

Ending Homelessness Together

Monitor

Strategic Outcomes and Indicators 2024





Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
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If you can't
measure it,
you can't
improve it.

About the Ending Homelessness Together **Plan**.

The [Ending Homelessness Together \(EHT\) Plan](#) is a joint Scottish Government and COSLA plan published in 2018 and updated in 2020. It sets out how national and local government and third sector partners will work together to end homelessness.

Homelessness has a broad definition in Scotland and each experience of it is unique. It can impact on many aspects of someone's life, including our health and wellbeing, relationships, education, employment and on our ability to travel and have digital access.

This means that almost all social policy in Scotland can also contribute to ending homelessness. There are three overarching frameworks that connect to the EHT **Plan**:

- The vision and values of Scotland's [National Performance Framework](#).
- A [Wellbeing Economy](#) which recognises the importance of delivering not just economic, but human and ecological wellbeing.
- [Housing to 2040](#) which sets out a vision for housing in Scotland and a route-map which sets the overarching strategy for housing in Scotland.

About the Ending Homelessness Together **Monitor**.

The Ending Homelessness Together (EHT) **Monitor** measures the impact of the plan and provides a reporting framework. It intends to:

- Demonstrate whether we are making progress toward ending homelessness in Scotland.
- Measure what matters to people who experience homelessness.
- Indicate the impact of policy and practice decisions.
- Create a shift from reporting activity to measuring outcomes.
- Reduce unnecessary data reporting burdens on local authorities.

What we are measuring.






The EHT **Plan** describes a set of commitments to act upon:

- Embed a person-centred approach.
- Prevent homelessness from happening in the first place.
- Prioritise settled homes for all.
- Join up planning and resources to tackle homelessness.
- Respond quickly and effectively whenever homelessness happens.

The EHT **Monitor** determines the impact of those commitments by measuring progress toward the following **10 outcomes**:

a. Structural Outcomes

The wider structural change needed to prevent and end homelessness – preventing it earlier, increasing housing supply and reducing poverty:

- 1 Sufficient social and affordable homes. 
- 2 Fewer households experience poverty which drives homelessness. 
- 3 Fewer children grow up in households experiencing low income and material disadvantage. 
- 4 Fewer households experience a shortfall between welfare benefits and housing costs. 
- 5 More public sector bodies ask about housing and act to prevent homelessness earlier. 

b. Strategic Outcomes

The highest-level change that can be reasonably attributed to the range of commitments in the EHT **Plan**:

- 6 Fewer people become homeless. 
- 7 Time spent homeless is reduced. 
- 8 More equality in housing outcomes. 
- 9 People have more choice and control if they experience homelessness. 
- 10 More equipped and enabled workforce. 

How we are measuring this.

The EHT **Monitor** uses a set of indicators to help measure progress toward the outcomes. It does this by:

- **Focusing on the drivers of homelessness** by drawing on evidence that demonstrates the link between homelessness, increasing housing supply and reducing poverty. These data sources used are outlined at appendix 1.
- **Using measurable indicators from existing data sets** by drawing from existing data sets used in the housing and homelessness sector. Indicators are detailed in the outcomes and indicators section below.
- **Improving existing data** sets by addressing the gaps or limitations in the existing data sets. See s.3 of the Measuring Impact Task and Finish Group [final report](#).

This is supplemented by two new methods to fill key data gaps:

- **Annual Survey of Housing and Homelessness Sector** which will span the indicators specified in the outcomes and indicators section below.
- **Peer Research Programme** focused on the experiences of people and services. Led by All in For Change and co-designed with researchers to span the specific indicators in the outcomes and indicators section below.

Criteria for selecting indicators.

The criteria to select indicators for the EHT **Monitor** draw on international best practice and are the criteria used by the Scottish Government to monitor key policy areas, including the National Performance Framework and Wellbeing Economy Monitor. The 7 criteria are:

- **Relevance:** There must be a clear relationship between the indicator and the strategy outcome.
- **Validity:** The indicator must measure what it is supposed to measure.
- **Distinctiveness:** The indicator must not measure something already captured under other indicators.
- **Practicality:** The indicator must provide value for money, and it must be feasible and affordable to obtain data.
- **Clarity:** The indicator must be straightforward to interpret by the intended audience. It must clearly communicate the measure that it is trying to assess.
- **Credibility:** The indicator must be based upon impartial, reliable data that is precise enough to show change over time.
- **Public interest:** Indicators must be engaging and relevant for members of the public.

Definitions.

Statutory Homelessness

There is a legal definition of homelessness in Scotland that both the EHT **Plan** and **Monitor** work within. The legal definition of homelessness is as follows:

A person is homeless if s/he:

- has no accommodation in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, which s/he is entitled to occupy together with other members of her/his household.
- has accommodation, but it is not reasonable to continue to occupy it.
- has accommodation but cannot secure entry to it.
- has accommodation, but occupation of it will probably lead to abuse or threats of abuse from someone who lives there.
- has accommodation, but occupation of it will probably lead to abuse or threats of abuse from someone who previously resided with the applicant in that accommodation or elsewhere.
- has accommodation, but it is moveable (such as a caravan or houseboat) and there is nowhere to place it and live in it.
- has accommodation, but this is overcrowded and may endanger the health of the occupants.
- A person is threatened with homelessness if s/he is likely to become homeless within two months.

Hidden Homelessness

Scottish Government commissioned research to better understand housing insecurity and hidden homelessness. The description of hidden homelessness agreed by the Research Advisory Group is as follows:

People experience hidden homelessness when they have no accommodation which they can reasonably be expected to occupy but their situation is not 'visible' either: a) on the streets and/or b) in official statistics, such as people who:

- Would be deemed homeless according to the legal definition employed in Scotland but may not consider themselves to be so (and therefore do not seek assistance from public authorities).
- Have sought assistance from support services because of their housing circumstances but have not gone on to apply as homeless via the council; *or*
- Are living in situations that inarguably constitute homelessness but are hidden from the view of the public and/or support service providers.

Ending Homelessness

A top-level definition to umbrella each of the EHT **Monitor** strategic outcomes and indicators:

Homelessness in Scotland will be ended when everyone has the home they need.



Ending Homelessness Together

The delivery partners 'together' in the joint Scottish Government and COSLA EHT Plan are:

- **Strategic Housing Authorities:** the local authority, whether or not they have a social housing stock profile. This is a corporate responsibility across all parts of the local authority to ensure the applicant is helped appropriately and effectively.
- **Health and Social Care Partnerships:** who work towards national health and wellbeing outcomes. All partnerships are responsible for adult social care, adult primary health care and unscheduled adult hospital care. Some are also responsible for children's services, homelessness and criminal justice social work.
- **Social Landlords:** Social housing in Scotland is housing owned and managed by public authorities (mainly councils) and housing associations (registered social landlords).
- **Third and Independent Sector:** organisations that provide accommodation, support, advice and advocacy services. Along with campaigning, influencing, membership and knowledge-based organisations.

Outcomes and Indicators

Outcomes and Indicators

The EHT **Monitor** will measure progress toward 5 structural outcomes and 5 strategic outcomes. A related set of key indicators and data sources will combine to determine whether progress is being made.

a. Strategic Outcomes | Structural

Strategic Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
1. Sufficient social and affordable homes	Reduction in the need for affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government Researchers 	Annual stock flow method of analysing affordable housing need in Scotland [ref 24: tbc]
	Social housing starts and completions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Scottish Government Housing Statistics: New Housebuilding and Affordable Housing Supply [ref 1]
	Affordable housing starts and completions (AHSP grant supported).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Scottish Government Housing Statistics: New Housebuilding and Affordable Housing Supply [ref 1]
	Percentage of PRS homes affordable on LHA rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Scottish Government Rent Service Scotland: Market Evidence [ref 16]
	Number of Empty Homes brought back into use as social or affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Council tax data on number of empty homes which is collated by Scottish Government [ref 3]

Strategic Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
1. Sufficient social and affordable homes (continued)	Number of tenancy abandonments from social housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Annual Return on the Charter: Scottish Housing Regulator [ref 4]
	Number of households on a social housing waiting list and proportion estimated to have a housing need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities RSLs 	Annual Return on the Charter: Scottish Housing Regulator [ref 4]
2. Fewer households experience poverty which drives homelessness	Number of households experiencing poverty before and after housing costs and by housing tenure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Scottish Government National Statistics: Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland [ref 2]
3. Fewer children grow up in households experiencing low income and material disadvantage	The percentage of children who live in households experiencing low income and material deprivation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Scottish Government National Statistics: Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland [ref 2]

Strategic Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
4. Fewer households experience a shortfall between welfare benefits and housing costs.	The number of Scottish households in the rented sector whose rent shortfall is mitigated by Scottish Government's Discretionary Housing Payments. <i>Data broken down by social, mid-market and private rental sectors.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Scottish Government Social Security Statistics: Discretionary Housing Payment [ref 20]
	The number of Scottish households accessing the Scottish Welfare Fund and time taken from application to award.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Scottish Government Social Security Statistics: Scottish Welfare Fund [ref 23]
5. More public sector bodies ask about housing and act to prevent homelessness earlier.	Ratio of prevention duty cases to homeless duty cases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public bodies defined in Housing Bill 	Core dataset for the new prevention duties [ref 15: data source tbc] .

b. Strategic Outcomes | Planning & Delivery

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
6. Fewer people become homeless	a) Homelessness numbers are reducing	Number of homelessness applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		Number of homelessness assessments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		Number of households currently in temporary accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL2-3 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		Number of households provided with unsuitable temporary accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL2-3 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		Number of households not provided temporary accommodation (made own arrangements).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL2-3 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		The number of children in temporary accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL2-3 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
6. Fewer people become homeless (continued)	b) Fewer people experience rough sleeping	Annual number of people sleeping rough with eligibility for public services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government Third Sector 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5] Third sector datasets [ref 10: data source tbc]
		Annual number of people sleeping rough with no eligibility for public services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government Third Sector 	COSLA/Compass data [ref 17] Third sector datasets [ref 10: data source tbc]
		Number of episodes and nights spent rough sleeping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third Sector 	Third sector point-in-time counts and case data [ref 10: data source tbc]
	c) Fewer people become homeless leaving publicly provided accommodation	Number of people <26 who are homeless and care experienced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		Number of people who leave prison into homelessness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government Scottish Prison Service 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5] Scottish Prison Service data [ref 18]
		Number of people leaving hospital or a community facility into homelessness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
6. Fewer people become homeless (continued)	d) Fewer people are evicted from rented housing into homelessness	Number of people evicted for rent arrears, broken down by landlord type.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSLs • Local authorities • Scottish Government • First Tier Tribunal 	Annual Return on the Charter: SHR [ref 4] . HL1 data: SG Statistics [ref 5] 'Section 11' reports [ref 7: local data source] Housing and property chamber data [ref: 22]
		Number of people evicted for anti-social behaviour, broken down by landlord type.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSLs • Local authorities • Scottish Government • First Tier Tribunal 	Annual Return on the Charter: SHR [ref 4] . HL1 data: SG Statistics [ref 5] 'Section 11' reports [ref 7: local data source] Housing and property chamber data [ref: 22]
	e) Fewer people become homeless from the family home	Reduced number of homeless cases among people who have been 'asked to leave.'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authorities • Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
	f) Fewer people have a repeat experience of homelessness	Number of households reassessed as homeless within 1 year and 5 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authorities • Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
7. Time spent homeless is reduced	a) Less time in temporary accommodation	The number of days in temporary accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL2-3 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		The proportion of temporary homes 'flipped' to settled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL2-3 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		The number of days spent in unsuitable temporary accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL2-3 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
	b) More homelessness cases are resolved more quickly	The ratio of open homelessness cases compared to applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		The number of days between presentation and settled housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1-3 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		The time between presentation to temporary accommodation placement required by household.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		The number of lost contacts recorded by local authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
7. Time spent homeless is reduced (continued)	c) Sufficient settled housing outcomes¹	Number of properties purchased by local authorities to be used as settled housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Locality Profile [ref 8: local data source tbc]
		Number of short-term lets brought back into use as settled housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Locality Profile [ref 8: local data source tbc]
	d) More settled housing outcomes	Proportion of households who are homeless who can access social housing more quickly, year on year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSLs Local authorities Scottish Government 	Annual Return on the Charter: SHR [ref 4] HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		Proportion of homeless applicants who became settled this year in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private rental sector. Mid-market rental sector. Shared and supported housing. Owner occupation of private home. Care of a family or friend's home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]

¹ These two key indicators are intended to measure the impact of the National Acquisition Plan and £60m Fund announced in July 2023

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
7. Time spent homeless is reduced (continued)	d) More settled housing outcomes (continued)	Gap analysis: the difference between homeless demand and housing lets made.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		Stock size: the difference between demand for and available property sizes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	Annual Return on the Charter: SHR [ref 4] HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		Number of people still settled at 12 and 24 months after being accommodated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
8. More equality in housing outcomes	a) Closing the gap for people disproportionately affected by homelessness	Number of homelessness assessments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
	<i>Data broken down by:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethnicity Gender Age 	The time between homeless presentation and settled housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1-3 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
	<i>When HL1 data is revised, broken down also by:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGBTQI+ Disability 	Breakdown of the type of settled housing provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		Number of people evicted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSLs Local authorities Scottish Government 	Annual Return on the Charter: SHR [ref 4] HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5] 'Section 11' reports [ref 7: local data source]
		Number of homeless cases among people who have been 'asked to leave.'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
8. More equality in housing outcomes (continued)	b) Fewer women become homeless because of domestic abuse	Number of women making a homeless application where domestic abuse led to homelessness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		Number of social landlords with domestic abuse policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	R RTP Local Authority Annual Return [ref 19]
		Proportion of women protected to retain tenancy rights with the perpetrator removed and rehoused.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSLs Local authorities Scottish Government 	Annual Return on the Charter: SHR [ref 4] HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
	c) More homeless households secure adapted housing to meet health needs	The number of homes adapted, and the number of adapted homes let compared to need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5] Local authority HNDA data [ref 9: local data source]
	d) More large homeless households secure housing suitable to their needs	The number of 3-bed+ apartments made available for larger family homes compared to need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5] Local authority HNDA data [ref 9: local data source]

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
<p>8. More equality in housing outcomes</p> <p>(continued)</p>	<p>e) Greater awareness of people-first language and how people identify and express themselves</p>	<p>[To determine baseline and methodology].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All in For Change • Scottish Government: annual survey 	<p>Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc]</p> <p>Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]</p>



Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
9. People have more choice and control	a) More people direct their own Personal Housing Plan or equivalent	Proportion of open cases that have a personal housing plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data: Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics [ref 5]
		Proportion of people satisfied with the area they were housed in.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in For Change Social Landlords Scottish Government: annual survey 	Annual Return on the Charter: SHR [ref 4] Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]
		Proportion of people satisfied with housing outcome.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in For Change Scottish Government: annual survey 	Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]
		Proportion of people who are satisfied with housing outcome and support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in For Change Scottish Government: annual survey 	Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
9. People have more choice and control (continued)	b) More people who fit the criteria can access Housing First²	Number of local authorities with a Housing First service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data [ref 5] and Housing First data [ref 13] ; Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics
		Percentage of homeless households supported through Housing First compared to need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data [ref 5] and Housing First data [ref 13] ; Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics
	c) More people who fit the criteria access shared, supported housing	Number of local authorities with a shared, supported housing service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data [ref 5] Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics
		Percentage of homeless households supported in shared accommodation compared to need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authorities Scottish Government 	HL1 data [ref 5] Scottish Government Homelessness Statistics

² Housing First is for people who are homeless and facing severe and multiple disadvantages. Local areas have developed local referral criteria. See www.housingfirst.scot

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
9. People have more choice and control (continued)	d) More people can access coordinated health and social care	[To be determined as part of a broad sector consultation].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public bodies defined in Housing Bill All in For Change I-SPHERE 	New prevention duty core data [ref 15: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]
	e) More people experience trauma-informed services	[Baseline and methodology in development].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in For Change I-SPHERE Scottish Government: annual survey 	Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]
	f) More people experience relational and strengths-based approaches	[Baseline and methodology in development].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in For Change I-SPHERE Scottish Government: annual survey 	Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]
	g) More people with direct experience of homelessness influence national and local policy and strategy	[Baseline and methodology in development].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in For Change Scottish Government: annual survey 	Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
10. More equipped and enabled workforce	a) More keyworkers ³ report feeling satisfied and recognised at work	[Baseline and methodology in development].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in For Change I-SPHERE Scottish Government: annual survey 	Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]
	b) More keyworkers report having the skills and knowledge to do their job	[Baseline and methodology in development].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in For Change I-SPHERE Scottish Government: annual survey 	Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]
	c) There are enough keyworkers to deliver the EHT Plan	[Baseline and methodology in development].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in For Change I-SPHERE Scottish Government: annual survey 	Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]

³ Keyworkers means colleagues working in direct support and advice roles across the public, third and independent sectors. This includes caseworkers, housing support workers, outreach workers, advisors and others.

Strategic Outcome	Focused Outcome	Indicator	Monitor	Data Source
10. More equipped and enabled workforce (continued)	d) More keyworkers access trade union membership that choose to	[Baseline and methodology in development].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All in For Change I-SPHERE Scottish Government: annual survey 	Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc]
	e) Caseloads are reduced to realistic levels for the benefit of workers and people using services.	[Recommendation: to undertake an analytical project on optimum range and feasibility].		[data source tbc]
	f) More keyworkers influence national and local policy and strategy	[Baseline and methodology in development].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Government All in For Change Scottish Government: annual survey 	Annual Survey of the Housing and Homelessness Sector [ref 11: data source tbc] Peer Research Programme [ref 12: data source tbc] RRTP Local Authority Annual Return [ref 19]

Appendices and data sources

appendix (i) Frameworks relating to structural outcomes

Framework	Data Source
<p>Affordable Housing Supply Programme: <i>increasing housing supply to meet demand.</i></p> <p>Progress toward the Scottish Government commitment of 110,000 affordable homes by 2032. At least 70% for social rent and 10% will be in rural and island communities.</p>	<p>Scottish Government's Housing Statistics for Scotland: New Housebuilding and Affordable Housing Supply [ref 1]</p>
<p>Reducing Poverty in Scotland: <i>The main driver of homelessness.</i></p> <p>The most commonly used poverty threshold is 60% of the median household (not individual) income. Poverty is measured before and after housing costs. Scottish Government combines data sources to report on poverty in Scotland.</p>	<p>Scottish Government National Statistics: Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland [ref 2]</p>
<p>Reducing Child Poverty in Scotland: <i>A key predictor of homelessness in later life.</i></p> <p>Target to reduce relative child poverty to less than 10% and absolute child poverty to less than 5%. To reduce low income and material deprivation to less than 5%.</p>	<p>Scottish Government National Statistics: Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland [ref 2]</p>
<p>Reducing shortfall between UK welfare benefits and housing costs in Scotland.</p> <p>Through Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP), Scottish Government aims to redress the shortfall between UK welfare benefits and housing costs, including the shortfall in housing benefit and mitigating the bedroom tax and benefit cap. The Scottish Welfare Fund comprises of Community Care Grants, which help people to live independently, and Crisis Grants, which provide a safety net in a disaster or emergency</p>	<p>Scottish Government Social Security Statistics: Discretionary Housing Payment [ref 20].</p> <p>Scottish Government Social Security Statistics: Scottish Welfare Fund [ref 23]</p>
<p>Prevention duties on a wider public sector, to be specified in the upcoming Housing Bill.</p> <p>Crisis convened a Prevention Review Group to make recommendations on new duties to prevent homelessness earlier and across the wider public sector. In 2022, Scottish Government confirmed they will develop legislative provisions for inclusion in the upcoming Housing Bill.</p>	<p>Core dataset for the new prevention duties [ref 15: data source tbc].</p>

appendix (ii) Data sources for strategic outcomes

The data sources used in the Ending Homelessness Together Monitor are:

1. **Scottish Government Housing Statistics:**
New Housebuilding and Affordable Housing Supply
2. **Scottish Government National Statistics:**
Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland
3. **Scottish Government Housing Statistics:**
Empty properties and second homes
4. **Annual Return on the Charter:** Scottish Housing Regulator
5. **Homelessness Data HL1-3:** Scottish Government
6. **Homelessness Data PREVENT1:** Scottish Government
7. **Section 11 Notification Statistical Reports:**
Local Authorities [NB: local data source]
8. **Locality Profile**
[NB: recommended by Temporary Accommodation Task & Finish Group]
9. **Housing Need and Demand Assessment |** Local Authorities
[NB: local data source]
10. **Rough Sleeping Datasets |** Third Sector – various
[NB: to be determined]
11. **Annual Survey of the Homelessness Sector**
[NB: to be developed]
12. **Peer Research Programme |** All in For Change
[NB: in development]
13. **Housing First Quarterly Data |** Scottish Government
14. **Linked Health and Homelessness Data |** PHS and HIS
[NB: experimental, in development]
15. **Prevention Duties – Core Data |** Scottish Government
[NB: to be developed]
16. **Scottish Government Rent Service Scotland:**
Market Evidence Database
17. **COSLA/COMPAS data –** Annual Survey of Local Authority
NRPF Support 1
18. **Scottish Prison Service data |** Scottish Government
Scottish Prison Population Statistics
19. **RRTP Annual Returns |** Scottish Government
20. **Scottish Government Social Security Statistics |**
Discretionary Housing Payment
21. **Scottish Government Housing Statistics**
Tenant Support Grant
22. **Housing and Property Chamber First Tier Tribunal for
Scotland |** Evictions and Civil Proceedings Decisions
Database
23. **Scottish Welfare Fund Statistics**
Scottish Government Social Security
24. **Stock Flow model of analysis used in the Affordable
Housing Need in Scotland research**
CIH Scotland, SFHA, Shelter Scotland

appendix (iii) Acronyms

The acronyms used in this report are:

AHSP	Affordable Housing Supply Programme	RRTP	Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan
ALACHO	Association of Local Authority Chief Housing Officers	RSL	Registered Social Landlord
ARC	Annual Return on the Charter	SHIP	Strategic Housing Investment Plan
CIH	Chartered Institute of Housing Scotland	SFHA	Scottish Federation of Housing Associations
COMPAS	Centre on Migration, Policy and Society at the University of Oxford	SHR	Scottish Housing Regulator
COSLA	Convention of Scottish Local Authorities	SHN	Scotland's Housing Network
DHP	Discretionary Housing Payment	SPS	Scottish Prison Service
EHT	Ending Homelessness Together	TA	Temporary Accommodation
HARSAG	Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Action Group	UAO	Unsuitable Accommodation Order
HIS	Healthcare Improvement Scotland		
HNDA	Housing Need and Demand Assessment		
HPSG	Homelessness Prevention and Strategy Group		
I-SPHERE	Institute for Social Policy, Housing, Equalities Research at Heriot-Watt university		
LHA	Local Housing Allowance		
NRPF	No Recourse to Public Funds		
PHS	Public Health Scotland		

