

Homeless Deaths 2019

Published on 23 February 2021

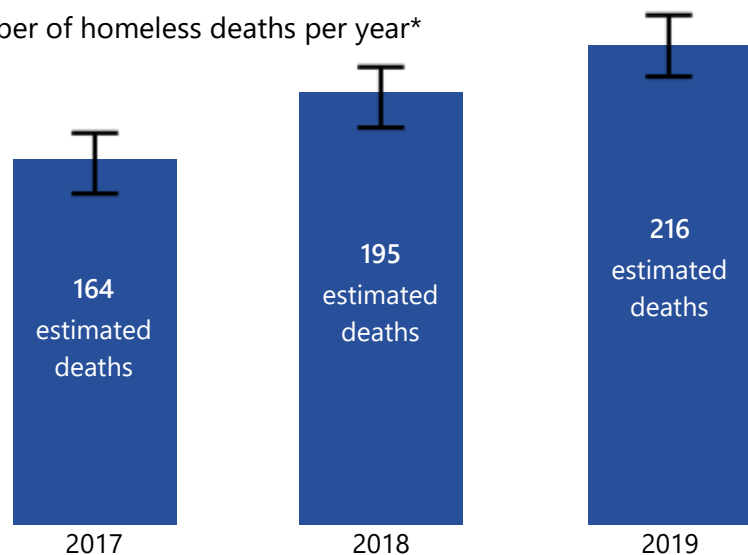
This statistical report includes estimates of the number of homeless deaths registered in Scotland during 2019. It includes breakdowns by sex and age-group, council area and cause of death. These are Experimental Statistics and remain under development. Users should refer to the limitations section of this report before interpreting these statistics.

Homeless deaths in 2019 estimated at 216

There were an estimated 216 deaths of people experiencing homelessness registered in Scotland in 2019. This was an increase of 11% on the estimate of 195 in 2018.

* Error bars are 95% confidence intervals around the estimate

Number of homeless deaths per year*



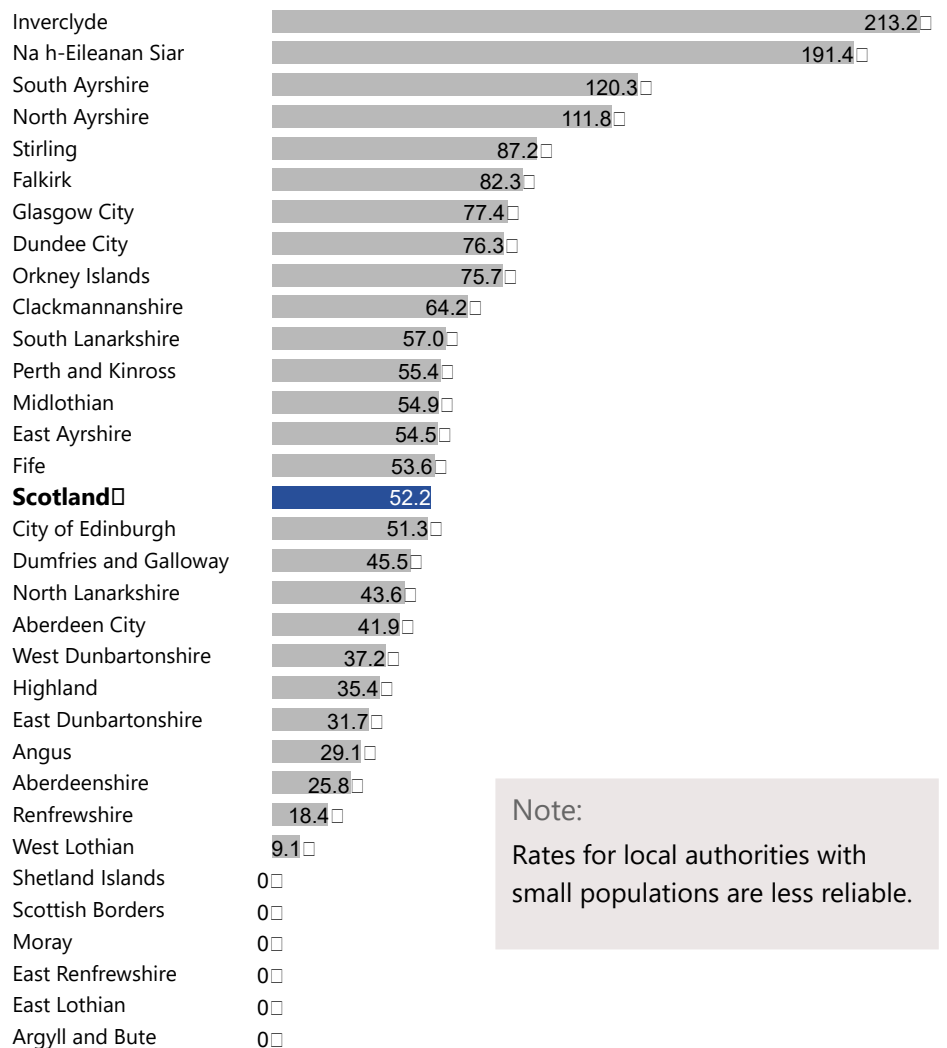
Homeless death rates varied by local authority

Inverclyde and South Ayrshire had the highest rates of homeless deaths per million population aged 15 to 74 with a rate of 213.2 and 120.3 in 2019.

Na h-Eileanan Siar also had a high rate (191.4). But as this was based on a small number of identified deaths, this result should be treated with caution.

Six local authorities (Argyll and Bute, East Lothian, East Renfrewshire, Moray, Scottish Borders and Shetland Islands) had no identified homeless deaths in 2019. So these authorities had a zero death rate.

Death rate by local authority
Deaths per million people aged 15-74



Note:

Rates for local authorities with small populations are less reliable.

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1. Main Points

In 2019:

- There were an estimated 216 deaths of people experiencing homelessness registered in Scotland in 2019.
- Scotland had the highest rate of homeless deaths in 2019 with a rate of 52.2 per million population aged 15-74 compared to 18.0 in England and 14.3 in Wales.
- In 2019 Inverclyde (213.2), South Ayrshire (120.3) and North Ayrshire (111.8) had the highest homeless death rates per million population aged 15-74¹.
- 73% of homeless deaths were male (157 deaths) and 27% were female (59 deaths).
- The average age at death was 43 years for males and 39 years for females.
- More than half of deaths of the deaths of people experiencing homelessness were drug related (117 deaths, 54% of the total number of deaths).

How this compares to previous years:

- The estimate represents an increase of 11% on the estimate of 195 deaths in 2018.

¹ Na h-Eileanan Siar had a homeless death rate of 191.4 per million population aged 15-74 in 2019 but this was based on a very small number of deaths and so should be interpreted with caution.

Revision to 2017 and 2018 rates

The homeless death rates for 2017 and 2018 previously published were based on the total population of all ages.

As the methodology used to estimate homeless deaths only counts deaths between the ages of 15 and 74, the calculation of rates based on the total population was incorrect and in particular, comparisons with estimated rates for England and Wales (which were based on ages 15-74) were inaccurate. Please see the methodology section for more information on this.

In this publication the estimated rates have been calculated using population estimates for ages 15 to 74. Using a smaller population, this means the rates are slightly higher than previously published.

2. Introduction

This report provides **experimental statistics** on deaths of people experiencing homelessness in Scotland. Figures are provided for deaths registered in 2019, with breakdowns by sex and age-group, local authority and cause of death. [Experimental Statistics](#) are those that are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed. They have not yet been assessed against the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics. They will remain experimental statistics for a period of evaluation of their suitability and quality and feedback is invited from users and stakeholders. When interpreting the statistics, users should be aware of their limitations and read the [methodology](#) section for details on how they have been developed.

Deaths of homeless people were identified from death registration records, and a statistical method called capture-recapture modelling was used to estimate the likely number of additional deaths which we were unable to identify as homeless using the information available. Figures in this report are shown for both identified deaths and estimated deaths. Refer to the [methodology](#) section for further explanation of the difference between the two figures.

These statistics include people who were in temporary accommodation at the time of their death as well as those who were sleeping rough.

Why do we use a model to estimate homeless deaths?

Homeless deaths are difficult to count and we know that we will miss some based on the sources of information we have. The model we use tries to account for and estimate how many we might have missed. For more details see the box entitled “Limitations of these Statistics”.

3. Homeless deaths in Scotland

There were an estimated 216 deaths of people experiencing homelessness in Scotland in 2019, an increase of 11% on the estimate of 195 deaths in 2018.

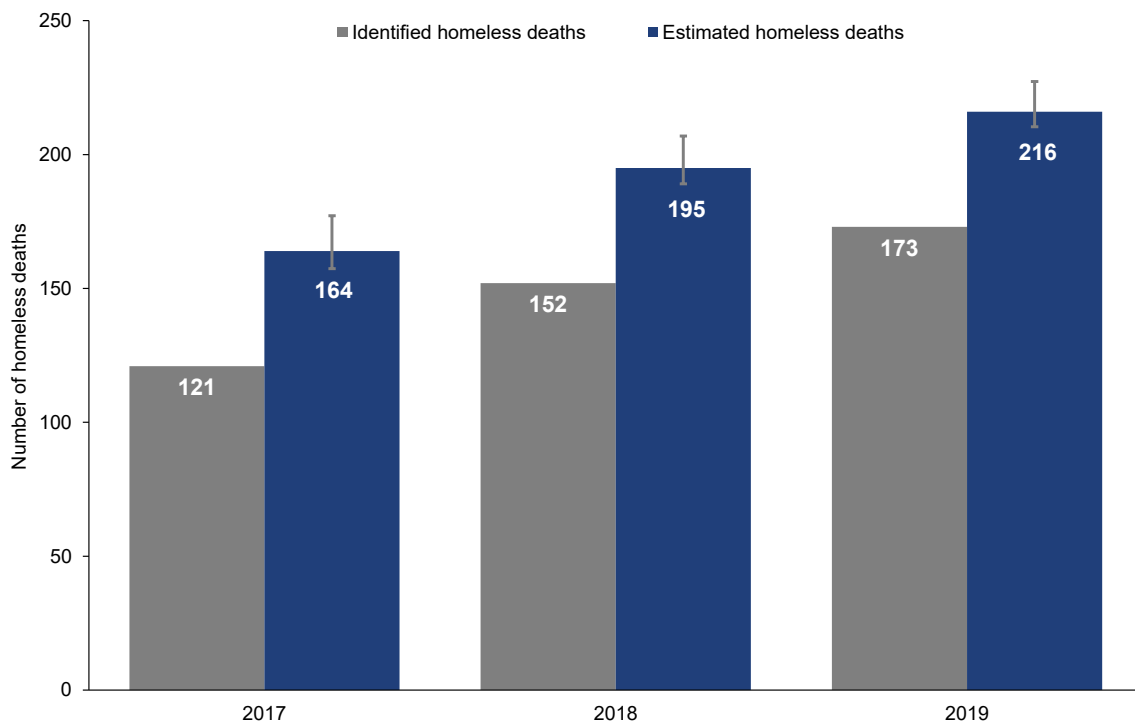
Of the total 216 deaths estimated in 2019:

- 173 were identified from death registration records.
- The additional 43 deaths were estimated using the statistical model.

The 95% confidence interval around the estimated figure of 216 was +/- 11.3 meaning the true number of homeless deaths is likely to be within the range of 204.7 to 227.3.

The estimated death rate per million population aged 15-74 was 52.2 in 2019.

Figure 1: Identified and estimated homeless deaths in Scotland, 2019



4. Homeless deaths by sex and age group

The majority of homeless deaths in 2019 were males.

- 157 deaths (73%) were males
- 59 deaths (27%) were females

The most common age groups were:

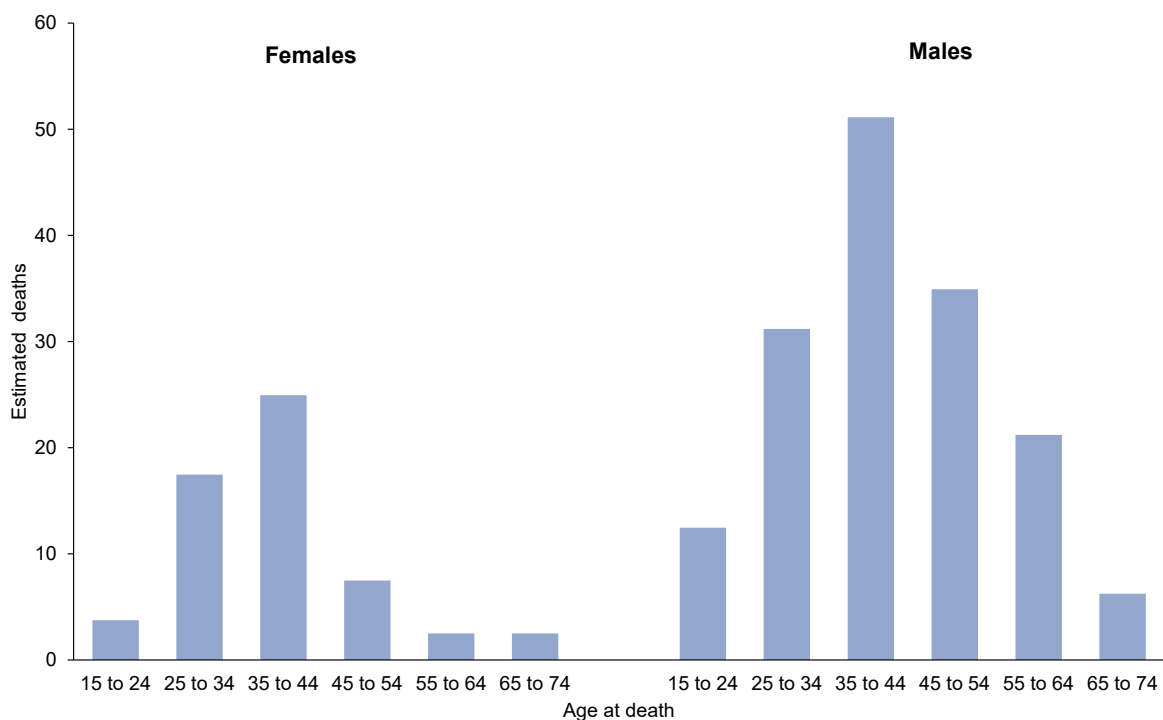
- 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 among males
- 35 to 44 and 25 to 34 among females

The number of male deaths was higher than female deaths in all age categories.

The average age at death was:

- 43 years for males
- 39 years for females

Figure 2: Estimated homeless deaths by sex and age group in Scotland, 2019



5. Homeless deaths by Local Authority

Inverclyde, South Ayrshire and North Ayrshire had the highest rates of homeless deaths per million population with rates of 213.2 and 120.3 and 111.8 in 2019.

Na h-Eileanan Siar also had a high rate (191.4) but as this was based on a small number of identified deaths, this result should be treated with caution.

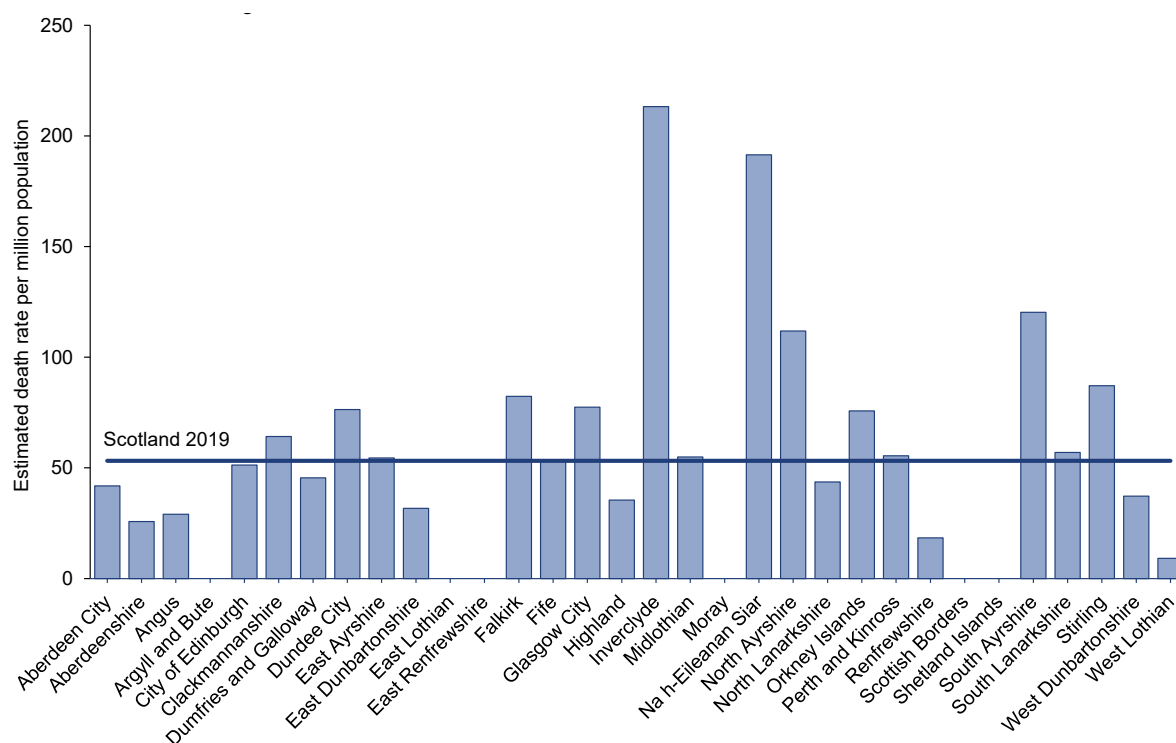
A number of local authorities had no identified homeless deaths in 2019:

- Argyll and Bute
- East Renfrewshire
- East Lothian
- Moray
- Scottish Borders
- Shetland Islands

Moray and Scottish Borders have recorded no identified homeless deaths for two consecutive years. East Renfrewshire has recorded no identified homeless deaths for three consecutive years.

Given the small numbers of identified deaths in some local authorities, there is a high level of variability in these rates and users should treat these figures with caution.

Figure 3: Estimated homeless deaths by local authority in Scotland, 2019



6. Homeless deaths by cause

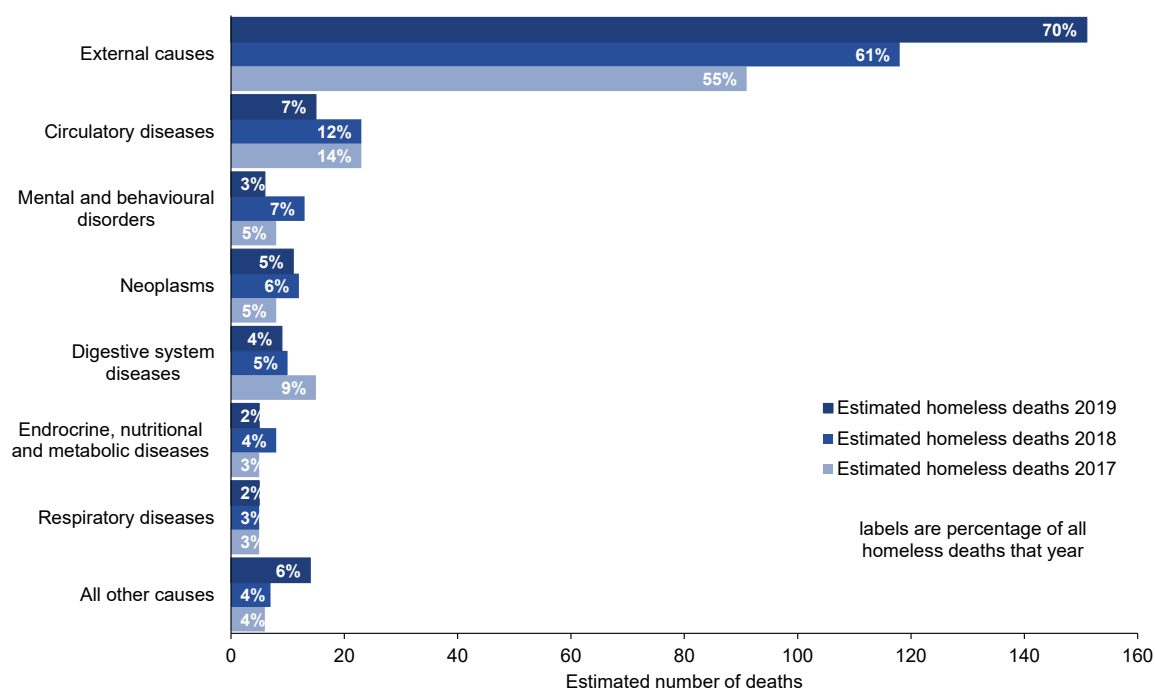
When cause of death was broken down by ICD-10 chapter², the most common cause of homeless deaths in 2019 were:

- XX - External causes of morbidity and mortality (including drug-related deaths, accidents, suicides and assaults) (70%)
- IX - Diseases of the circulatory system (including heart disease and stroke) (7%)
- II - Neoplasms (cancers) (5%)

The number of homeless deaths from external causes has increased by 28% in 2019, accounting for 151 deaths compared to 118 deaths in 2018 and 91 deaths in 2017.

Although deaths from circulatory diseases remains the second most common cause in 2019, it accounts for 7% of the estimated number of deaths. This represents a decrease from 2018, when 12% of homeless deaths were caused by circulatory diseases.

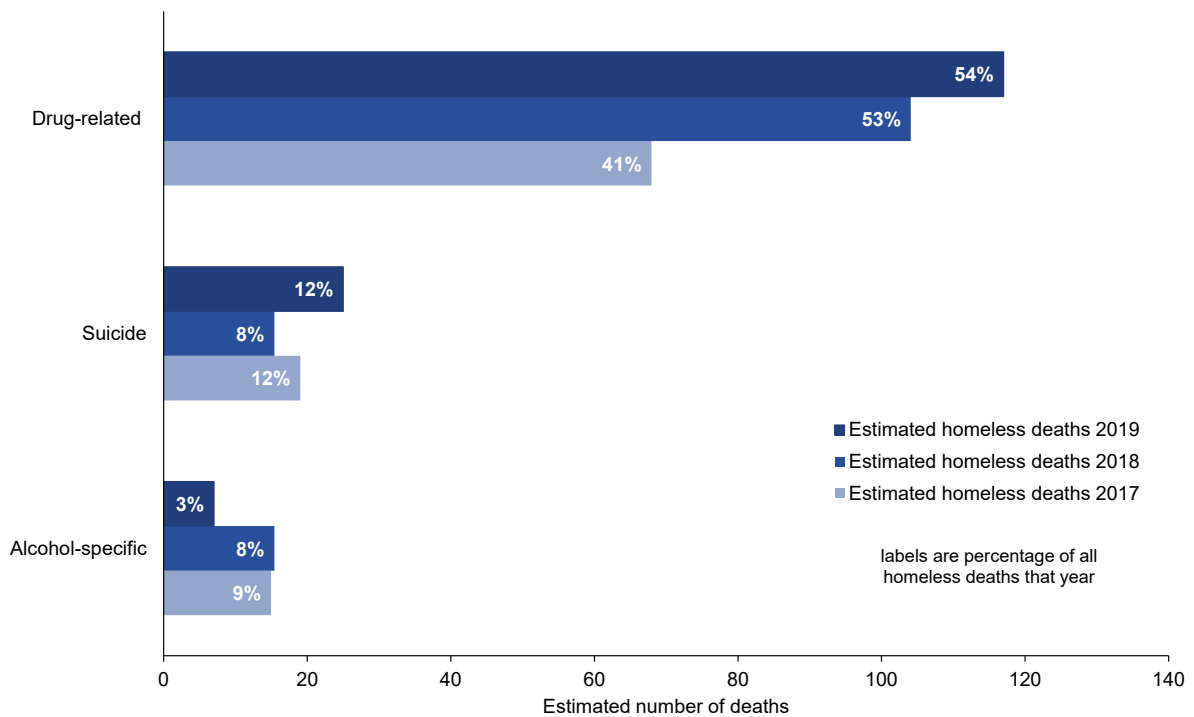
Figure 4: Estimated homeless deaths by cause of death in Scotland, 2017-2019.



² Causes of death are coded according to International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10).

Looking more specifically at selected causes of death, more than half of deaths of people experiencing homelessness were drug-related (54%, 117 deaths). Suicide accounted for 12% and alcohol-specific deaths 3%. It is important to highlight that there can be overlaps between suicides and drug-related deaths whereby a death can be counted as both. For this reason, when interpreting these statistics the two categories should not be added together as some deaths may appear in more than one category.

Figure 5: Estimated homeless deaths by selected cause of death¹ in Scotland, 2019.



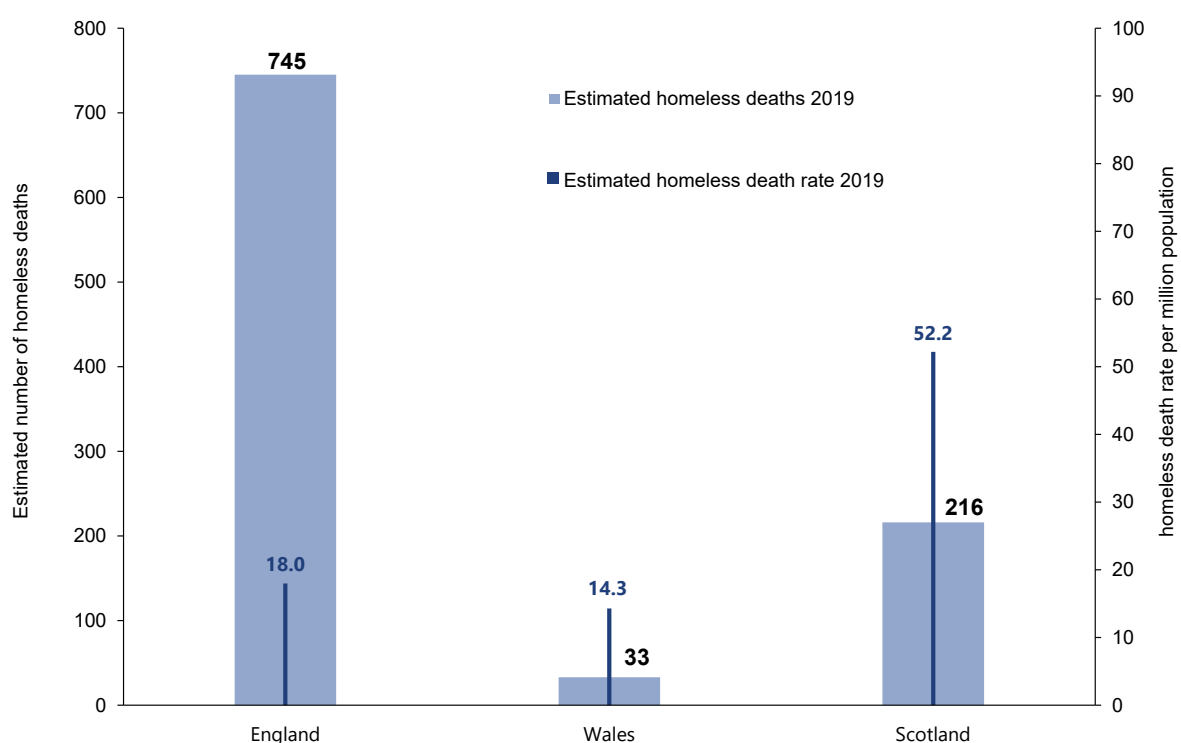
¹ It should be noted that there are overlaps between suicides and drug-related deaths whereby a death can be counted as both suicide and drug-related (e.g. intentional poisoning). The categories in figure 5 should therefore not be added together as some deaths may appear in more than one category.

7. Comparisons with GB countries

The methodology used to produce the Scottish estimates is consistent with that used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to produce the England and Wales estimates. Although some of the data sources used to identify homeless deaths differ slightly, the estimates are considered to be broadly comparable.

Scotland had the highest homeless death rate when compared to England and Wales. The Scottish rate was 52.2 per million population aged 15-74, around three times the rate in England (18.0) and Wales (14.3). The Scottish homeless death rate has been the highest in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Figure 6: Estimated homeless deaths by country, 2019



8. Methodology

Identifying whether a person was homeless when they died is not straightforward using the information recorded at death registration. There is no specific question on the death certificate asking if a person was homeless at the time of death.

To compensate for this lack of information we searched death registration records for any evidence that the deceased may have been homeless at the time of their death. We used a number of search strategies (detailed below) to identify these deaths and

then applied a statistical method called capture-recapture modelling to estimate the likely number of additional deaths which were not identified via these searches.

Search one – Place of residence

The place of residence on the death registration record was searched for terms such as “no fixed abode”, “shelter”, “homeless”, “rough sleeper” or “no address known”. Additionally we compiled a list of addresses which are used by local authorities to provide temporary accommodation for homeless people. We matched the place of residence against these addresses and identified any which matched.

Search two – Place of death

The place of death on the death registration record was searched for terms such as “no fixed abode”, “shelter”, “homeless”, “rough sleeper” or “no address known”. We matched the place of death against the list of temporary accommodation addresses mentioned in search one and identified any which matched.

Search three – Institution codes

Death registration records contain an institution code where the person died in a hospital, care home, hostel or other type of institution. Institution codes which specified a homeless hostel or shelter were listed and any deaths which contained one of these codes were identified.

Search four – Hospital deaths

Where the place of death was recorded as being in a hospital and there was no information provided for the place of residence, the deceased was identified as potentially homeless. This was an attempt to identify homeless people who may have been found unwell on the street and taken to hospital where they subsequently died. As it is possible for people (particularly elderly people) to spend a long time in hospital prior to their death, we excluded any deaths where the deceased had been in hospital for more than a year.

Search five – Registrar notes

The registrar notes section on the death registration record were searched for terms such as “no fixed abode”, “shelter”, “homeless”, “rough sleeper” or “no address known”.

Quality Assurance

All records identified by one or more of these searches were checked individually to prevent errors. For example, the search for the term “shelter” identified some records where the deceased lived in a sheltered housing complex. These records were excluded. For searches one and two, where we found a match with one of the

addresses being used as temporary accommodation by a local authority, we asked them to confirm that the address was being used as temporary homeless accommodation at the date of death.

A lower age cut-off of 15 and an upper age cut-off of 75 was applied to the data. This decision was driven by evidence that deaths of elderly people who had spent time in an institutional setting for some time prior to their death, and for whom no prior place of residence was recorded, could have erroneously been included.

How we calculated the estimates

The estimation was carried out using the [Rcapture](#) package in the R programming language. The calculations estimate the likely size of an unknown closed population based on multiple captures (searches). The model looks at how many deaths were identified in each of the five searches and the degree of overlap between searches (it is possible for a death to appear in more than one search). It then provides an estimate of the likely number of deaths which were not picked up in these searches to give an estimate of the total number of homeless deaths.

Based on the nature of the data and the diagnostic and goodness-of-fit statistics produced by the package, the [Chao model](#) was selected out of several alternatives. This is a robust but conservative model, so the figures produced should be taken as the lowest probable estimates and it is likely that the true number may be higher.

Definitions of homelessness

The identification of homeless people for the purposes of these statistics is not based on an existing definition of [homelessness](#) but is based on our ability to identify such individuals in the death registration records. The records we have identified are mainly those people using emergency accommodation such as homeless shelters, hostels and temporary homeless accommodation at the time of their death. In some instances we have been able to identify those who are rough sleeping, but we expect there are more which we have not been able to identify from the death registration records.

Comparisons with ONS

These statistics are broadly comparable with those published by ONS for England and Wales. The same methodology and statistical model have been applied. Although the death registration systems in Scotland, England and Wales are similar, there were some cases where it was not possible to mirror the five searches which ONS carried out on their death registration data. For example, ONS used information received from coroners for one of their searches, but due to the different system in Scotland, this information wasn't available.

[The Homelessness in Scotland: 2019 to 2020 publication](#) notes that care needs to be taken when comparing homelessness statistics across the 4 countries in the UK

due to differences in collection methods and legislation. It is therefore likely that some of these differences will impact on the comparability of the estimates of homeless deaths across countries.

The [ONS report](#) includes estimates of homeless deaths caused by drug poisoning. This is based on the wider definition of drug deaths and is not the same definition of drug-related deaths that we have used in this report.

Improving our methodology

These statistics are experimental and the methodology is still under development. We recognise that there may be better methods to estimate homeless deaths or better sources of information to feed into our current methodology. We are publishing them at an early stage to involve users and stakeholders in assessing their suitability and quality.

We welcome any feedback from users on ways in which the methodology or data sources may be developed to improve the quality of these statistics in future years.

Limitations of these statistics

These statistics are experimental statistics and represent our best estimate of the number of deaths of people experiencing homelessness, but there are limitations which users should be aware of.

We rely on information which is provided to registrars by the informant when a death is registered. The informant is usually a family member or a friend, but in some cases the informant may be a police officer, a social worker, a funeral director or other person. In these cases, the informant may not have all of the information needed to determine whether the person was homeless at the time of their death. Even when the informant is a family member, they may not have been in touch with the deceased for some time and may be unaware of their circumstances, or they may not wish the fact that their relative was homeless to appear on the death certificate.

Although we have carried out multiple searches of our data sources to identify homeless people, there are a number of groups who we may have missed, or underestimated, in this process.

A small percentage of people present to their local authority as homeless but never take up an offer of homeless accommodation. They may be able to stay with friends or relatives until permanent accommodation is found for them. They are unlikely to be identified in the searches we have carried out.

A number of people who are sleeping rough may not present themselves as homeless to their local authority and are therefore not registered as homeless. If they die while sleeping rough, they may be picked up by our searches but only if the informant provides this information to the registrar when registering the death.

The capture recapture estimation technique we have used attempts to address this undercount, but the method used is known to produce conservative estimates - the actual number of homeless deaths may be higher.

9. Related statistics

- [Deaths of Homeless people in England and Wales](#) is published by the Office for National Statistics.
- [Homelessness in Scotland](#) statistics are published by Scottish Government and updated bi-annually. They contain statistics on homelessness applications, assessments and outcomes. They also provide data on the number of households in temporary accommodation.
- [Births, Deaths and Other Vital Events, Quarterly Figures](#) are published by National Records of Scotland and contain statistics on deaths for the most recent quarter.
- [Vital Events Reference Tables](#) are published by National Records of Scotland and contain annual statistics on deaths.
- [Deaths from Specific Causes](#) are published by National Records of Scotland and contain annual statistics on suicides, alcohol and drug-related deaths.

10. Notes on statistical publications

Experimental Statistics

The statistics in this publication are experimental statistics. They are in the testing phase and are not yet fully developed. They have not yet been assessed against the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics.

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) designates statistics as National Statistics, in line with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics (available on the UKSA website). National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

Information on background and source data

Further details on data source(s), timeframe of data and timeliness, continuity of data, accuracy, etc. can be found in the metadata that is published alongside this publication on the NRS website.

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We also provide information about [future publications](#) on our website. If you would like us to tell you about future statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government [ScotStat website](#).

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Enquiries and suggestions

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