needs. Source: CEC Internal Data

| | 2019-20 | | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | | 2021-22 | |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| No Support Needs | 1990 | 57.0% | 1125 | 50.8% | 1282 | 45.9% | 1928 | 50.5% |
| One Support Need | 1060 | 30.4% | 665 | 30.0% | 938 | 33.6% | 1134 | 29.7% |
| Two Support Needs | 323 | 9.3% | 288 | 13.0% | 368 | 13.2% | 473 | 12.4% |
| Three Support Needs | 90 | 2.6% | 99 | 4.5% | 146 | 5.2% | 212 | 5.6% |
| Four Support Needs | 25 | 0.7% | 30 | 1.4% | 48 | 1.7% | 55 | 1.4% |
| Five Support Needs | 2 | 0.1% | 8 | 0.4% | 9 | 0.3% | 13 | 0.3% |
| Six Support Needs | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total Homeless Presentations | 3,490 | 100.0% | 2,215 | 100.0% | 2,794 | 100.0% | 3,815 | 100.0% |
| Households with more than 1 Support need | 1,500 | 43.0% | 1,090 | 49.2% | 1,512 | 54.1% | 1,887 | 49.5% |

RRTP Objectives

- 4.20 The second iteration of the RRTP is aligned around four key objectives:
- 4.20.1 Preventing homelessness in the first place;
 - 4.20.2 Where temporary accommodation is required, this will meet the needs of the household;
 - 4.20.3 Supporting people to access settled accommodation as quickly as possible; and
 - 4.20.4 Reducing the number of people sleeping rough.
- 4.21 Appendix 1 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 the annual report on the RRTP 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 2024.

6. Financial impact

- 6.1 RRTP funding received from the Scottish Government for 2022/23 was £772,000.
- 6.2 The initial commitment from Scottish Government was to provide RRTP funding to local authorities until 31 March 2024. Officers are in discussion with Scottish Government to seek clarity on the position beyond this point and will provide an update to Committee once the position has been confirmed.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 7.1 Stakeholders 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.

Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan – Update on Actions

1 Background

- 1.1 The Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP) 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 , agreed by Committee on 18 September 2020 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 Strategic Homeless Action Partnership Edinburgh (SHAPE). A refreshed workplan setting out the priorities for the year ahead is being developed and an update will be provided in the next report.
- 2.3 Funding to continue and expand the Homelessness Transformational Prevention Programme was agreed as part of the Council's budget setting process.
- 2.4 This will see 44 posts focusing on preventing homelessness in the first place and supporting people to access settled accommodation as quickly as possible. Recruitment is underway to fill these posts.
- 2.5 This includes the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) who were established to provide a multi-disciplinary response for Council tenants who are at serious risk of eviction action and are not engaging with their locality Housing Officer.

- 2.6 A recent report, written by Crisis, [75 Ways to Prevent Homelessness](#) highlighted the homelessness prevention work carried out by the MDT and the Private Rented Sector (PRS) Team. These were both highlighted as examples of good practice.

Update on actions

- 2.7 **Prevention and partnership housing officer** – The officer has been in post since October 2021 and has continued to develop training for internal and external partners to use their existing conversations with people to identify a risk of homelessness.
- 2.7.1 This post was established in preparation for the Prevention Duty, particularly the likely duty for wider public sector bodies to ‘ask and act’ with regards to someone’s housing and homelessness situation.
- 2.7.2 Initially the focus of the training was providing partners with information relating to the work of homelessness services and the support that can be offered.
- 2.7.3 The officer has been working closely with SHAPE to support the work looking at place based approaches to prevention.
- 2.7.4 The officer has co-facilitated workshops with the SHAPE lead for this work exploring the triggers for homelessness and how people can use their existing conversations with people in the community to identify risks of homelessness.
- 2.7.5 The partnership and prevention officer has delivered 32 sessions to 354 attendees in the past year. Recruitment is underway for an additional officer to support this work. This will include work with other teams from the Council to incorporate this training into a suite of Poverty Prevention related training.
- 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** – The Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) provide a multi-disciplinary response for Council tenants who are at serious risk of eviction action and are not engaging with their locality Housing Officer.
- 2.8.1 The aim of the MDT team is to actively reach out to the tenant, offering joined up support to sustain the tenancy and prevent homelessness. Referrals to the service are received from locality housing teams.
- 2.8.2 The MDT team initially consisted of a dedicated housing / homelessness specialist, a debt advisor and an income maximisation officer supervised by a team leader, with support from adult and children’s social work and family and household support. A summary of outcomes for cases closed is provided below.

Table1 – Summary of MDT Outcomes. Source: CEC Internal Data

| Summary of Outcomes for Closed Cases | Number | Percentage |
|---|--------|------------|
| Total number of closed cases | 178 | N/A |
| Total number of households who engaged fully, partially engaged or engaged with other agency. | 99 | 56% |
| Engaged (as above) and remain in home | 84 | 85% |
| Engaged (as above) but risk of homelessness escalated | 8 | 8% |
| Did not engage | 78 | 44% |

2.8.3 29 households who were supported by the MDT accessed the Tenant Grant Fund.

2.8.4 The team are currently working with 26 households.

2.8.5 Throughout the pilot the team identified that approximately 80% of households have a support need. Recently the team have had family and household support officers embedded within the service and recruitment has commenced to ensure that this resource remains.

2.8.6 The past year has seen challenges with vacancies in the team, however recruitment is underway to resolve this. An expanded team will enable them to explore what support can be offered to our Registered Social Landlord (RSL) colleagues. Once the team is fully staffed we will also explore further opportunities to intervene earlier to prevent homelessness.

2.9 **Developing pathways for vulnerable groups** The Domestic Abuse Housing Policy was agreed at Policy and Sustainability Committee on 14 May 2020, setting out Edinburgh’s housing options for survivors/victims of domestic abuse.

2.9.1 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.

2.9.2 An action has been agreed as part of the new Equally Safe Executive Committee Improvement Plan to extend Edinburgh’s Domestic Abuse Housing Policy to become an Equally Safe Housing Policy.

2.9.3 This will then include all aspects of violence against women and girls, in addition to the existing policy which focuses on domestic abuse. This will involve consultation and proposals over the coming year, with the focus remaining on preventing homelessness for victims/survivors of domestic abuse.

2.9.4 A pathway continues to be in place for women and children experiencing domestic abuse to access Private Sector Leasing 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. During the past year 6 women have been relocated from refuge accommodation into PSL properties.

2.9.5 Home Share properties have also been made available, with support provided by a Domestic Abuse provider. Home Share are properties where 3 to 5 people share a temporary accommodation property. In the past year 28 women have accessed this type of accommodation.

2.9.6 In January 2023, [Finance and Resources Committee](#) agreed to the award of contracts to three providers across 8 lots. These services provide accommodation and support for women, children and young people recovering from trauma including domestic abuse, forced marriage, human trafficking, female genital mutilation and other forms of gender-based abuse in Edinburgh.

2.10 **Youth Homelessness Prevention** - As part of the work to develop a youth homelessness prevention pathway the Council commissioned a feasibility study into a youth housing hub. This has been completed and is currently being considered by officers.

2.10.1 This would see both statutory and non-statutory services providing support and accommodation for young people experiencing or at risk of homelessness based in one physical hub setting.

2.10.2 The youth housing hub model is based on the St Basil's youth hub in Birmingham and the surrounding area. An update on this work will be provided in the next annual update report.

2.11 **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.

2.11.1 The hospital discharge pathway for patients leaving the Royal Edinburgh Hospital (REH) has become more embedded over the past year, with several patients being successfully housed. The Home Accessibility Referral Team has an Assessment Officer who is responsible for REH outreach, supporting colleagues and patients by attending the patient flow meetings, and emergency ad hoc arrangements to alleviate the pressure on REH beds.

2.11.2 The Prison Outreach Officer continues to provide both early intervention support to prisoners, as well as supporting people due for release within a twelve week period. The main focus of this work

is early intervention and tenancy sustainment (where possible), although homeless assessments are raised ahead of release with transfer to the appropriate team once the prisoner is back in the community.

2.11.3 A total of 355 referrals were received by the Prison Outreach Officer in 2022. The table below provides details of housing prior to entering prison.

Table 2 – Housing Prior to Prison. Source: CEC Internal Data

| Housing Prior to Prison | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| CEC tenants | 75 |
| RSL tenants | 41 |
| Open homeless cases | 134 |
| Owner / PRS | 18 |
| Family | 26 |
| Private Sector Leasing | 3 |
| Unknown | 58 |
| Total | 355 |

2.11.4 Forty eight of 116 live tenancies were maintained (an increase of 43% on the previous year), 9 tenancies were terminated timeously, and 30 homeless assessments were raised for individuals due to leave prison within the next 12 weeks (with all 30 being assessed as statutorily homeless).

2.11.5 Temporary Accommodation continued to be requested 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.

2.11.6 The removal of local connection through legislation was highlighted as a potential issue with regard to Scotland’s prison population, although to date, there has not been any significant increase in demand. Six referrals have been made from prisoners elsewhere in Scotland about the possibility of coming to Edinburgh upon release, and information about housing and temporary accommodation has been given at this time.

2.11.7 To date, those making the enquiries have opted not to pursue a homeless assessment for Edinburgh, once they are made aware of the pressures and potential length of time to secure permanent housing.

2.12 **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.

- 2.12.1 We have worked with our EdIndex colleagues to ensure the EdIndex webpage provides information on how to access homeless services, an updated silver priority guide and information on waiting time for social rented homes. All correspondence from homelessness services staff includes a footer which directs everyone we are corresponding with to the EdIndex webpage.
- 2.13 **Income Maximisation Development Officer** – This post was established in response to issues raised at consultation events regarding affordability of housing in the city.
- 2.13.1 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.
- 2.13.2 A new postholder started in May 2022 following a period where the post was vacant. In the past year the officer has delivered 99 training sessions to 751 staff.
- 2.13.3 The focus in the coming year will be training for locality housing officers and supporting the ‘money counts’ training which is available to Council and NHS staff as well as partner agencies.
- 2.14 **Homelessness to Home** – The Homelessness Prevention Working Group have been reviewing how to best support homeless households who are close to an offer of settled housing.
- 2.14.1 To support this, colleagues in Family and Household Support are piloting a ‘keys and a kit’ programme in a homeless accommodation with support service. This will see residents who are close to an offer of settled accommodation offered the opportunity to access a group work programme which will include sessions on how to be a good neighbour, income maximisation and wellbeing.
- 2.14.2 Residents who complete the programme will be provided with a certificate on completion. Residents who are identified as requiring ongoing support will be referred to family and household support services.
- 2.15 **Development of the Private Rented Service Team** – The PRS Team works with tenants and Landlords to reduce the number of people becoming homeless from the PRS. This was in response to a growing number of homeless presentations from the PRS. The team was established in November 2019 and consists of a team leader, 4 housing officers and an income maximisation officer.

- 2.15.1 The team work with private landlords and lettings agents to establish the PRS as an ongoing housing option for potentially homeless or homeless households.
- 2.15.2 When working with tenants the team provide comprehensive support, advice and information. They also assist with property searches and provide comprehensive income maximisation advice and assistance, affordability checks and applications for deposit assistance and rent arrears issues. The team will also identify further entitlements to benefits, top up payments and grants which further maximises the tenant's income.
- 2.15.3 Since March last year the PRS team have prevented homelessness for 302 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.
- 2.15.4 A further 43 households, assessed as homeless prior to the PRS team having contact, were supported by the PRS team to access either PRS or MMR tenancies.
- 2.15.5 The financial inclusion officer within the team has supported households to access £549, 593 of financial gains in the last year.
- 2.15.6 The team, along with the Partnership & Prevention Officer were also responsible for delivering the Tenant Grant Fund. This was a Scottish Government Grant, provided to all local authorities to support people at risk of homelessness.
- 2.15.7 Initially the grant was only available to people who had accrued rent arrears during a defined period as a result of covid-19. The remit was expanded in winter 2022 to allow access for people who had been impacted by the cost of living crisis.
- 2.15.8 546 people accessed the grant with £1.5m of grant funding provided.
- 2.15.9 In the coming year the team will be bolstered with the addition of a Housing Assistant. They will support the work to enhance engagement with private landlords and letting agencies and to develop the Council response to Section 11 Notices.
- 2.15.10 Section 11 Notices are provided to the Council by social and private landlords and mortgage lenders when they raise proceedings for possession of a property.
- 2.15.11 The team are also looking to develop new ways to engage with landlords at an earlier stage. They have met with representatives from Leeds City Council to find out more about their 'Evict Alert' model and hope to incorporate this learning into practise.

2.16 **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.

2.16.1 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 and had been operating since 2019. The PRS market has changed considerably since 2019 resulting in the number of bonds issued declining. 11 bonds were issued in 2022/23, with 143 bonds having been issued since 2019, annual trends are noted in the table below.

Table 3: Bonds issued annually. Source: CEC internal data

| Year | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | Total |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Bonds issued | 35 | 49 | 47 | 12 | 0 | 143 |

2.16.2 Given the changes in the PRS market and the decline in the number of bonds issued the service will end in its current format this summer. Officers are considering how best this funding of £140k annually can be used to support homeless households to access or maintain the PRS. An update will be provided in the next annual update.

Support for Homeless Households

2.17 **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.

2.17.1 The service is currently delivered by the Simon Community Scotland / Streetwork. There is a tenancy sustainment rate, excluding deaths, of 67%. Support has been provided for a total of 174 tenancies with 110 open tenancies as of 31 March 2023.

2.18 **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.

2.18.1 To support this the current providers have worked together to ensure that there is one way in for customers to access any commissioned

VHS service. This includes one email address and one phone number.

2.18.2 A Prior Information Notice (PIN) has been issued for VHS services in the city and procurement is underway with new services due to commence in April 2024.

2.19 **Youth Housing Hub** – There were 656 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.

2.19.1 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.

2.19.2 As noted at 2.10, a feasibility study has been completed and officers are developing costed proposals for consideration.

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. Below is an update on each action.

Update on Actions

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

3.2.1 During the covid-19 pandemic the number of households in temporary accommodation increased by over 30% as more people accessed temporary accommodation and less settled accommodation was available for people to move on from temporary accommodation. As noted in the covering report, demand remains high.

3.2.2 More recently the availability of accommodation for use as temporary accommodation has become challenging. This means that 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 2023, compared to March 2022.

Table 4: Temporary Accommodation Capacity. Source: CEC internal data

| Type | Capacity at 31 March 2022 | Capacity at 31 March 2023 | Change from 31 March 2022 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| TFF ¹ | 3, 097 | 3, 332 | +235 |
| Other (Homeless Accommodation with Support) | 717 | 732 | +15 |
| Emergency | 1,232 | 1, 267 | +35 |
| Total Capacity | 5, 046 | 5, 331 | +285 |

Table 5 – Temporary Accommodation Stock %. Source: CEC Internal Data

| Type | % Stock at 31 March 2022 | % Stock at 31 March 2023 |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| TFF ² | 61% | 63% |
| Other (Homeless Accommodation with Support) | 14% | 14% |
| Emergency | 24% | 24% |
| Total Capacity | +6% | +4% |

3.3 Private Sector Leasing (PSL) – The PSL contract is currently delivered by Curb. This contract started on 1 April 2020 and provides self-contained properties leased from private landlords.

3.3.1 At the end of March 2022 there were 1,743 PSL properties, this has risen to 1,830 at the end of March 2023, a net gain of 83 properties. This is significantly higher than prior to the new contract commencing when there were on average 1,375 properties.

¹ TFF includes: PSL, Private Rented Temporary Accommodation, Home Share, Dispersed Flats

² TFF includes: PSL, Private Rented Temporary Accommodation, Home Share, Dispersed Flats

- 3.4 **Home Share** – This is a form of temporary accommodation where 3 to 5 people live together in a furnished home in the community.
- 3.4.1 This accommodation received positive feedback from residents and is classed as ‘suitable’ accommodation in terms of the Unsuitable Accommodation Order.
- 3.4.2 The number of Home Share properties continues to increase following a procurement exercise. There are now 26 properties with capacity for 98 residents, an increase in capacity of 71 since March 2020.
- 3.5 **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.
- 3.5.1 This form of temporary accommodation is likely to be suitable for people with low support needs.
- 3.5.2 A Public Information Notice (PIN) will be published this summer to seek interest from the market in delivering this.
- 3.6 **Additional Long Term Supported Accommodation** – A need for this type of accommodation was identified in conjunction with health & social care partners.
- 3.6.1 Rowan Alba purchased a property to allow them to deliver support to 9 men over the age of 35 who have a history of homelessness and long-term alcohol misuse issues. Thorntree Mill has been open since September 2022 providing this service and is at capacity.
- 3.6.2 In addition to changing the mix of temporary accommodation stock, a number of other actions were included in relation to temporary accommodation. An update on these actions is set out below.
- 3.7 **Scoping options for a Psychology in Hostels pilot** – Rowan Alba, the NHS and the Council have worked together to successfully apply for a grant to fund a pilot ‘psychology in hostels’ project.
- 3.7.1 This will see a psychologist and a psychology assistant embedded in the Rowan Alba long term supported accommodation. Funding of £75k per year is in place for three years and work is underway to recruit for these posts.
- 3.8 **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.

- 3.8.1 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. To support this, any available Homeless Accommodation with Support is offered to Rapid Access Accommodation residents in the first instance.
- 3.9 **Review of out of hours provision** – Officers have completed an initial review and are considering options to progress this. The review has identified a need for more accommodation; particularly accommodation for people with complex needs. Work will continue on this over the course of this year.
- 3.10 **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.
- 3.10.1 Following a feasibility study Finance and Resources Committee agreed the proposal to build 32 self-contained properties using modular construction methods.
- 3.10.2 A review of the cost plan by the project managers identified a rise in costs for the project, beyond that agreed by Committee. An update will be provided to Finance and Resources Committee.
- 3.11 **Explore the possibility of ‘flipping’ temporary furnished flats into permanent homes, if and when stock allows** – Given the ongoing demand for temporary accommodation it is not currently possible to flip properties on a regular basis. Temporary furnished flats are currently “flipped” on case-by-case basis, based on an individual household circumstances. ‘Flipping’ will not be possible until such time as supply exceeds demand.
- 3.12 **Reduce the amount of time people spend in temporary accommodation over the lifetime of this plan** – A significant reduction in time spent in temporary accommodation has not been possible as a result of the increase in demand for temporary accommodation coupled with a lack of move on options for households.
- 3.12.1 The average length of stay in temporary accommodation for the year to March 2023 is now 216 days compared to 217 last year.
- 3.13 **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.

- 3.13.1 Work with schools also continues to ensure all schools are made aware of any young people in temporary accommodation with their family. This ensures that they can be supported with their wellbeing and education and linked to any other supports required.
- 3.13.2 In 2022/23 433 households with a child under 5 entered temporary accommodation and 860 households with a child under 17 (inclusive of the under 5s) entered temporary accommodation.

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 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 During the past year social landlords have focused on supporting tenants to sustain tenancies during the cost- of-living crisis and repair and re-let of homes that become available for let. Repair and re-let of homes have been impacted by availability of materials/parts and workforce, and inflationary increases in cost. Social landlords have also experienced difficulties in securing new connections for utility supplies.
- 4.4 Social landlords (with new build development programmes) have continued to build and let new social rented homes. A total of 451 social rented homes completed in 2022/23 and 320 new social rented homes were approved for site start.
- 4.5 During 2022/23 the Council and partner housing associations let 2,018 homes, compared to 2,110 in 2021/22 and 2,308 in 2019/20.
- 4.6 Around 197 households (on average) bid for homes advertised through Choice and approximately 24,500 households are currently registered with EdIndex.
- 4.7 Around 91% of social rented homes advertised for let are available for homeless households to place bids. The Council and social landlords in Edinburgh let a higher proportion of homes to homeless households than in other local authority areas. Local authorities in Scotland allocate between 33% to 64% of social rented homes to homeless households.

- 4.8 In Edinburgh there is a commitment to a re-housing target for social lets of a minimum of 70% Council homes (across existing and new build homes) and 50% for lets from RSL's in Edinburgh.
- 4.9 These targets take account of the significant demand for social housing and the requirements to provide housing to meet other priority/urgent housing need. In 2022/23 the Council let 71% of homes to homeless households and RSLs let 49%.
- 4.10 The small drop in the number of RSL homes let to homeless households is most likely due to recording of data. The type of properties that become available for let will also impact on number of lets to homeless households.

Update on Actions

- 4.11 **Moving people through the system quicker** – The Transformation Team, based within the Homelessness Prevention and Housing Options Team has supported 673 households to move from temporary accommodation to settled accommodation.
- 4.11.1 This team will be expanded further with the recent investment and will look to focus further on homelessness prevention activity. Given that the most prevalent reason for a household presenting as homeless is relationship breakdown investment will also seek to implement a mediation service to further enhance homelessness prevention activity.
- 4.11.2 **Income Maximisation Officers (IMOs)** - Income Maximisation Officers are embedded alongside the locality homelessness housing officers offering quick access for any household presenting for housing options advice to income maximisation services, potentially expanding housing options for service users. The team are currently working with 80 households and have secured £435k of financial gains for customers in the past year.
- 4.11.3 The IMOs work with people on initial presentation and discuss the process for managing finances when a household gets an offer of permanent accommodation. Over the course of the coming year, the team will work with more people during this transition period to ensure that income continues to be maximised.
- 4.12 **Social rented homes** – The table below provides more detail on lets of social rented homes. It is important to note that most other lets are made to households in other priority need groups; including applicants assessed to have gold or urgent gold priority due to mobility needs.

Table 6: 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%) | | 1638 (72%) | | 3,310 |
| | Mover | 227 (20%) | 413 (36%) | | 640 (28%) | | |
| | Total Lets | 1136 | 1143 | 30 | 2278 | 2308 | |
| | Homeless | 813 (72%) | 586 (51%) | 13 (43%) | 1399 (61%) | 1412 (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 | 1530 | 1539 | |
| | Homeless | 512 (69%) | 425 (54%) | 2 (22%) | 937 (61%) | 939 (61%) | |
| 2021/22 | Starter ^[1] | 872 (81%) | 639 (63%) | | 1511 (72%) | | 2,399 |
| | Mover ^[2] | 201 (19%) | 375 (37%) | | 576 (28%) | | |
| | Total Lets | 1073 | 1014 | 23 | 2087 | 2110 | |
| | Homeless | 798 (74%) | 513 (51%) | 21 (91%) | 1311 (63%) | 1332 (63%) | |
| 2022/23 | Starter ^[1] | 790 (84%) | 688 (65%) | 13 (87%) | 1478 (74%) | | 3,299 |
| | Mover ^[2] | 156 (16%) | 369 (35%) | 2 (13%) | 525 (26%) | | |
| | Total Lets | 946 | 1057 | 15 | 2003 | 2018 | |
| | Homeless | 669 (71%) | 518 (49%) | 12 (80%) | 1187 (59%) | 1199 (59%) | |

^[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.

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

- 4.13 **Mid-Market rent (MMR) as an option for homeless households** – Mid-market homes play an important part in meeting housing need in the city. Rents are higher than social rents but significantly lower than average market rents.
- 4.13.1 Market rents average between £830 per calendar month for a one bedroom home and £1,611 per calendar month for a three bedroom home. This means that renting a mid-market home could save a household between £1,700 and £6,200 per year. Mid-market homes are also modern, energy efficient and cheaper to heat.
- 4.13.2 Edinburgh Living LLP continues to target working homeless households as a key market for mid-market rent homes. Edinburgh Living has a stock of 529 mid-rent homes (as of June 2023) and work continues to grow the portfolio.
- 4.13.3 The PRS team continue to build positive relationships with MMR providers in the city. In the year to 31 March 2023, 68 households who were homeless or at risk of homelessness secured a mid-market let with 48 of these in an Edinburgh Living property. In total 164 working homeless households have secured a home via Edinburgh Living.
- 4.14 **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 PRS and homeless demand scenarios on rapid rehousing.
- 4.14.1 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.
- 4.14.2 The modelling continues to suggest that rapid rehousing will take at least 20 years where homelessness demand remains static or increases.
- 4.14.3 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 16.
- 4.14.4 Given the recent trend regarding homelessness demand, the cost-of-living crisis and the removal of local connection this scenario is unlikely.
- 4.14.5 The RRTP model has been updated to reflect proposed new benchmarks relating to grant funding, which has been assumed as £80k per unit as opposed to £74k used in previous models. This

reflects RSL social rented grant levels with greener standards at May 2023.

4.14.6 A review of benchmark levels is currently underway. The shortfall in grant funding in the model relates to the grant funding required for the additional homes to meet demand. It is important to note however that current resource planning assumptions from Scottish Government are not sufficient to deliver the Affordable Housing Supply Programme pipeline. The SHIP 23-28 (which the next 5 year supply inputs are based on) noted a funding gap of £712million in RPAs and delivery pipeline.

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.

5.3.1 Since December 2018, Link Workers have carried out 418 provisional assessment interviews with 402 unique individuals across Rapid Access Accommodation Centre, the Care Shelter, Welcome Centre, Streetwork Hub and Outreach.

5.4 **Welcome Centre** – The Council continues to work with partners to deliver the Welcome Centre which operates between October and May. This provides additional accommodation for people at risk of rough sleeping. This will be provided in the same location next season.

5.5 **The Edinburgh Integrated Joint Board (EIJB)** – The Access Place is a “one stop shop” offering integrated treatment, care, accommodation, and support to people experiencing homelessness who have additional needs.

5.5.1 The vision for the service is that “People experiencing homelessness who have multiple and complex needs receive high quality, timely and co-ordinated care and support to access permanent

accommodation, improve their health, maximise life opportunities, increase hope and move on into communities where they are active citizens”.

- 5.5.2 The core service offers primary care, social care and housing and provides regular GP support to Milestone Intermediary Care Unit. A range of other key partners work within the service such as Welfare Benefits, Turning Point, CGL and the Cyrenians.
- 5.5.3 Recent additions have included: NHS podiatry, an increase in psychiatry and counselling through Social Bite. A researcher in residence from Edinburgh University will be located in the service for a year to undertake research in homelessness.
- 5.5.4 Reducing harm caused by substance use is a key feature of the service’s daily Recovery Clinic, alongside a robust response to non-fatal overdoses and implementation of Medically Assisted Treatment Standards.
- 5.5.5 Lived experience continues to remain at the core of the service influencing re- design. The views of people who use support are sought regularly and improvements progressed in response to this.
- 5.5.6 To remove barriers and improve access to health, housing and social care, services are delivered both on site and through outreach work for example: setting up drop-in clinics within partner agency premises, outreach pharmacy project, outreach vaccination programmes, hospital housing assessments.
- 5.5.7 All staff working within The Access Place are trained in trauma informed practice which is grounded in recognition that exposure to trauma can impact on an individual’s neurological, biological, psychological, and social development. Training has increased staff awareness of how trauma can negatively impact on individuals and their ability to feel safe or develop trusting relationships with services.
- 5.5.8 The service recently conducted a “trauma walk through” of The Access Place which identified that staff felt confident and clearly understood trauma. The front door and entrance were seen as where most re-traumatisation was likely to occur for those receiving support and therefore identified as an area for improvement. Ensuring people feel safe empowers them to make choices about their health and wellbeing.
- 5.5.9 Nature prescribing is a non- medical approach based on accessible connections to nature. Connecting to nature has been shown to improve mood, physical health, confidence, and self-esteem, to

reduce feelings of stress and to help people feel more relaxed and concentrate better.

- 5.5.10 The Access Place in partnership with the Cyrenians and RSPB Scotland has introduced nature health plans which include activities such as: Nature health walks led by Edinburgh and Lothians Greenspace Trust, 'Branching out' – a 12-week programme of nature and conservation activities in a nearby woodland, RSPB nature prescription – suggested activities to do by yourself or with a friend, garden based activities at The Access Place.

DRAFT

Appendix 2

City of Edinburgh Council - Rapid Re-Housing Modelling - Update to end 2020/21

Version: 28 April 2021

Contents

- [Model 1](#) Static homeless demand
- [Model 2](#) 2% reduction in homeless demand
- [Model 3](#) 2% reduction in homeless demand, increase in supply from MMR and settled housing in PRS
- [Model 4](#) 5% increase in homeless demand
- [Model 5](#) 5% increase in homeless demand, increase in supply from MMR and settled housing in PRS
- [Model 6](#) 10% increase in homeless demand
- [Model 7](#) 10% increase in homeless demand, increase in supply from MMR and settled housing in PRS
- [Model 8](#) 15% increase in homeless demand
- [Model 9](#) 15% increase in homeless demand, increase in supply from MMR and settled housing in PRS

Model Principles

1. Total Demand is the number of open cases at the start of each year plus the number of new homeless cases that during the year
2. Outcomes are divided into *Housed* and *non-Housed*. Actual figures are the same as reported to Scottish Government. For estimates, the total housed outcomes is set as the housing supply available in that year.
3. Supply figures show the estimated proportion of existing and new build properties that will be let to homeless households. New build figures are included in the next year's existing stock figure.

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|-----|----|-----|
| 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) | 103 | 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 | 6675 | 6943 | 6938 | 6500 | 6089 | 5618 | 5402 | 5137 | 4823 | 4460 | 4048 | 3587 | 3077 | 2518 | 1910 | 1253 |
| | Actual or estimated 1 year new demand | 3310 | 1901 | 2399 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 | 3299 |
| | Total Demand | 6764 | 6036 | 7714 | 9258 | 9974 | 10242 | 10237 | 9799 | 9388 | 8917 | 8701 | 8436 | 8122 | 7759 | 7347 | 6886 | 6376 | 5817 | 5209 | 4552 |
| Outcomes | Housed Outcomes | 1782 | 930 | 1051 | 1314 | 2022 | 2295 | 2728 | 2701 | 2761 | 2506 | 2555 | 2604 | 2653 | 2702 | 2751 | 2800 | 2849 | 2898 | 2947 | 2996 |
| | Discharged (not housed) | 1012 | 368 | 704 | 1269 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 | 1009 |
| | Total Discharged | 2794 | 1298 | 1755 | 2583 | 3031 | 3304 | 3737 | 3710 | 3770 | 3515 | 3564 | 3613 | 3662 | 3711 | 3760 | 3809 | 3858 | 3907 | 3956 | 4005 |
| Gap between housing supply and need | | 3970 | 4738 | 5959 | 6675 | 6943 | 6938 | 6500 | 6089 | 5618 | 5402 | 5137 | 4823 | 4460 | 4048 | 3587 | 3077 | 2518 | 1910 | 1253 | 547 |
| Shortfall in grant funding at year 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | £555,440,000 | | | | | | | | | |

| | | 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 |
|--|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Supply | Estimated social housing supply | 40000 | 40000 | 40678 | 41298 | 42263 | 43244 | 44674 | 47092 | 49114 | 51331 | 52731 | 54131 | 55531 | 56931 | 58331 | 59731 | 61131 | 62531 | 63931 | 65331 |
| | 3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households | 1412 | 939 | 1332 | 1199 | 1479 | 1513 | 1563 | 1648 | 1718 | 1796 | 1845 | 1894 | 1943 | 1992 | 2041 | 2090 | 2139 | 2188 | 2237 | 2286 |
| | New build RSL's social rent | 0 | 60 | 177 | 315 | 308 | 472 | 749 | 618 | 433 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| | 50% new build RSL SR to homeless households | 0 | 30 | 88 | 157 | 154 | 236 | 374 | 309 | 216 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | New CEC social rent * | N/A | 92 | 70 | 136 | 271 | 478 | 731 | 717 | 763 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| | 70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households | N/A | 64 | 49 | 95 | 189 | 334 | 511 | 501 | 534 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| | MMR new build (total projections) ^ | N/A | 526 | 373 | 514 | 402 | 480 | 938 | 687 | 1021 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| | MMR lets to homeless households | N/A | 81 | 61 | 68 | 60 | 72 | 140 | 103 | 153 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| | Settled homes in the PRS | 119 | 138 | 103 | 115 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| | Total supply to homeless households | 1531 | 1252 | 1633 | 1634 | 2022 | 2295 | 2728 | 2701 | 2761 | 2506 | 2555 | 2604 | 2653 | 2702 | 2751 | 2800 | 2849 | 2898 | 2947 | 2996 |
| 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
 Grant / unit is £80k. This is based on using RSL SR grant levels with greener standards at May 2023
 Year 10 supply figures onwards are an average of the years 2 -9, rounded up or down to the nearest 100

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|-----|----|-----|
| 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) | 103 | 0% | 140 |

Model 2 - 2% reduction in homeless demand

Years to Rapid Re-Housing 16

| | Core RRTP Model | | | | | Extended RRTP Model | | | | | 20 Year RRTP Model | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Year 1 19/20 | Year 2 20/21 | Year 3 21/22 | Year 4 22/23 | Year 5 23/24 | Year 6 24/25 | Year 7 25/26 | Year 8 26/27 | Year 9 27/28 | Year 10 28/29 | Year 11 29/30 | Year 12 30/31 | Year 13 31/32 | Year 14 32/33 | Year 15 33/34 | Year 16 34/35 | Year 17 35/36 | Year 18 36/37 | Year 19 37/38 | Year 20 38/39 |
| Demand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gap between housing supply and need from previous year | 3454 | 4135 | 5315 | 5959 | 6675 | 6898 | 6803 | 6232 | 5645 | 4956 | 4481 | 3917 | 3264 | 2523 | 1695 | 781 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Actual or estimated 1 year new demand | 3310 | 1901 | 2399 | 3299 | 3234 | 3170 | 3107 | 3045 | 2985 | 2926 | 2868 | 2811 | 2755 | 2700 | 2646 | 2594 | 2543 | 2493 | 2444 | 2396 |
| Total Demand | 6764 | 6036 | 7714 | 9258 | 9909 | 10068 | 9910 | 9277 | 8630 | 7882 | 7349 | 6728 | 6019 | 5223 | 4341 | 3375 | 2543 | 2493 | 2444 | 2396 |
| Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housed Outcomes | 1782 | 930 | 1051 | 1314 | 2022 | 2295 | 2728 | 2701 | 2761 | 2506 | 2555 | 2604 | 2653 | 2702 | 2751 | 2800 | 2849 | 2898 | 2947 | 2996 |
| Discharged (not housed) | 1012 | 368 | 704 | 1269 | 989 | 970 | 950 | 931 | 913 | 895 | 877 | 860 | 843 | 826 | 809 | 793 | 778 | 762 | 747 | 733 |
| Total Discharged | 2794 | 1298 | 1755 | 2583 | 3011 | 3265 | 3678 | 3632 | 3674 | 3401 | 3432 | 3464 | 3496 | 3528 | 3560 | 3593 | 3627 | 3660 | 3694 | 3729 |
| Gap between housing supply and need | 3970 | 4738 | 5959 | 6675 | 6898 | 6803 | 6232 | 5645 | 4956 | 4481 | 3917 | 3264 | 2523 | 1695 | 781 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Shortfall in grant funding at year 5 £551,840,000

| | 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 |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated social housing supply | 40000 | 40000 | 40678 | 41298 | 42263 | 43244 | 44674 | 47092 | 49114 | 51330 | 52730 | 54130 | 55530 | 56930 | 58330 | 59730 | 61130 | 62530 | 63930 | 65330 |
| 3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households | 1412 | 939 | 1332 | 1199 | 1479 | 1513 | 1563 | 1648 | 1718 | 1796 | 1845 | 1894 | 1943 | 1992 | 2041 | 2090 | 2139 | 2188 | 2237 | 2286 |
| New build RSL's social rent | 0 | 60 | 177 | 315 | 308 | 472 | 749 | 618 | 433 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 50% new build RSL SR to homeless households | 0 | 30 | 88 | 157 | 154 | 236 | 374 | 309 | 216 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| New CEC social rent * | N/A | 92 | 70 | 136 | 271 | 478 | 731 | 717 | 763 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households | N/A | 64 | 49 | 95 | 189 | 334 | 511 | 501 | 534 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| MMR new build (total projections) ^ | N/A | 526 | 373 | 514 | 402 | 480 | 938 | 687 | 1020 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| MMR lets to homeless households | N/A | 81 | 61 | 68 | 60 | 72 | 140 | 103 | 153 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Settled homes in the PRS | 119 | 138 | 103 | 115 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Total supply to homeless households | 1531 | 1252 | 1633 | 1634 | 2022 | 2295 | 2728 | 2701 | 2761 | 2506 | 2555 | 2604 | 2653 | 2702 | 2751 | 2800 | 2849 | 2898 | 2947 | 2996 |
| Balanced Check (for year calculation) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 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) | 103 | 3% | 200 |

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

Years to Rapid Re-Housing 16

| | Core RRTP Model | | | | | Extended RRTP Model | | | | | 20 Year RRTP Model | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Year 1 19/20 | Year 2 20/21 | Year 3 21/22 | Year 4 22/23 | Year 5 23/24 | Year 6 24/25 | Year 7 25/26 | Year 8 26/27 | Year 9 27/28 | Year 10 28/29 | Year 11 29/30 | Year 12 30/31 | Year 13 31/32 | Year 14 32/33 | Year 15 33/34 | Year 16 34/35 | Year 17 35/36 | Year 18 36/37 | Year 19 37/38 | Year 20 38/39 |
| Demand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gap between housing supply and need from previous year | 3454 | 4135 | 5315 | 5959 | 6675 | 6884 | 6751 | 6176 | 5545 | 4859 | 4321 | 3691 | 2968 | 2153 | 1247 | 251 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Actual or estimated 1 year new demand | 3310 | 1901 | 2399 | 3299 | 3234 | 3170 | 3107 | 3045 | 2985 | 2926 | 2868 | 2811 | 2755 | 2700 | 2646 | 2594 | 2543 | 2493 | 2444 | 2396 |
| Total Demand | 6764 | 6036 | 7714 | 9258 | 9909 | 10054 | 9858 | 9221 | 8530 | 7785 | 7189 | 6502 | 5723 | 4853 | 3893 | 2845 | 2543 | 2493 | 2444 | 2396 |
| Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housed Outcomes | 1782 | 930 | 1051 | 1314 | 2036 | 2333 | 2732 | 2745 | 2758 | 2569 | 2621 | 2674 | 2727 | 2780 | 2833 | 2886 | 2939 | 2992 | 3045 | 3099 |
| Discharged (not housed) | 1012 | 368 | 704 | 1269 | 989 | 970 | 950 | 931 | 913 | 895 | 877 | 860 | 843 | 826 | 809 | 793 | 778 | 762 | 747 | 733 |
| Total Discharged | 2794 | 1298 | 1755 | 2583 | 3025 | 3303 | 3682 | 3676 | 3671 | 3464 | 3498 | 3534 | 3570 | 3606 | 3642 | 3679 | 3717 | 3754 | 3792 | 3832 |
| Gap between housing supply and need | 3970 | 4738 | 5959 | 6675 | 6884 | 6751 | 6176 | 5545 | 4859 | 4321 | 3691 | 2968 | 2153 | 1247 | 251 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Shortfall in grant funding at year 5 £550,720,000

| | 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 |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated social housing supply | 40000 | 40000 | 40678 | 41298 | 42263 | 43244 | 44674 | 47092 | 49114 | 51330 | 52730 | 54130 | 55530 | 56930 | 58330 | 59730 | 61130 | 62530 | 63930 | 65330 |
| 3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households | 1412 | 939 | 1332 | 1199 | 1479 | 1513 | 1563 | 1648 | 1718 | 1796 | 1845 | 1894 | 1943 | 1992 | 2041 | 2090 | 2139 | 2188 | 2237 | 2286 |
| New build RSL's social rent | 0 | 60 | 177 | 315 | 308 | 472 | 749 | 618 | 433 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 50% new build RSL SR to homeless households | 0 | 30 | 88 | 157 | 154 | 236 | 374 | 309 | 216 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| New CEC social rent * | N/A | 92 | 70 | 136 | 271 | 478 | 731 | 717 | 763 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households | N/A | 64 | 49 | 95 | 189 | 334 | 511 | 501 | 534 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| MMR new build (total projections) ^ | N/A | 526 | 373 | 514 | 402 | 480 | 938 | 687 | 1020 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| MMR lets to homeless households | N/A | 81 | 61 | 69 | 96 | 129 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Settled homes in the PRS | 119 | 138 | 103 | 115 | 118 | 121 | 124 | 127 | 130 | 133 | 136 | 140 | 144 | 148 | 152 | 156 | 160 | 164 | 168 | 173 |
| Total supply to homeless households | 1531 | 1252 | 1633 | 1635 | 2036 | 2333 | 2732 | 2745 | 2758 | 2569 | 2621 | 2674 | 2727 | 2780 | 2833 | 2886 | 2939 | 2992 | 3045 | 3099 |
| Balanced Check (for year calculation) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 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) | 103 | 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 19/20 | Year 2 20/21 | Year 3 21/22 | Year 4 22/23 | Year 5 23/24 | Year 6 24/25 | Year 7 25/26 | Year 8 26/27 | Year 9 27/28 | Year 10 28/29 | Year 11 29/30 | Year 12 30/31 | Year 13 31/32 | Year 14 32/33 | Year 15 33/34 | Year 16 34/35 | Year 17 35/36 | Year 18 36/37 | Year 19 37/38 | Year 20 38/39 |
| Demand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gap between housing supply and need from previous year | 3454 | 4135 | 5315 | 5959 | 6675 | 7058 | 7288 | 7212 | 7295 | 7458 | 8022 | 8691 | 9473 | 10375 | 11407 | 12576 | 13893 | 15367 | 17008 | 18827 |
| Actual or estimated 1 year new demand | 3310 | 1901 | 2399 | 3299 | 3464 | 3638 | 3820 | 4011 | 4212 | 4423 | 4645 | 4878 | 5122 | 5379 | 5648 | 5931 | 6228 | 6540 | 6867 | 7211 |
| Total Demand | 6764 | 6036 | 7714 | 9258 | 10139 | 10696 | 11108 | 11223 | 11507 | 11881 | 12667 | 13569 | 14595 | 15754 | 17055 | 18507 | 20121 | 21907 | 23875 | 26038 |
| Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housed Outcomes | 1782 | 930 | 1051 | 1314 | 2022 | 2295 | 2728 | 2701 | 2761 | 2506 | 2555 | 2604 | 2653 | 2702 | 2751 | 2800 | 2849 | 2898 | 2947 | 2996 |
| Discharged (not housed) | 1012 | 368 | 704 | 1269 | 1059 | 1113 | 1168 | 1227 | 1288 | 1353 | 1421 | 1492 | 1567 | 1645 | 1728 | 1814 | 1905 | 2001 | 2101 | 2206 |
| Total Discharged | 2794 | 1298 | 1755 | 2583 | 3081 | 3408 | 3896 | 3928 | 4049 | 3859 | 3976 | 4096 | 4220 | 4347 | 4479 | 4614 | 4754 | 4899 | 5048 | 5202 |
| Gap between housing supply and need | 3970 | 4738 | 5959 | 6675 | 7058 | 7288 | 7212 | 7295 | 7458 | 8022 | 8691 | 9473 | 10375 | 11407 | 12576 | 13893 | 15367 | 17008 | 18827 | 20836 |

Shortfall in grant funding at year 5 £564,640,000

| | 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 |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated social housing supply | 40000 | 40000 | 40678 | 41298 | 42263 | 43244 | 44674 | 47092 | 49114 | 51330 | 52730 | 54130 | 55530 | 56930 | 58330 | 59730 | 61130 | 62530 | 63930 | 65330 |
| 3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households | 1412 | 939 | 1332 | 1199 | 1479 | 1513 | 1563 | 1648 | 1718 | 1796 | 1845 | 1894 | 1943 | 1992 | 2041 | 2090 | 2139 | 2188 | 2237 | 2286 |
| New build RSL's social rent | 0 | 60 | 177 | 315 | 308 | 472 | 749 | 618 | 433 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 50% new build RSL SR to homeless households | 0 | 30 | 88 | 157 | 154 | 236 | 374 | 309 | 216 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| New CEC social rent * | N/A | 92 | 70 | 136 | 271 | 478 | 731 | 717 | 763 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households | N/A | 64 | 49 | 95 | 189 | 334 | 511 | 501 | 534 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| MMR new build (total projections) ^ | N/A | 526 | 373 | 514 | 402 | 480 | 938 | 687 | 1020 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| MMR lets to homeless households | N/A | 81 | 61 | 68 | 60 | 72 | 140 | 103 | 153 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Settled homes in the PRS | 119 | 138 | 103 | 115 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Total supply to homeless households | 1531 | 1252 | 1633 | 1634 | 2022 | 2295 | 2728 | 2701 | 2761 | 2506 | 2555 | 2604 | 2653 | 2702 | 2751 | 2800 | 2849 | 2898 | 2947 | 2996 |
| 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) | 103 | 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 19/20 | Year 2 20/21 | Year 3 21/22 | Year 4 22/23 | Year 5 23/24 | Year 6 24/25 | Year 7 25/26 | Year 8 26/27 | Year 9 27/28 | Year 10 28/29 | Year 11 29/30 | Year 12 30/31 | Year 13 31/32 | Year 14 32/33 | Year 15 33/34 | Year 16 34/35 | Year 17 35/36 | Year 18 36/37 | Year 19 37/38 | Year 20 38/39 |
| Demand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gap between housing supply and need from previous year | 3454 | 4135 | 5315 | 5959 | 6675 | 7044 | 7236 | 7156 | 7195 | 7361 | 7862 | 8465 | 9177 | 10005 | 10959 | 12046 | 13277 | 14661 | 16208 | 17929 |
| Actual or estimated 1 year new demand | 3310 | 1901 | 2399 | 3299 | 3464 | 3638 | 3820 | 4011 | 4212 | 4423 | 4645 | 4878 | 5122 | 5379 | 5648 | 5931 | 6228 | 6540 | 6867 | 7211 |
| Total Demand | 6764 | 6036 | 7714 | 9258 | 10139 | 10682 | 11056 | 11167 | 11407 | 11784 | 12507 | 13343 | 14299 | 15384 | 16607 | 17977 | 19505 | 21201 | 23075 | 25140 |
| Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housed Outcomes | 1782 | 930 | 1051 | 1314 | 2036 | 2333 | 2732 | 2745 | 2758 | 2569 | 2621 | 2674 | 2727 | 2780 | 2833 | 2886 | 2939 | 2992 | 3045 | 3099 |
| Discharged (not housed) | 1012 | 368 | 704 | 1269 | 1059 | 1113 | 1168 | 1227 | 1288 | 1353 | 1421 | 1492 | 1567 | 1645 | 1728 | 1814 | 1905 | 2001 | 2101 | 2206 |
| Total Discharged | 2794 | 1298 | 1755 | 2583 | 3095 | 3446 | 3900 | 3972 | 4046 | 3922 | 4042 | 4166 | 4294 | 4425 | 4561 | 4700 | 4844 | 4993 | 5146 | 5305 |
| Gap between housing supply and need | 3970 | 4738 | 5959 | 6675 | 7044 | 7236 | 7156 | 7195 | 7361 | 7862 | 8465 | 9177 | 10005 | 10959 | 12046 | 13277 | 14661 | 16208 | 17929 | 19835 |

Shortfall in grant funding at year 5 £563,520,000

| | 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 |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated social housing supply | 40000 | 40000 | 40678 | 41298 | 42263 | 43244 | 44674 | 47092 | 49114 | 51330 | 52730 | 54130 | 55530 | 56930 | 58330 | 59730 | 61130 | 62530 | 63930 | 65330 |
| 3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households | 1412 | 939 | 1332 | 1199 | 1479 | 1513 | 1563 | 1648 | 1718 | 1796 | 1845 | 1894 | 1943 | 1992 | 2041 | 2090 | 2139 | 2188 | 2237 | 2286 |
| New build RSL's social rent | 0 | 60 | 177 | 315 | 308 | 472 | 749 | 618 | 433 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 50% new build RSL SR to homeless households | 0 | 30 | 88 | 157 | 154 | 236 | 374 | 309 | 216 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| New CEC social rent * | N/A | 92 | 70 | 136 | 271 | 478 | 731 | 717 | 763 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households | N/A | 64 | 49 | 95 | 189 | 334 | 511 | 501 | 534 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| MMR new build (total projections) ^ | N/A | 526 | 373 | 514 | 402 | 480 | 938 | 687 | 1020 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| MMR lets to homeless households | N/A | 81 | 61 | 68 | 96 | 129 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Settled homes in the PRS | 119 | 138 | 103 | 115 | 118 | 121 | 124 | 127 | 130 | 133 | 136 | 140 | 144 | 148 | 152 | 156 | 160 | 164 | 168 | 173 |
| Total supply to homeless households | 1531 | 1252 | 1633 | 1634 | 2036 | 2333 | 2732 | 2745 | 2758 | 2569 | 2621 | 2674 | 2727 | 2780 | 2833 | 2886 | 2939 | 2992 | 3045 | 3099 |
| 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) | 103 | 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 19/20 | Year 2 20/21 | Year 3 21/22 | Year 4 22/23 | Year 5 23/24 | Year 6 24/25 | Year 7 25/26 | Year 8 26/27 | Year 9 27/28 | Year 10 28/29 | Year 11 29/30 | Year 12 30/31 | Year 13 31/32 | Year 14 32/33 | Year 15 33/34 | Year 16 34/35 | Year 17 35/36 | Year 18 36/37 | Year 19 37/38 | Year 20 38/39 |
| Demand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gap between housing supply and need from previous year | 3454 | 4135 | 5315 | 5959 | 6675 | 7172 | 7648 | 7969 | 8622 | 9551 | 11104 | 13014 | 15322 | 18072 | 21314 | 25102 | 29495 | 34559 | 40366 | 46995 |
| Actual or estimated 1 year new demand | 3310 | 1901 | 2399 | 3299 | 3629 | 3992 | 4392 | 4832 | 5316 | 5848 | 6433 | 7077 | 7785 | 8564 | 9421 | 10364 | 11401 | 12542 | 13797 | 15177 |
| Total Demand | 6764 | 6036 | 7714 | 9258 | 10304 | 11164 | 12040 | 12801 | 13938 | 15399 | 17537 | 20091 | 23107 | 26636 | 30735 | 35466 | 40896 | 47101 | 54163 | 62172 |
| Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housed Outcomes | 1782 | 930 | 1051 | 1314 | 2022 | 2295 | 2728 | 2701 | 2761 | 2506 | 2555 | 2604 | 2653 | 2702 | 2751 | 2800 | 2849 | 2898 | 2947 | 2996 |
| Discharged (not housed) | 1012 | 368 | 704 | 1269 | 1110 | 1221 | 1343 | 1478 | 1626 | 1789 | 1968 | 2165 | 2382 | 2620 | 2882 | 3171 | 3488 | 3837 | 4221 | 4644 |
| Total Discharged | 2794 | 1298 | 1755 | 2583 | 3132 | 3516 | 4071 | 4179 | 4387 | 4295 | 4523 | 4769 | 5035 | 5322 | 5633 | 5971 | 6337 | 6735 | 7168 | 7640 |
| Gap between housing supply and need | 3970 | 4738 | 5959 | 6675 | 7172 | 7648 | 7969 | 8622 | 9551 | 11104 | 13014 | 15322 | 18072 | 21314 | 25102 | 29495 | 34559 | 40366 | 46995 | 54532 |
| Shortfall in grant funding at year 5 | | | | | | | | | | | £573,760,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated social housing supply | 40000 | 40000 | 40678 | 41298 | 42263 | 43244 | 44674 | 47092 | 49114 | 51330 | 52730 | 54130 | 55530 | 56930 | 58330 | 59730 | 61130 | 62530 | 63930 | 65330 |
| 3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households | 1412 | 939 | 1332 | 1199 | 1479 | 1513 | 1563 | 1648 | 1718 | 1796 | 1845 | 1894 | 1943 | 1992 | 2041 | 2090 | 2139 | 2188 | 2237 | 2286 |
| New build RSL's social rent | 0 | 60 | 177 | 315 | 308 | 472 | 749 | 618 | 433 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 50% new build RSL SR to homeless households | 0 | 30 | 88 | 157 | 154 | 236 | 374 | 309 | 216 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| New CEC social rent * | N/A | 92 | 70 | 136 | 271 | 478 | 731 | 717 | 763 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households | N/A | 64 | 49 | 95 | 189 | 334 | 511 | 501 | 534 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| MMR new build (total projections) ^ | N/A | 526 | 373 | 514 | 402 | 480 | 938 | 687 | 1020 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| MMR lets to homeless households | N/A | 81 | 61 | 68 | 60 | 72 | 140 | 103 | 153 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Settled homes in the PRS | 119 | 138 | 103 | 115 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Total supply to homeless households | 1531 | 1252 | 1633 | 1634 | 2022 | 2295 | 2728 | 2701 | 2761 | 2506 | 2555 | 2604 | 2653 | 2702 | 2751 | 2800 | 2849 | 2898 | 2947 | 2996 |
| 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) | 103 | 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 19/20 | Year 2 20/21 | Year 3 21/22 | Year 4 22/23 | Year 5 23/24 | Year 6 24/25 | Year 7 25/26 | Year 8 26/27 | Year 9 27/28 | Year 10 28/29 | Year 11 29/30 | Year 12 30/31 | Year 13 31/32 | Year 14 32/33 | Year 15 33/34 | Year 16 34/35 | Year 17 35/36 | Year 18 36/37 | Year 19 37/38 | Year 20 38/39 |
| Demand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gap between housing supply and need from previous year | 3454 | 4135 | 5315 | 5959 | 6675 | 7158 | 7596 | 7913 | 8522 | 9454 | 10944 | 12788 | 15026 | 17702 | 20866 | 24572 | 28879 | 33853 | 39566 | 46097 |
| Actual or estimated 1 year new demand | 3310 | 1901 | 2399 | 3299 | 3629 | 3992 | 4392 | 4832 | 5316 | 5848 | 6433 | 7077 | 7785 | 8564 | 9421 | 10364 | 11401 | 12542 | 13797 | 15177 |
| Total Demand | 6764 | 6036 | 7714 | 9258 | 10304 | 11150 | 11988 | 12745 | 13838 | 15302 | 17377 | 19865 | 22811 | 26266 | 30287 | 34936 | 40280 | 46395 | 53363 | 61274 |
| Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housed Outcomes | 1782 | 930 | 1051 | 1314 | 2036 | 2333 | 2732 | 2745 | 2758 | 2569 | 2621 | 2674 | 2727 | 2780 | 2833 | 2886 | 2939 | 2992 | 3045 | 3099 |
| Discharged (not housed) | 1012 | 368 | 704 | 1269 | 1110 | 1221 | 1343 | 1478 | 1626 | 1789 | 1968 | 2165 | 2382 | 2620 | 2882 | 3171 | 3488 | 3837 | 4221 | 4644 |
| Total Discharged | 2794 | 1298 | 1755 | 2583 | 3146 | 3554 | 4075 | 4223 | 4384 | 4358 | 4589 | 4839 | 5109 | 5400 | 5715 | 6057 | 6427 | 6829 | 7266 | 7743 |
| Gap between housing supply and need | 3970 | 4738 | 5959 | 6675 | 7158 | 7596 | 7913 | 8522 | 9454 | 10944 | 12788 | 15026 | 17702 | 20866 | 24572 | 28879 | 33853 | 39566 | 46097 | 53531 |
| Shortfall in grant funding at year 5 | | | | | | £572,640,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated social housing supply | 40000 | 40000 | 40678 | 41298 | 42263 | 43244 | 44674 | 47092 | 49114 | 51330 | 52730 | 54130 | 55530 | 56930 | 58330 | 59730 | 61130 | 62530 | 63930 | 65330 |
| 3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households | 1412 | 939 | 1332 | 1199 | 1479 | 1513 | 1563 | 1648 | 1718 | 1796 | 1845 | 1894 | 1943 | 1992 | 2041 | 2090 | 2139 | 2188 | 2237 | 2286 |
| New build RSL's social rent | 0 | 60 | 177 | 315 | 308 | 472 | 749 | 618 | 433 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 50% new build RSL SR to homeless households | 0 | 30 | 88 | 157 | 154 | 236 | 374 | 309 | 216 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| New CEC social rent * | N/A | 92 | 70 | 136 | 271 | 478 | 731 | 717 | 763 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households | N/A | 64 | 49 | 95 | 189 | 334 | 511 | 501 | 534 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| MMR new build (total projections) ^ | N/A | 526 | 373 | 514 | 402 | 480 | 938 | 687 | 1020 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| MMR lets to homeless households | N/A | 81 | 61 | 68 | 96 | 129 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Settled homes in the PRS | 119 | 138 | 103 | 115 | 118 | 121 | 124 | 127 | 130 | 133 | 136 | 140 | 144 | 148 | 152 | 156 | 160 | 164 | 168 | 173 |
| Total supply to homeless households | 1531 | 1252 | 1633 | 1634 | 2036 | 2333 | 2732 | 2745 | 2758 | 2569 | 2621 | 2674 | 2727 | 2780 | 2833 | 2886 | 2939 | 2992 | 3045 | 3099 |
| 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) | 103 | 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 |
| Demand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gap between housing supply and need from previous year | 3454 | 4135 | 5315 | 5959 | 6675 | 7287 | 8021 | 8777 | 10082 | 11928 | 14720 | 18259 | 22663 | 28069 | 34635 | 42543 | 52001 | 63249 | 76563 | 92259 |
| Actual or estimated 1 year new demand | 3310 | 1901 | 2399 | 3299 | 3794 | 4364 | 5019 | 5772 | 6638 | 7634 | 8780 | 10097 | 11612 | 13354 | 15358 | 17662 | 20312 | 23359 | 26863 | 30893 |
| Total Demand | 6764 | 6036 | 7714 | 9258 | 10469 | 11651 | 13040 | 14549 | 16720 | 19562 | 23500 | 28356 | 34275 | 41423 | 49993 | 60205 | 72313 | 86608 | 103426 | 123152 |
| Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housed Outcomes | 1782 | 930 | 1051 | 1314 | 2022 | 2295 | 2728 | 2701 | 2761 | 2506 | 2555 | 2604 | 2653 | 2702 | 2751 | 2800 | 2849 | 2898 | 2947 | 2996 |
| Discharged (not housed) | 1012 | 368 | 704 | 1269 | 1160 | 1335 | 1535 | 1766 | 2031 | 2336 | 2686 | 3089 | 3553 | 4086 | 4699 | 5404 | 6215 | 7147 | 8220 | 9453 |
| Total Discharged | 2794 | 1298 | 1755 | 2583 | 3182 | 3630 | 4263 | 4467 | 4792 | 4842 | 5241 | 5693 | 6206 | 6788 | 7450 | 8204 | 9064 | 10045 | 11167 | 12449 |
| Gap between housing supply and need | 3970 | 4738 | 5959 | 6675 | 7287 | 8021 | 8777 | 10082 | 11928 | 14720 | 18259 | 22663 | 28069 | 34635 | 42543 | 52001 | 63249 | 76563 | 92259 | 110703 |
| Shortfall in grant funding at year 5 | | | | | | | | | | | £582,960,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated social housing supply | 40000 | 40000 | 40678 | 41298 | 42263 | 43244 | 44674 | 47092 | 49114 | 51330 | 52730 | 54130 | 55530 | 56930 | 58330 | 59730 | 61130 | 62530 | 63930 | 65330 |
| 3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households | 1412 | 939 | 1332 | 1199 | 1479 | 1513 | 1563 | 1648 | 1718 | 1796 | 1845 | 1894 | 1943 | 1992 | 2041 | 2090 | 2139 | 2188 | 2237 | 2286 |
| New build RSL's social rent | 0 | 60 | 177 | 315 | 308 | 472 | 749 | 618 | 433 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 50% new build RSL SR to homeless households | 0 | 30 | 88 | 157 | 154 | 236 | 374 | 309 | 216 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| New CEC social rent * | N/A | 92 | 70 | 136 | 271 | 478 | 731 | 717 | 763 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households | N/A | 64 | 49 | 95 | 189 | 334 | 511 | 501 | 534 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| MMR new build (total projections) ^ | N/A | 526 | 373 | 514 | 402 | 480 | 938 | 687 | 1020 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| MMR lets to homeless households | N/A | 81 | 61 | 68 | 60 | 72 | 140 | 103 | 153 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Settled homes in the PRS | 119 | 138 | 103 | 115 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Total supply to homeless households | 1531 | 1252 | 1633 | 1634 | 2022 | 2295 | 2728 | 2701 | 2761 | 2506 | 2555 | 2604 | 2653 | 2702 | 2751 | 2800 | 2849 | 2898 | 2947 | 2996 |
| 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) | 103 | 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 19/20 | Year 2 20/21 | Year 3 21/22 | Year 4 22/23 | Year 5 23/24 | Year 6 24/25 | Year 7 25/26 | Year 8 26/27 | Year 9 27/28 | Year 10 28/29 | Year 11 29/30 | Year 12 30/31 | Year 13 31/32 | Year 14 32/33 | Year 15 33/34 | Year 16 34/35 | Year 17 35/36 | Year 18 36/37 | Year 19 37/38 | Year 20 38/39 |
| Demand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gap between housing supply and need from previous year | 3454 | 4135 | 5315 | 5959 | 6675 | 7273 | 7969 | 8721 | 9982 | 11831 | 14560 | 18033 | 22367 | 27699 | 34187 | 42013 | 51385 | 62543 | 75763 | 91361 |
| Actual or estimated 1 year new demand | 3310 | 1901 | 2399 | 3299 | 3794 | 4364 | 5019 | 5772 | 6638 | 7634 | 8780 | 10097 | 11612 | 13354 | 15358 | 17662 | 20312 | 23359 | 26863 | 30893 |
| Total Demand | 6764 | 6036 | 7714 | 9258 | 10469 | 11637 | 12988 | 14493 | 16620 | 19465 | 23340 | 28130 | 33979 | 41053 | 49545 | 59675 | 71697 | 85902 | 102626 | 122254 |
| Outcomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Housed Outcomes | 1782 | 930 | 1051 | 1314 | 2036 | 2333 | 2732 | 2745 | 2758 | 2569 | 2621 | 2674 | 2727 | 2780 | 2833 | 2886 | 2939 | 2992 | 3045 | 3099 |
| Discharged (not housed) | 1012 | 368 | 704 | 1269 | 1160 | 1335 | 1535 | 1766 | 2031 | 2336 | 2686 | 3089 | 3553 | 4086 | 4699 | 5404 | 6215 | 7147 | 8220 | 9453 |
| Total Discharged | 2794 | 1298 | 1755 | 2583 | 3196 | 3668 | 4267 | 4511 | 4789 | 4905 | 5307 | 5763 | 6280 | 6866 | 7532 | 8290 | 9154 | 10139 | 11265 | 12552 |
| Gap between housing supply and need | 3970 | 4738 | 5959 | 6675 | 7273 | 7969 | 8721 | 9982 | 11831 | 14560 | 18033 | 22367 | 27699 | 34187 | 42013 | 51385 | 62543 | 75763 | 91361 | 109702 |
| Shortfall in grant funding at year 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated social housing supply | 40000 | 40000 | 40678 | 41298 | 42263 | 43244 | 44674 | 47092 | 49114 | 51330 | 52730 | 54130 | 55530 | 56930 | 58330 | 59730 | 61130 | 62530 | 63930 | 65330 |
| 3.5% of total social housing supply allocated annually to homeless households | 1412 | 939 | 1332 | 1199 | 1479 | 1513 | 1563 | 1648 | 1718 | 1796 | 1845 | 1894 | 1943 | 1992 | 2041 | 2090 | 2139 | 2188 | 2237 | 2286 |
| New build RSL's social rent | 0 | 60 | 177 | 315 | 308 | 472 | 749 | 618 | 433 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 50% new build RSL SR to homeless households | 0 | 30 | 88 | 157 | 154 | 236 | 374 | 309 | 216 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| New CEC social rent * | N/A | 92 | 70 | 136 | 271 | 478 | 731 | 717 | 763 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 70% of new build CEC SR lets to homeless households | N/A | 64 | 49 | 95 | 189 | 334 | 511 | 501 | 534 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 | 280 |
| MMR new build (total projections) ^ | N/A | 526 | 373 | 514 | 402 | 480 | 938 | 687 | 1020 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| MMR lets to homeless households | N/A | 81 | 61 | 68 | 96 | 129 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Settled homes in the PRS | 119 | 138 | 103 | 115 | 118 | 121 | 124 | 127 | 130 | 133 | 136 | 140 | 144 | 148 | 152 | 156 | 160 | 164 | 168 | 173 |
| Total supply to homeless households | 1531 | 1252 | 1633 | 1634 | 2036 | 2333 | 2732 | 2745 | 2758 | 2569 | 2621 | 2674 | 2727 | 2780 | 2833 | 2886 | 2939 | 2992 | 3045 | 3099 |
| 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