



Registered provider social housing in England - stock and rents

2020-2021



Version 1.0 – February 2021

Responsible statistician: Amanda Hall

Queries and feedback: enquiries@rsh.gov.uk or 0300 124 5225

Introduction

Registered provider social housing stock in England - stock and rents profile provides users with an overview of the stock and rent levels across social housing owned by local authority registered providers (LARP) and private registered providers (PRP). These statistics are based on data we collect through the local authority data return (LADR) and statistical data return (SDR). Data from these collections are presented separately in our other statistics. For more information see our [statistics page](#).

This briefing note is supplemented by **technical notes and definitions** and **data quality and methodology** notes. These notes provide additional information on the processes for producing these statistics; key limitations with the data and additional context for the statistics presented. Additional tables, data and tools allowing for the interrogation of the data at a local authority level, are also available.

Coverage

These statistics provide information on social housing owned by all registered providers at 31 March each year. Unless otherwise stated, all figures in this document refer to stock located in England. The definitions used within the release are consistent with the way data was collected each year.

National Statistics status

These statistics are drawn from our PRP and LARP social housing stock and rents in England statistics which have been designated as National Statistics by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). This briefing note provides additional insight, giving the fullest picture of stock and rent information for the social housing provision in England. For more information see the **data quality and methodology note**.



Key

Introduction

The tabs to the left of the page provide the index for the note.



Provide information about key methodological considerations (see notes for more information).

T.X

Identify the table from which data is drawn. Tables are available from the 2021 data release page.

Collection and methodology

Registered providers (RPs)

On 31 March 2021 there were 1,624 providers registered with us. Of these, 213 were local authorities (LARPs) and 1,411 were private providers (PRPs). For more information on our registration processes please see our [website](#).

Data collections

We collect the data we present in these statistics from LARPs through our local authority data return (LADR) and from PRPs through our statistical data return (SDR). Through these collections we receive stock and rent information from all English RPs. We have collected the SDR from PRPs since 2012 and we first collected the LADR in 2020. Each return is collected annually. For more information on these individual collections please see our other statistical releases available from our [statistics page](#).

Year-on-year changes

This is the first year we are able to undertake year-on-year comparisons (2020 to 2021) for both LARP and PRP stock and rents from our own data collections (LADR and SDR). Longer term trends (2019 and prior) for local authorities use data from the local authority housing statistic (LAHS).

Missing data

All questions in the LADR and SDR are mandatory and all RPs were expected to submit the relevant return in 2021. In 2021 there were no missing LADR returns or data items, but approximately 5% of PRPs did not submit an SDR. All of these were small providers (owning 1,000 or fewer units). Weighting has been applied to stock figures to account for these missing returns. Rent data is not weighted as it is only available for large PRPs (those owning 1,000 or more units). For more information please see our [PRP statistics](#).

Revisions

During 2020/21 we worked closely with LARPs to review data submitted to us in 2020. The focus of the work was through our regulation of rents, and identified issues with reported rents, stock classification and formula rent values. This resulted in 14 LARPs resubmitting their 2020 LADR data to us following identification of data errors. Where revised 2020 LADR data is included in these statistics it is marked 'R'. For more information please see the 2021 [LARP statistics](#).

Rent regulation

Rent regulation

We use rent data from the SDR and LADR data to support our regulation of social housing rents. From 1 April 2020 all registered providers (LARPs and PRPs) are required to set rents in accordance with the Policy Statement on Rents for Social Housing 2018 (the 'Policy Statement'). This permits annual rent increases on both social rent and Affordable Rent properties of up to CPI+1% from 2020, for a period of at least five years. Data in this release represent the position from the first year covered by the Policy Statement and our Rent Standard, where the limit on annual rent increases was 2.7% (based on CPI in September 2019+1%).

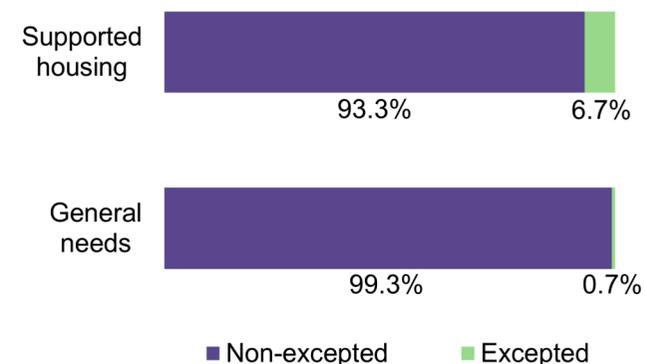
Users should note that in 2021 all RPs were guided to submit data consistent with the requirements outlined in the Policy Statement, but that 2020 PRPs had been required to submit SDR data consistent with the requirements in the Welfare Reform and Work Act (WRWA 2016). We consider the impact of this change in requirements to be minimal and are confident it does not affect the comparability of these data at a regional or national level within or across years. Users of these statistics should also refer to the **technical notes and definitions** for details of other factors impacting rents in 2021.

Impact of units with exceptions

Average rent figures presented in each section of this briefing note are for all units in that stock category and include both excepted and non-excepted units. The presence of units with exceptions may affect the data presented due to outlier values skewing averages.

Not including those let on Affordable Rent terms, approximately 0.7% of general needs units and 6.7% of supported housing units held by RPs with 1,000 or more social units were reported as having an exception from the Policy Statement in 2021.

The level of general needs excepted units is slightly higher for LARP owned stock (1.1% compared to 0.4% of PRP owned stock) and the level of supported housing excepted units is higher for PRPs (7.8% compared to 3.2% of LARP owned stock).



Year-on-year changes

The divergence in some regions between the reported aggregate net rent changes and the prevailing rent policy will be due, in part, to new additions to the stock, units with exceptions and to RPs taking the opportunity to set rents in line with the prevailing formula rent rate when re-letting units.

Key facts

4.4m units of social stock owned by RPs

PRPs own 2.8m units compared to 1.6m units owned by LARPs.

84% of social stock is general needs

Most social stock owned by RPs is general needs low cost rental (including Affordable Rent) (83% or 3.67 million units). Proportionally more LARP owned stock is general needs (93%) than PRP owned stock (78%).

0.6% increase in overall stock since 2020

This overall increase has been driven by the 24,508 unit increase in Affordable Rent units and the 13,566 unit increase in low cost home ownership units (which offset the 13,208 reduction in social rent units).

2.7% increase in average general needs (social rent) net rents since 2020

England general needs (social rent) average weekly net rents increased by 2.7% between 2020^R and 2021.

 LARP data presented in this release includes non-self-contained units counted as bedspaces rather than dwelling equivalents as reported in 2020 - see LARP social housing in England statistics for more details on the impact of this.

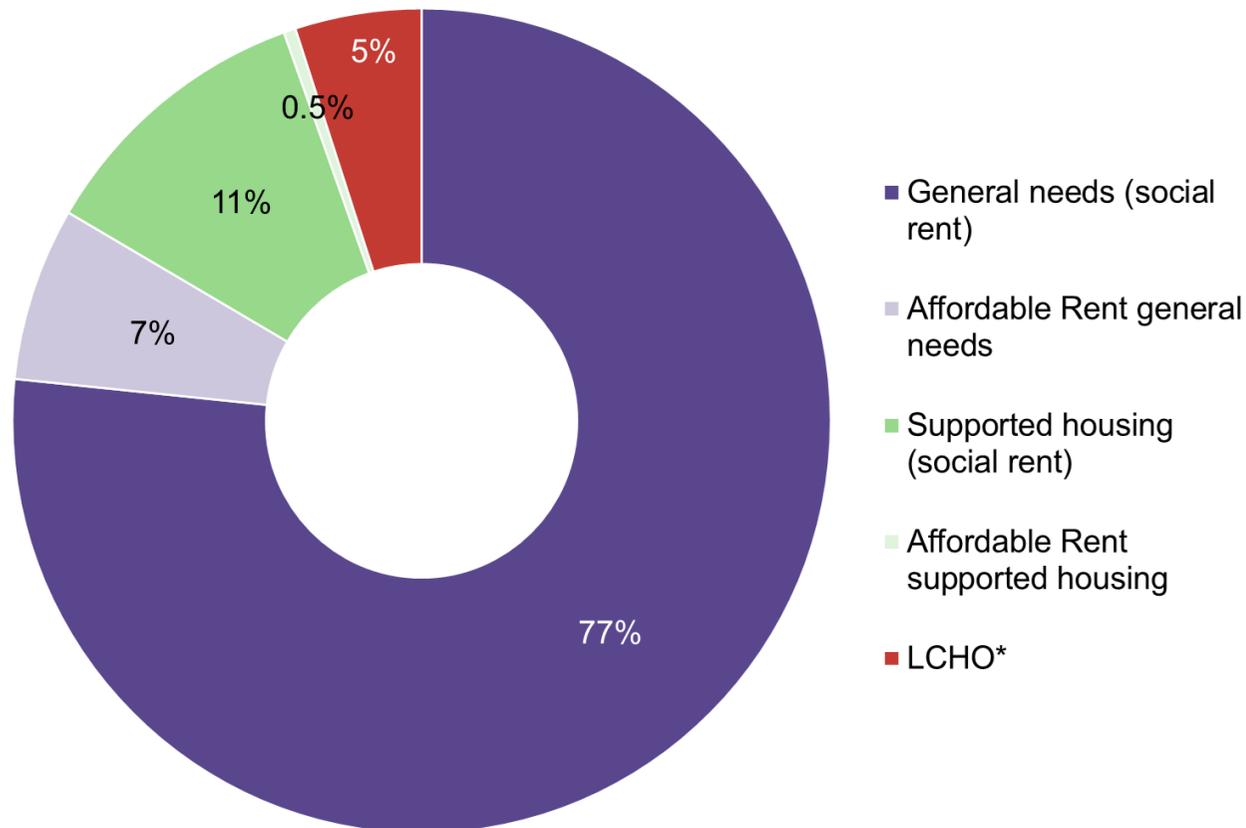
Owned RP social stock in 2021

RPs reported owning 4.4million units of social housing on 31 March 2021.

95% of social stock owned by RPs is low cost rental accommodation, with the majority of this being general needs.

Low cost home ownership (LCHO) accounts for just 5% of social units owned by RPs.

RP social housing stock owned (as at 31 March 2021)



Most of the 4,395,741 units of social housing owned by PRPs on 31 March 2021 are low cost rental units (95%).

General needs social rent units account for over three quarters of all social stock owned by RPs, while supported housing social rent units account for a further 11%.

There are just over 300,000 Affordable Rent units owned by RPs (7.5%), with the vast majority being Affordable Rent general needs units.

T1.1

⚠ In 2021 LARP data presented in this release includes non-self-contained units counted as bedspaces rather than dwelling equivalents - see LARP social housing in England statistics for more details on the impact of this.

⚠ PRP data is weighted to account for missing data.

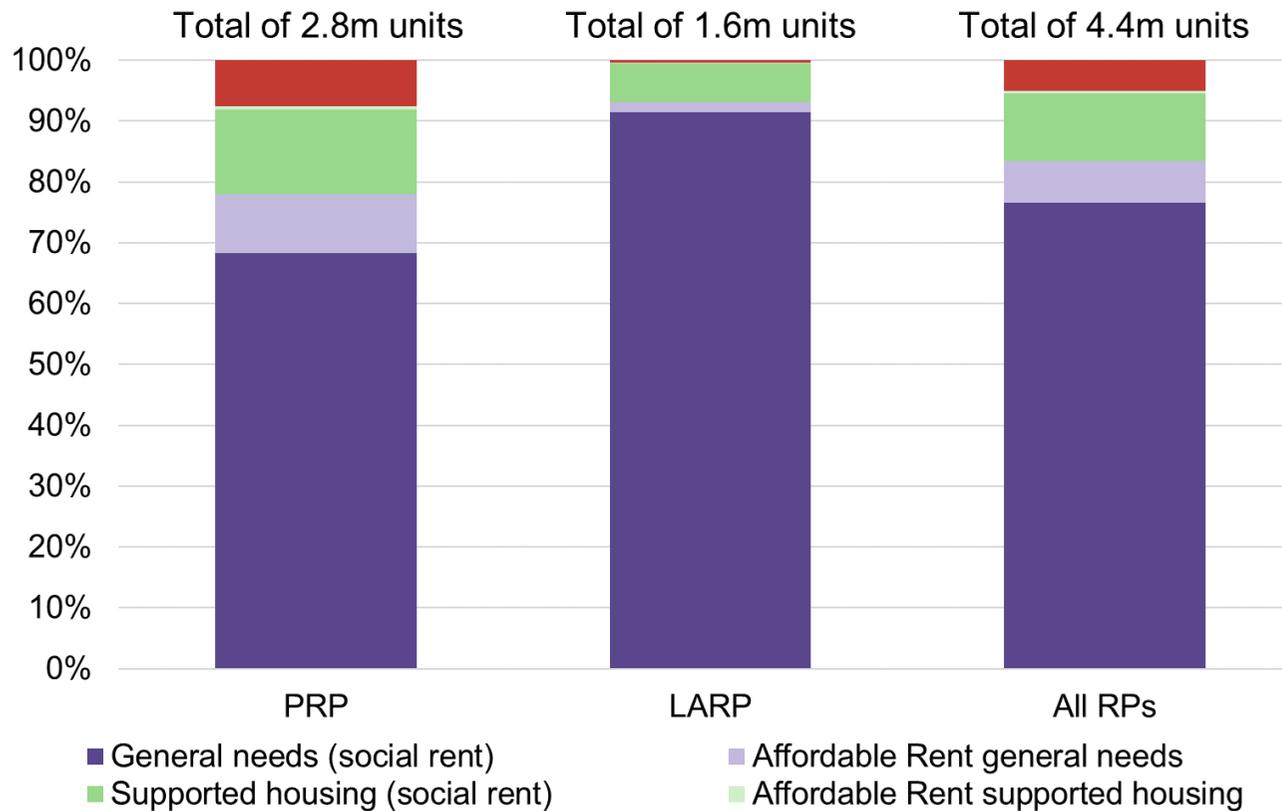
⚠ *LCHO may include a small number of PRP owned LCHO units outside England (expected to be less than 0.1% of total stock).

RP owned social stock by provider type

PRPs own a total of 2.8m social housing units (including low cost rental and LCHO) compared to 1.6m owned by LARPs.

99.7% of LARP owned social stock is low cost rental compared to 92.4% of PRP owned social stock.

RP social stock owned by provider type 2021



LARPs stock is focused on the provision of general needs low cost rental (with 93% of stock being either social or Affordable Rent general needs units). This compares to 78% of PRP stock.

Just over 10% of PRP units are Affordable Rent units (general needs or supported housing), compared to just under 2% of LARP units.

Low cost home ownership units account for 8% of PRP owned social stock but just 0.3% of LARP owned social stock.

Combined RPs owned social stock is 84% general needs, 12% supported housing and 5% LCHO.

T1.1



PRP data is weighted to account for missing data.



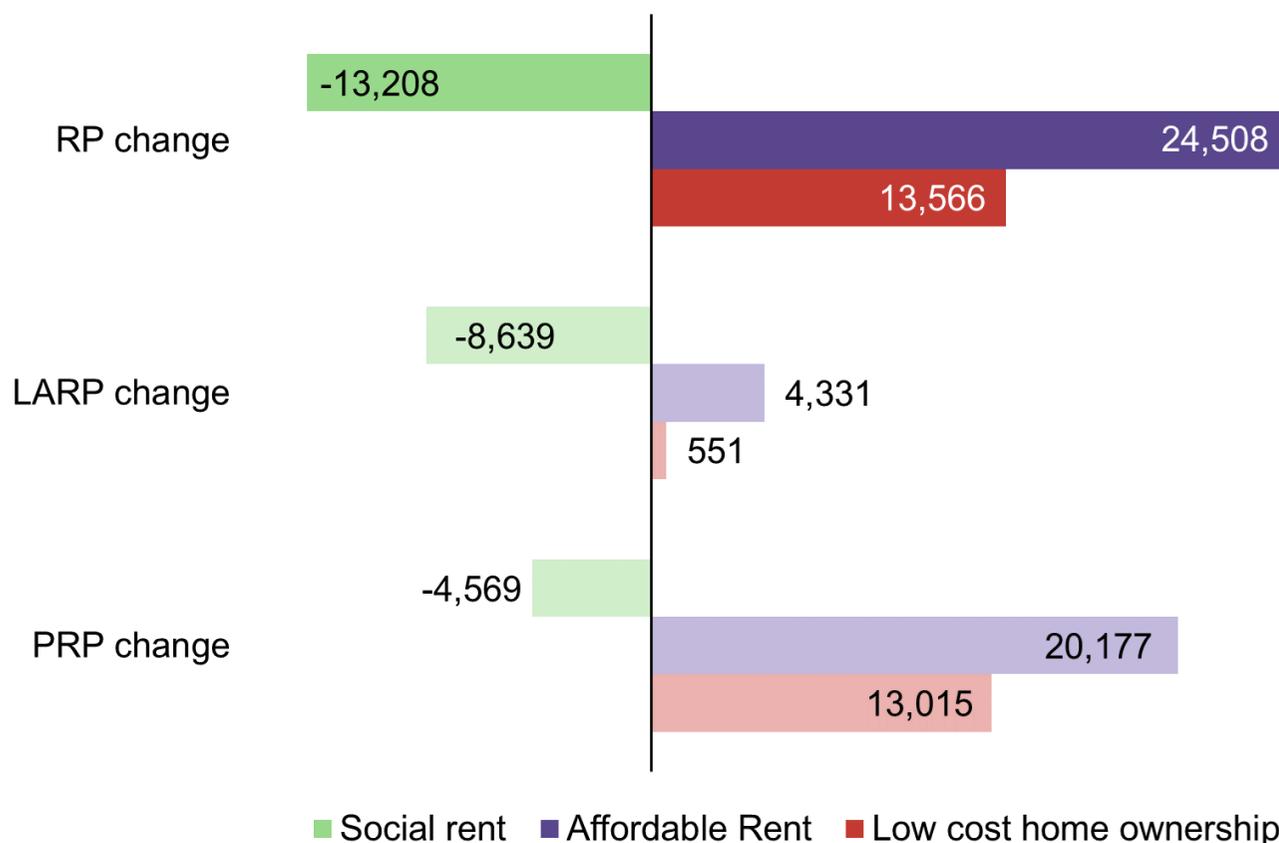
*LCHO may include a small number of PRP owned LCHO units outside England (expected to be less than 0.1% of total stock).

Social stock change since 2020

Since 2020^R the number of low cost rental units (including Affordable Rent) owned by all RPs has increased by 11,300 units (0.3%).

Both PRPs and LARPs increased the number of Low cost home ownership units owned, with a combined total of 13,566 (7%) more units in 2021 than in 2020^R.

Change by provider and stock by type 2020^R to 2021



Both PRPs and LARPs saw increases in Affordable Rent and LCHO units and decreases in social rent units.

Due to the different volumes of Affordable Rent stock held by PRPs and LARPs (with PRPs owning nearly ten times the number of Affordable rent units (288,948 units compared to 30,735 units) the percentage increase in Affordable Rent was greater for LARPs than PRPs (16% compared to 8%).

The decreases in social rent units were due to losses of general needs units (a small (450) net gain of supported housing social rent units was seen). These losses are likely to be primarily driven by sales to tenants through the various right to buy and other sales schemes (with PRPs reporting nearly 50% of low cost rental losses being due to activity relating to sales to tenants).

T1.3



Data for 2020^R and 2021 taken from LADR. Bedspaces count for non-self-contained units is used in both years.

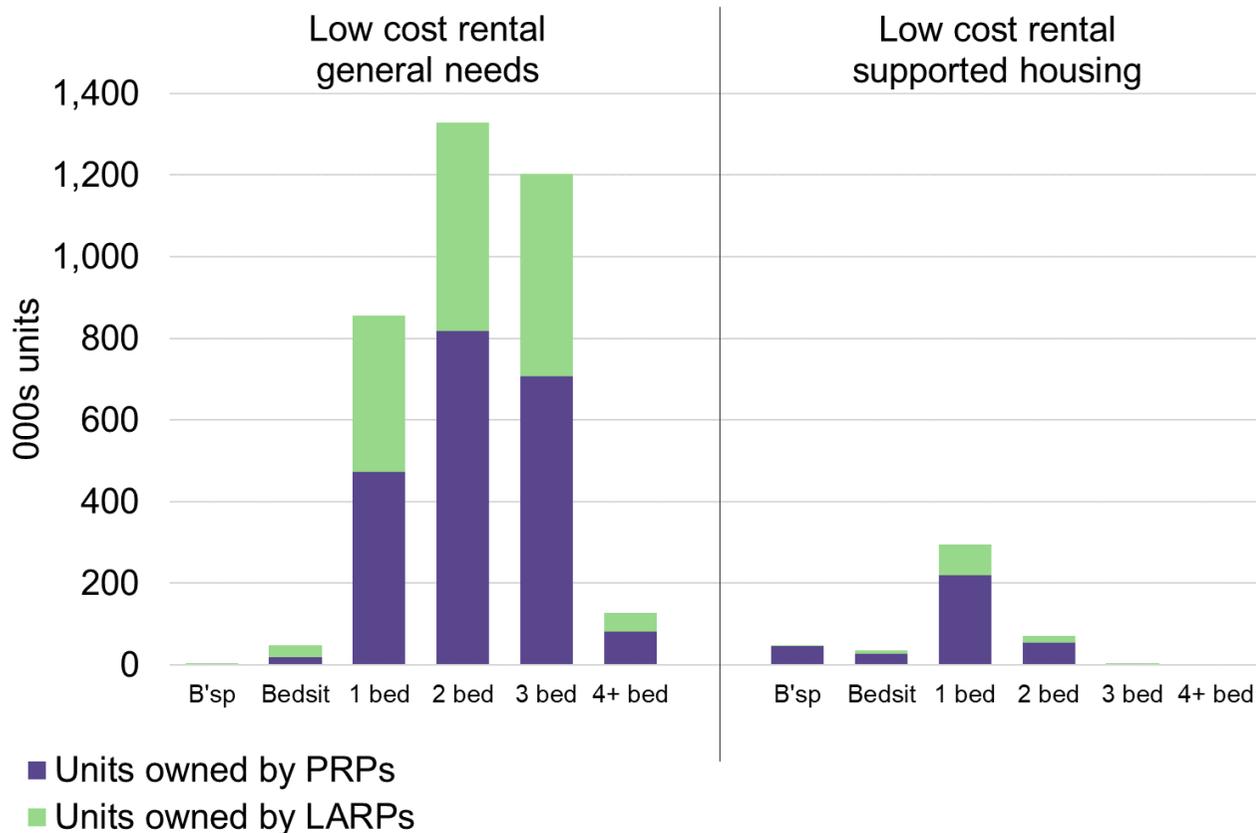
Owned low cost rental by size of unit

Most units owned by RPs are general needs units with between one and three bedrooms (84%).

Bedspaces make up a far greater proportion of supported housing (0.1%) than general needs (11%).

There are just 3,507 units of supported housing with three or more bedrooms.

Units by type (general needs/ supported housing), bed size and RP type



Supported housing is predominantly provided in units of a smaller size than general needs. There are just 3,507 units of supported housing with three or more bedrooms (1%) compared to 1.3million units of general needs (37%). Equally there are far more supported housing bedspaces than general needs bedspaces (c.48,000 (11%) of supported housing compared to c.4,000 (0.1%) of general needs).

These differences are likely to be due to the needs being met by supported housing. These units are targeted at those who need additional support to live independently and therefore provide for those tenants who do not have access to support elsewhere (such as from a partner or family).

T1.2



PRP data is for large PRPs only.



Units of five and six+ bedrooms have been combined into a 4+ bedrooms figure as this is the highest size category for PRP SH.

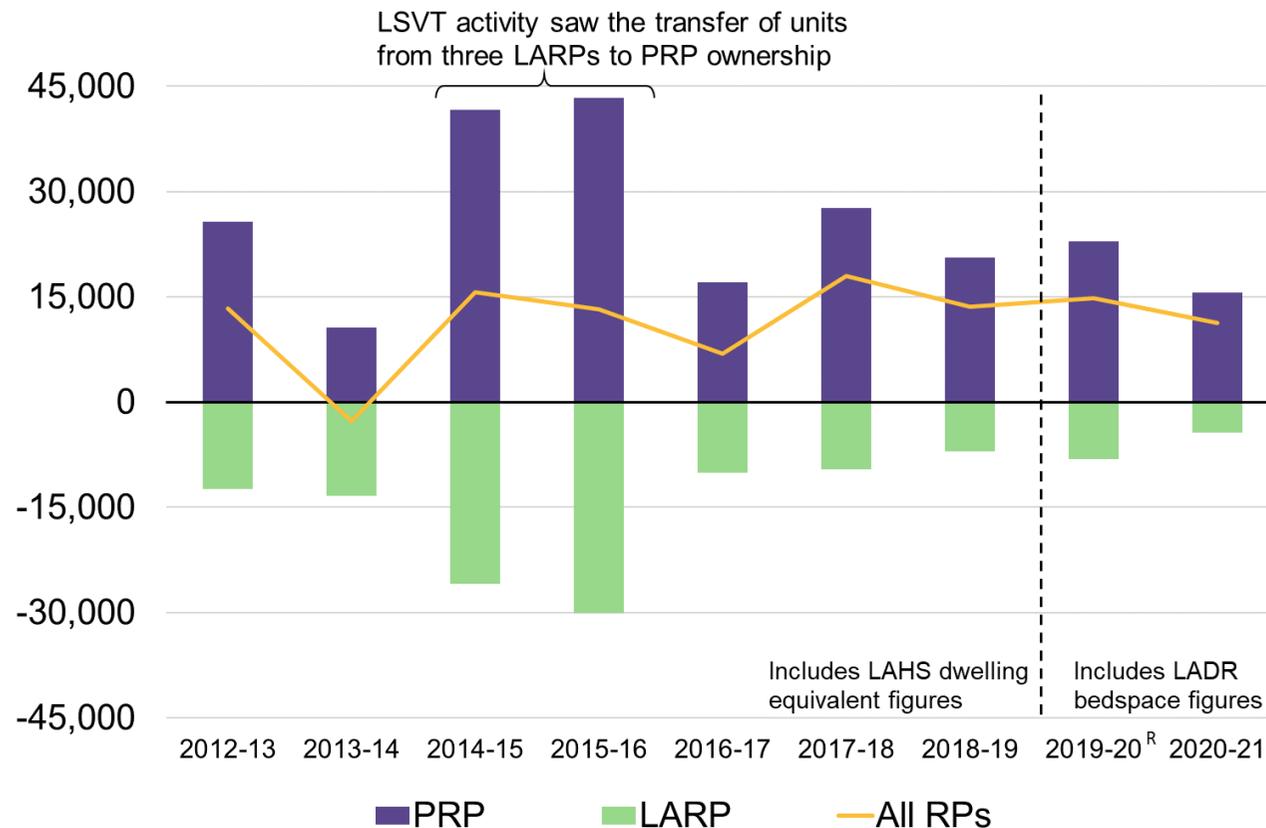
Low cost rental change since 2012

The number of LARP owned low cost rental units has decreased every year since 2012.

The decreases in LARP owned stock are due to right to buy sales to tenants and LSVT activity.

PRPs have increased the number of owned low cost rental stock every year since 2012.

Year-on-year low cost rental stock change 2012 to 2021



Each year PRPs have reported a net gain in the number of low cost rental units owned, while LARPs have reported a net loss. Combined, an overall net gain is seen in each year except in 2013-14.

Right to buy sales will be the key driver behind the net loss to LARP stock in most years. However, the transfer of units from LARPs to PRPs has also occurred, with the relatively large losses in LARP stock seen between 2014 and 2016 corresponding to a number of large scale voluntary transfers (LSVTs). See 2020 release for more details.

T1.4



Data for 2012-2019 taken from LAHS and uses dwelling equivalent counts for non-self-contained units. Data for 2020 and 2021 taken from LADR and uses bedspace counts. See **technical notes** for more information on differences between collections. PRP data is weighted.

General needs (social rent) net rents

The average weekly general needs (social rent) net rent in England is £92.84.

London and the South East have the highest weekly net rents on average, both over £100 per week.

The North East has the lowest average weekly net rent of £77.67.

RP general needs (social rent) net rents by region (£/ week)



GN social rent by region

These averages should be viewed with caution. They are calculated using data from two separate data collections (LADR and SDR). The averages are weighted to reflect the different unit numbers owned by LARPs and PRPs in each area. Users should note that large PRPs own 1.83m units of general needs (social rent) stock and LARPs own 1.45m units.

It is worth noting that across all regions LARP average rents for these units are lower than PRP average rents (see also additional table 1.5).

For more details about LARP and PRP general needs rents please see our other statistical releases.

! PRP data is for large PRPs only.

! Service charges are excluded from these data as they are not captured in the LADR.

! Excludes Affordable Rent units.

T1.5

General needs (social rent) net rents by LA

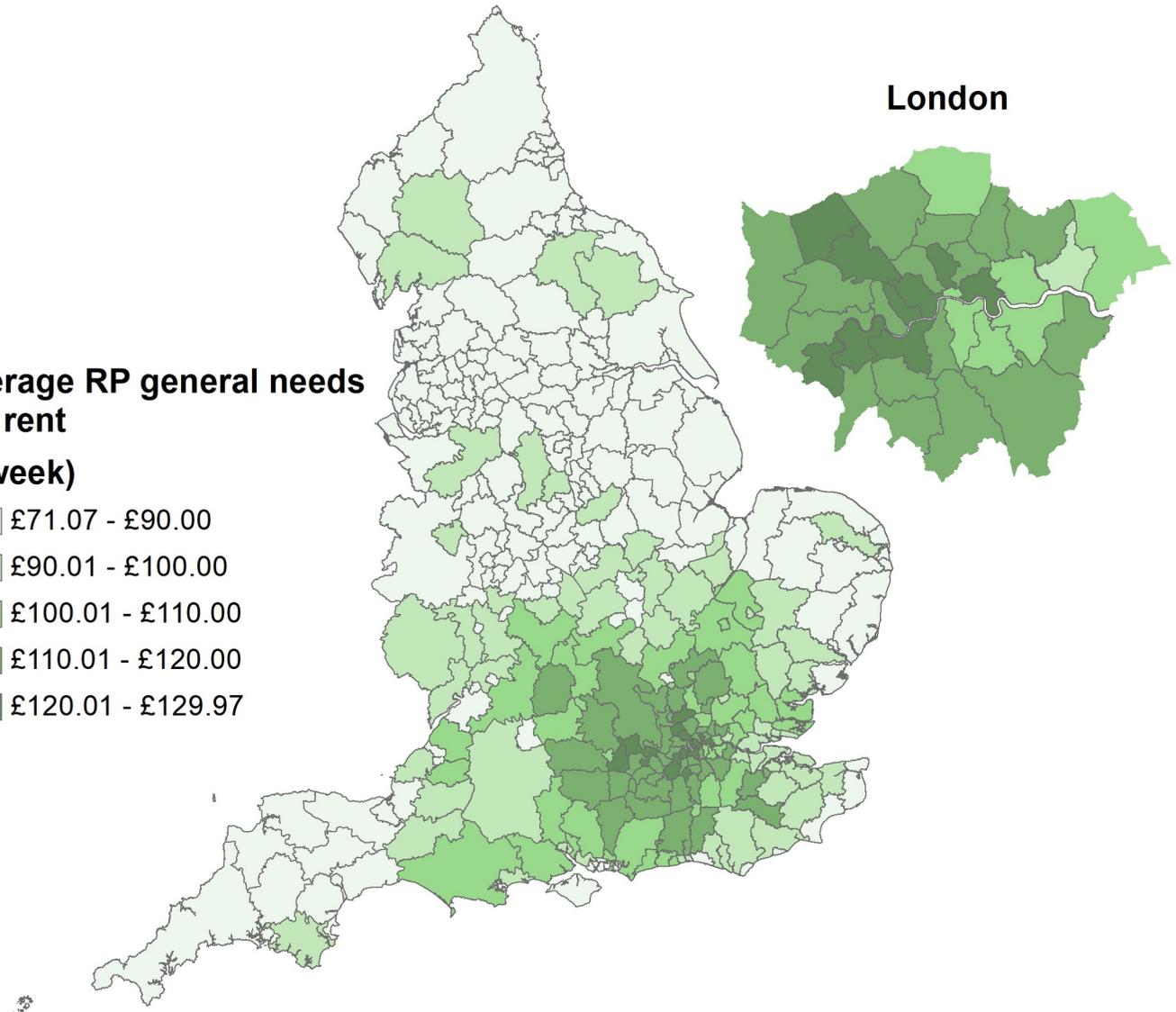
Not all local authorities own social housing stock; only those that do are LARPs. In areas where local authorities do not own stock all units will be PRP owned.

Average general needs (social rent) net rents across England are highest in London and the South East. This reflects the higher formula rent in these areas.

Average RP general needs net rent

(£/week)

- £71.07 - £90.00
- £90.01 - £100.00
- £100.01 - £110.00
- £110.01 - £120.00
- £120.01 - £129.97



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Excludes Affordable Rent units.

T1.6

General needs (social rent) net rent change

England general needs (social rent) average weekly net rents increased by 2.7% between 2020^R and 2021.

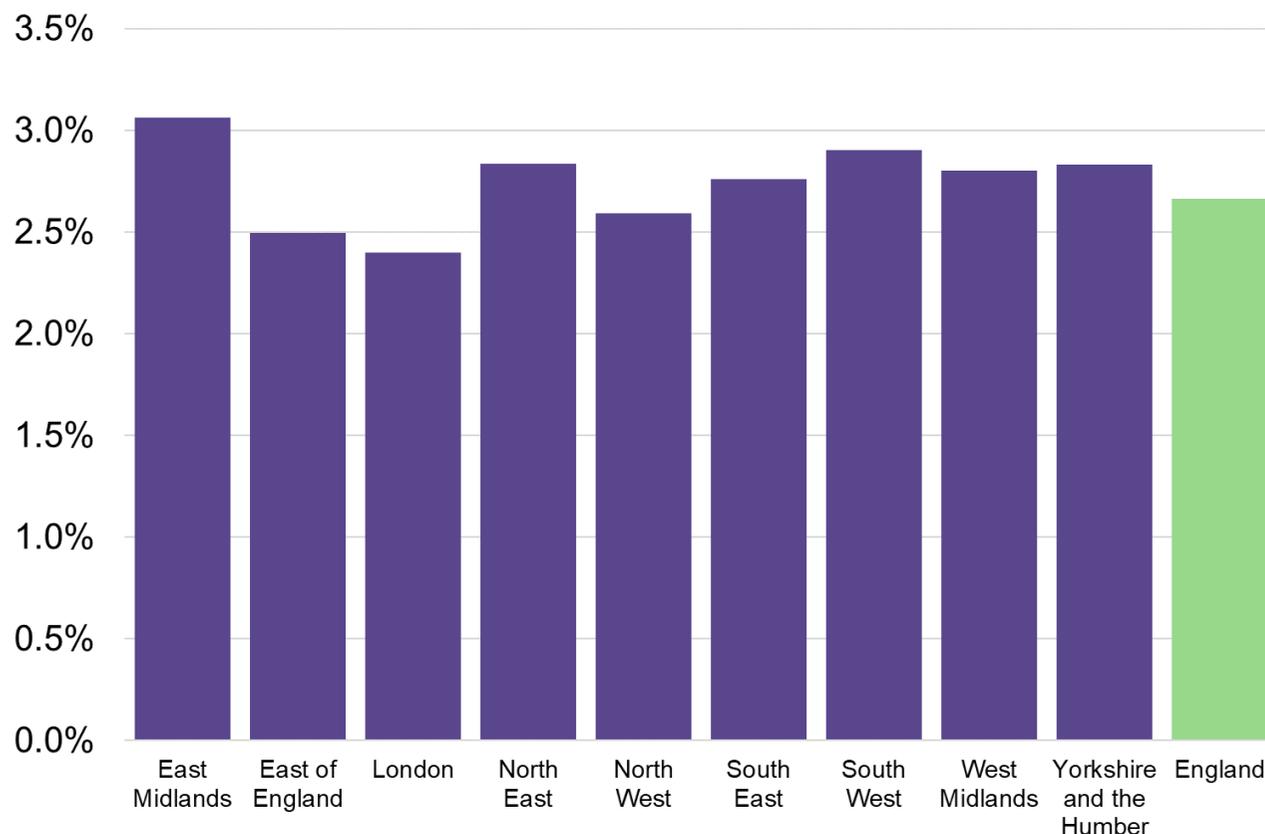
The highest value increase was seen in the South East (£2.79 per week).

The lowest value increase was seen in the North West (£2.08 per week).

General needs (social rent) net rent change (%) 2020^R to 2021

Only one region saw a percentage increase of over 3% (East Midlands), this equated to a £2.42 per week increase.

The limit on annual rent increases between 2020 and 2021 was 2.7%. Changes in stock levels, units with exceptions and PRPs taking the opportunity to set rents in line with the prevailing formula rent rate when reletting units can lead to the average year-on-year change being higher than might otherwise be expected.



T1.15

⚠ Service charges are excluded from these data as they are not captured in the LADR.

⚠ Excludes Affordable Rent units.

Supported housing (social rent) net rents

The average weekly supported housing (social rent) net rent in England is £89.95 for RP owned supported housing (social rent) units.

London has the highest average weekly net rent (£107.23). This is £25.54 per week higher than the average weekly net rent in East Midlands.

RP supported housing (social rent) net rents by region (£/ week)



These averages should be viewed with caution due to the nature of supported housing and the profile across PRPs and LARPs.

Large PRPs own just over three times the number of supported housing (social rent) units owned by LARPs (334,866 compared to 98,830). As such, the overall RP averages will be driven by the profile of PRP stock (which in turn is driven by different client groups with varying degrees of support needs).

For more details about LARP and PRP supported housing rents please see our other statistical releases.

! Service charges are excluded from these data as they are not captured in the LADR.

! Caution should be employed when comparing rent values for supported housing units with those for general needs. Differences in the rent setting rules, the service offerings provided and the client groups may mean that units are not strictly comparable.

! Excludes Affordable Rent units.

T1.7

Supported housing (social) net rents by LA

As PRPs own far more supported housing units than LARPs, the average RP net rents are closer to those for PRPs.

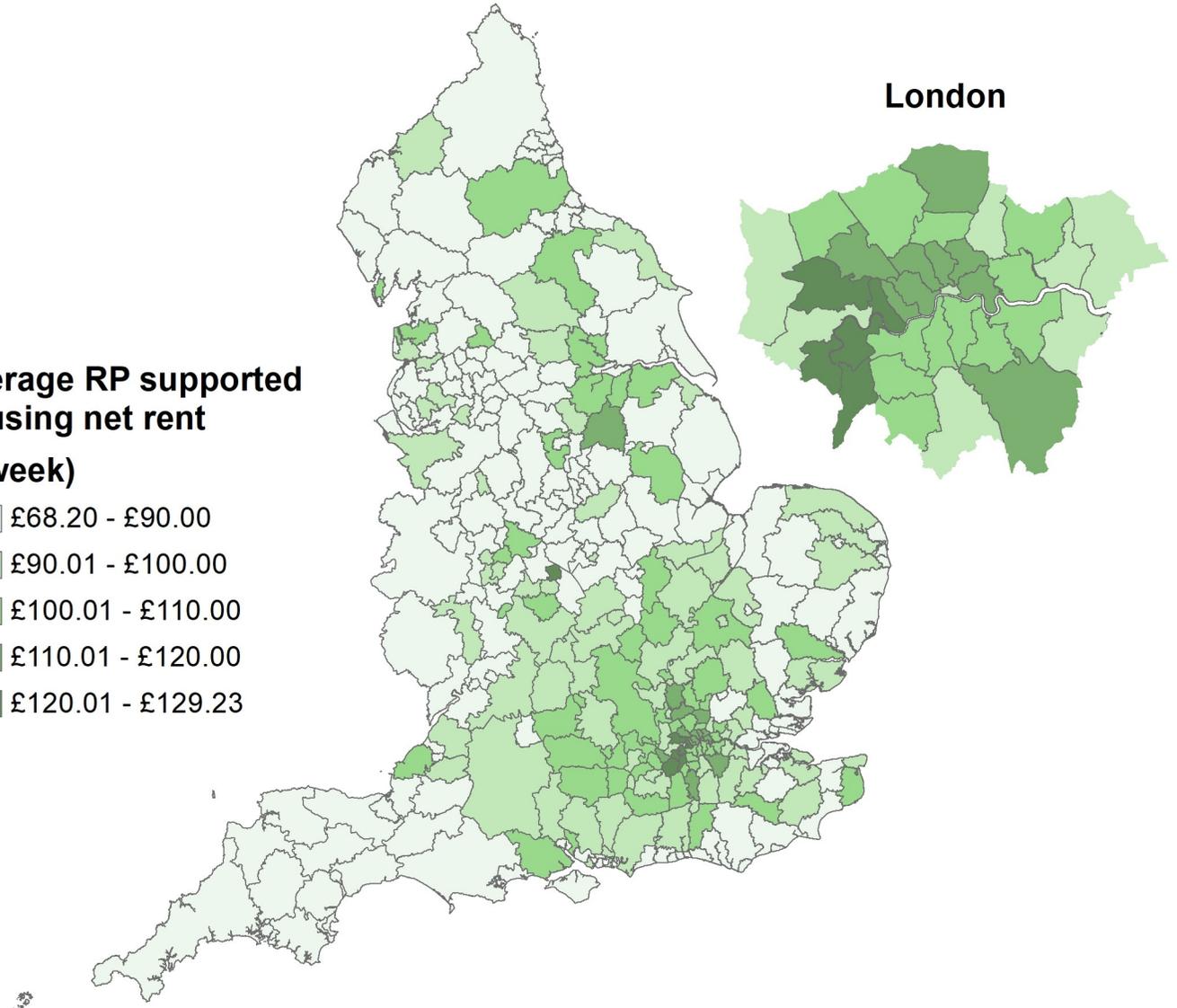
Some LA areas only have PRP owned units because the local authority does not own social stock.

London and the South East tend to have higher average weekly net rents, reflecting the higher formula rent in these areas.

SH social rent by LA

Average RP supported housing net rent (£/week)

- £68.20 - £90.00
- £90.01 - £100.00
- £100.01 - £110.00
- £110.01 - £120.00
- £120.01 - £129.23



London

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Excludes Affordable Rent units.

T1.8

Supported housing (social) net rent change

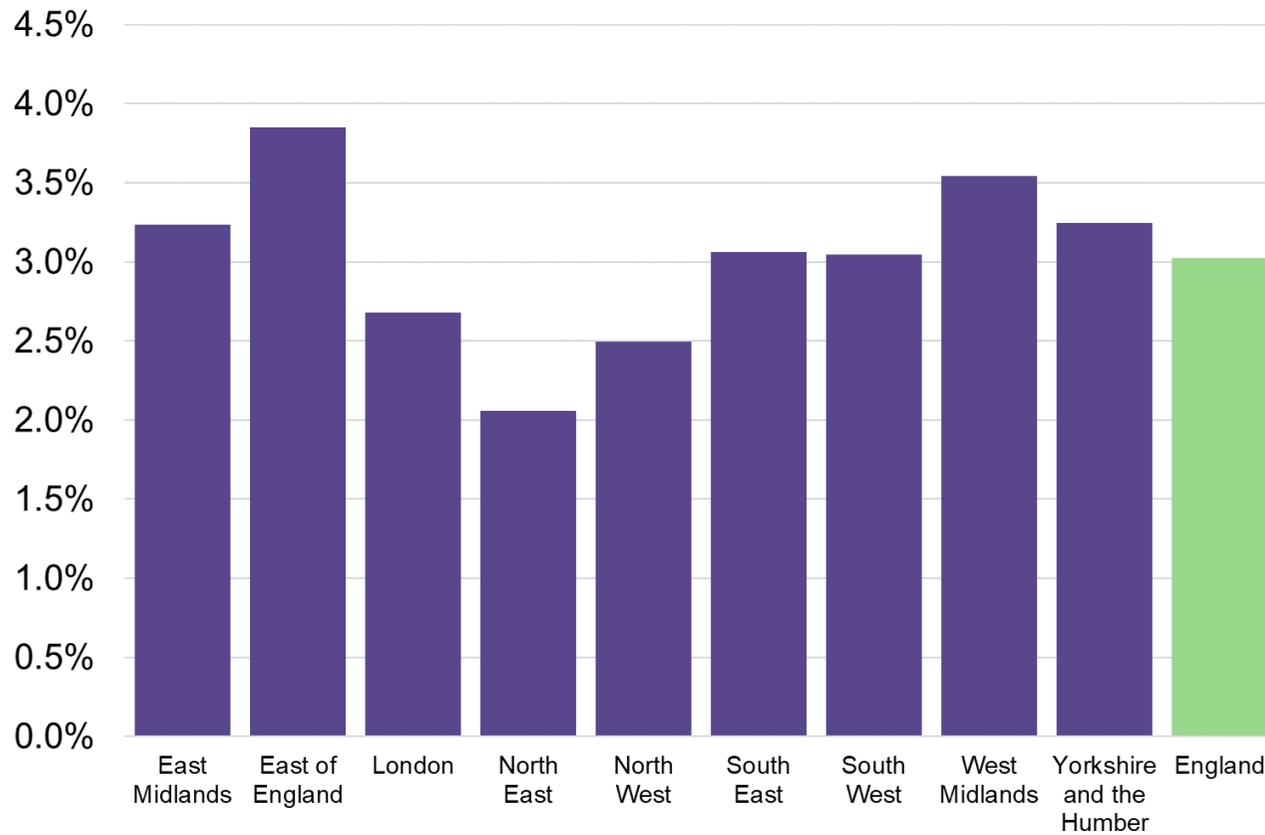
Average supported housing (social rent) weekly net rents increased by 3.0% between 2020^R and 2021.

The largest increase was seen in the East of England (3.9% or £3.43 per week).

The North East saw the smallest increase (2.1% or £1.67 per week).

Supported housing (social rent) net rent change (%) 2020^R to 2021

The limit on annual rent increases between 2020 and 2021 was 2.7%. Changes in stock levels, units with exceptions and PRPs taking the opportunity to set rents in line with the prevailing formula rent rate when reletting units can lead to the average year-on-year change being higher than might otherwise be expected.



T1.16



Service charges are excluded from these data as they are not captured in the LADR.



Excludes Affordable Rent units.

Affordable Rent general needs gross rent

The average weekly gross rent for an Affordable Rent general needs unit in England is £132.86.

As in 2020, London, the South East and the East of England all have average weekly gross rents greater than the England average.

Affordable Rent general needs gross rent by region (£/ week)



RPs make Affordable Rent* units available to households that are eligible for social rented housing, at a rent level of no more than 80% of the market rent of an equivalent property, inclusive of service charges.

The link to local market rents will be the primary driver for the large variation in average rent levels between regions.

The relatively low number of Affordable Rent general needs units owned by RPs (298,952, with 91% owned by PRPs) mean that these averages should be viewed with caution. For more details about LARP and PRP Affordable Rents please see our other statistical releases.



*London Affordable Rent, which is included here, is set differently. Users should see glossary for more information.



Data presented here are based on relatively small unit numbers (just 7% of total RP owned low cost rental stock).

T1.9

Affordable Rent general needs rent change

Average general needs Affordable Rent weekly gross rents increased by 3.8% between 2020^R and 2021.

The East of England saw the greatest percentage increase (4.5%). This was equivalent to £5.90 more per week.

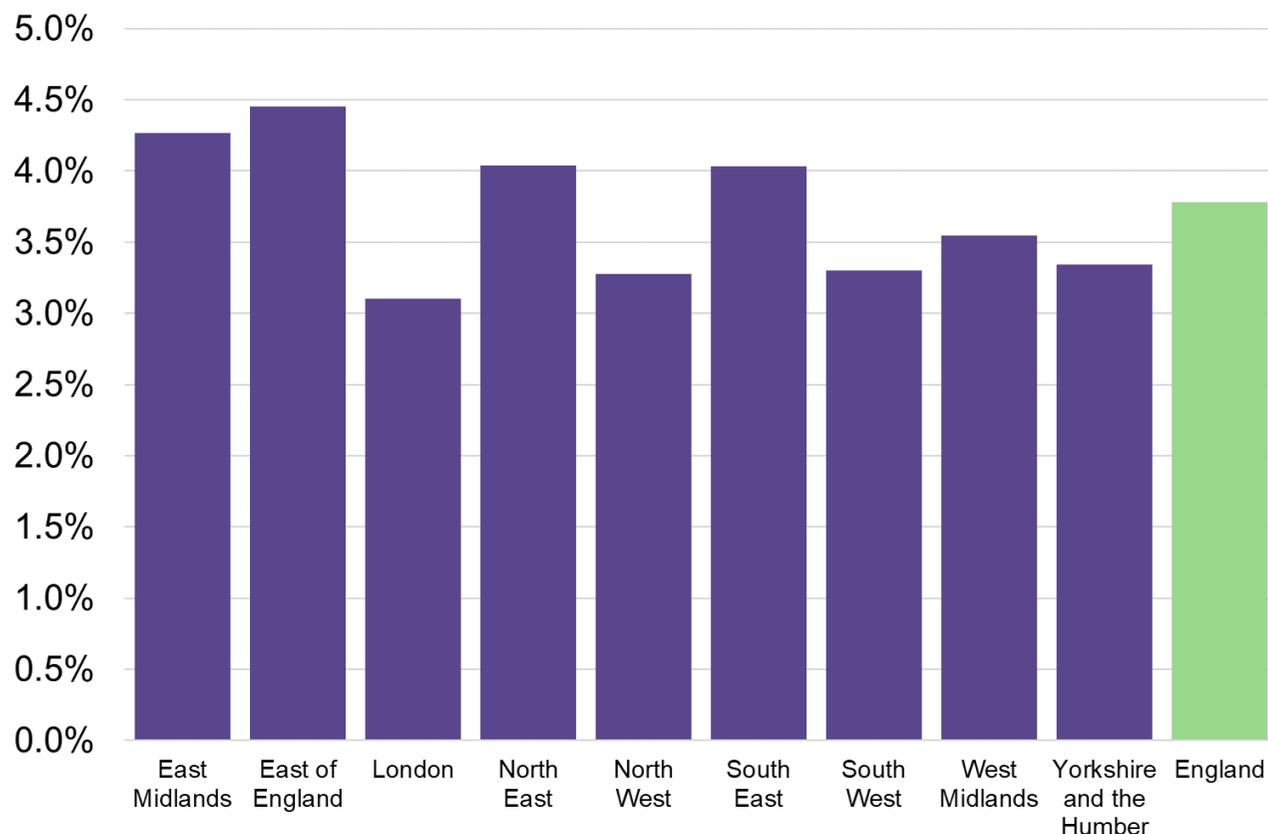
The value increase was greatest in the South East (£6.16) and smallest in Yorkshire and the Humber (£3.27).

Affordable Rent general needs units gross rent change (%) 2020^R to 2021

Change in general needs Affordable Rent gross rents should be viewed with some caution.

There are relatively few units (less than 300,000) despite an 8% increase between 2020^R and 2021. The low base and changing stock numbers both impact on the average rents charged. This is due to these additional units being let (and existing units being relet) at rents of up to 80% of the current market rent of an equivalent property. Market rent values are not tied to inflation, meaning larger than CPI+1% increases can be seen.

Even relatively small numbers of new lets or relets can impact on the overall regional averages when the stock numbers are quite low.



T1.17



Excludes Affordable Rent units.

Affordable Rent supported housing gross rent

The average weekly gross rent for an Affordable Rent supported housing unit in England is £167.56.

London has the highest average weekly gross rent (£227.40), the East of England the lowest (£138.05).

Stock levels in all regions are low with no region having more than 3,200 units.

Affordable Rent supported housing gross rent by region (£/ week)



Affordable Rent supported housing is a very niche product. The profile of unit size and spread across regions will impact heavily on these averages.

The extremely low number of Affordable Rent supported housing units owned by LARPs (3,830) means that these averages are more closely aligned to PRP averages (based on 16,901 units).

The number of Affordable Rent supported housing units owned by RPs (just 20,731) and the relatively large increase in all Affordable Rent stock since 2020 (+16%) mean that further breakdowns and data on year-on-year change are not presented in this note.

For more details about LARP and PRP Affordable Rents please see our other statistical releases.

T1.11



Data presented here are based on relatively small unit numbers (just 0.5% of total RP owned low cost rental stock).

Average rents by provider type

Across all unit types, the average rent for all RP units is closer to the average rent for a PRP unit because PRPs own more units.

The greatest difference in average weekly rent for PRPs and LARPs is seen in Affordable Rent supported housing.

Average weekly rents by tenure by provider (£/ week)



The large range in Affordable Rent supported housing is due to the low number of units in ownership and the size of unit distribution across LARP and PRP owned stock.

The small range in general needs (social and Affordable Rent) unit average rents reflects the overall higher number of units and the more even distribution of unit sizes for both LARPs and PRPs.

T1.13



Affordable Rent values are gross rent, general needs and supported housing values are net rent.

Social rent change since 2012

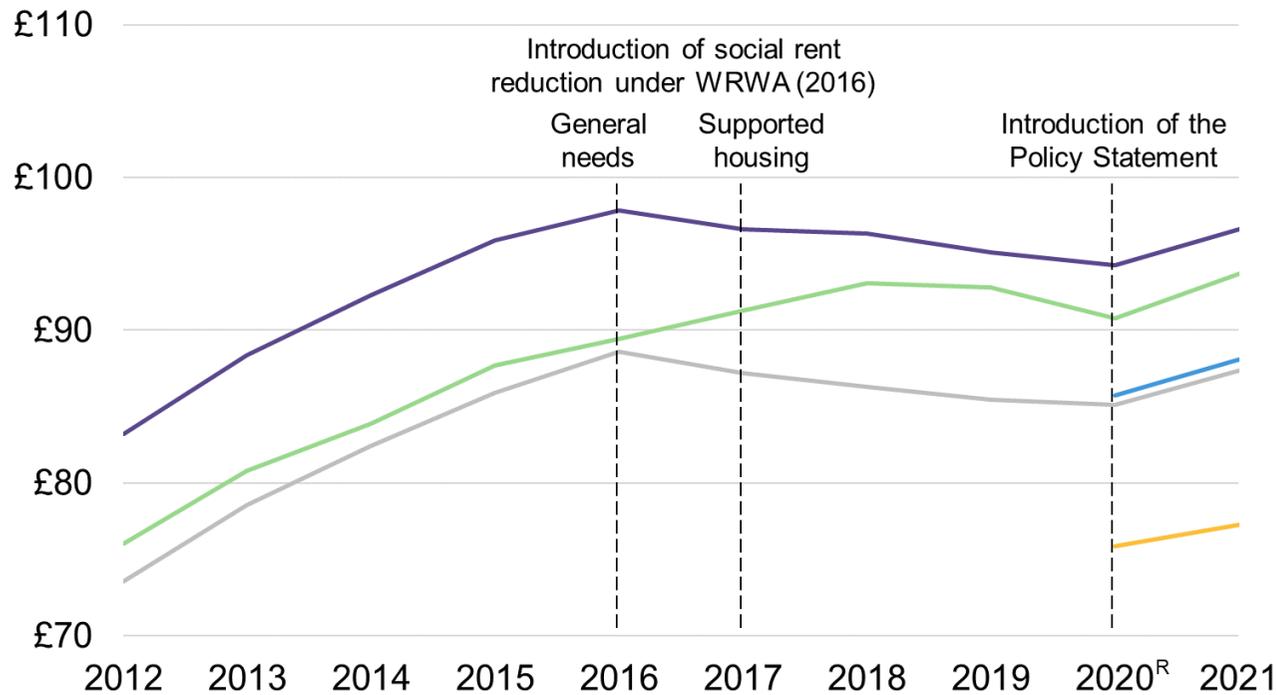
Average social rent net rents have all increased since the introduction of the Policy Statement; this follows the decreases seen in the years before its introduction.

PRP general needs average net rents were £8.51 higher than LARP general needs average net rents in 2021 (compared to £8.50 in 2020^R).

Average low cost rental rents by PRP and LARP 2012 to 2021

The change in general needs and supported housing average net rents is now possible due to the breakdown of rent information in the LADR. However, as this was not possible using LAHS data a combined figure is still presented.

LARP supported housing average net rents should be viewed with some caution, there were less than 4,000 LARP owned supported housing (social rent) units in England in 2021.



England average rents:

— PRP GN — PRP SH — LARP (GN and SH) — LARP GN — LARP SH

T1.14

⚠ PRP values based on data from large PRPs only. LARP data is presented as a combined social rent figure for all years and as separate general needs and supported housing figures in 2020 and 2021. This is due to changes in the way rent data is captured from LARPs. Affordable Rent is excluded.

⚠ LA data for 2020 and 2021 from LADR, previous years from LAHS statistics. See **technical notes** for more on the differences between LAHS and LADR data collections.

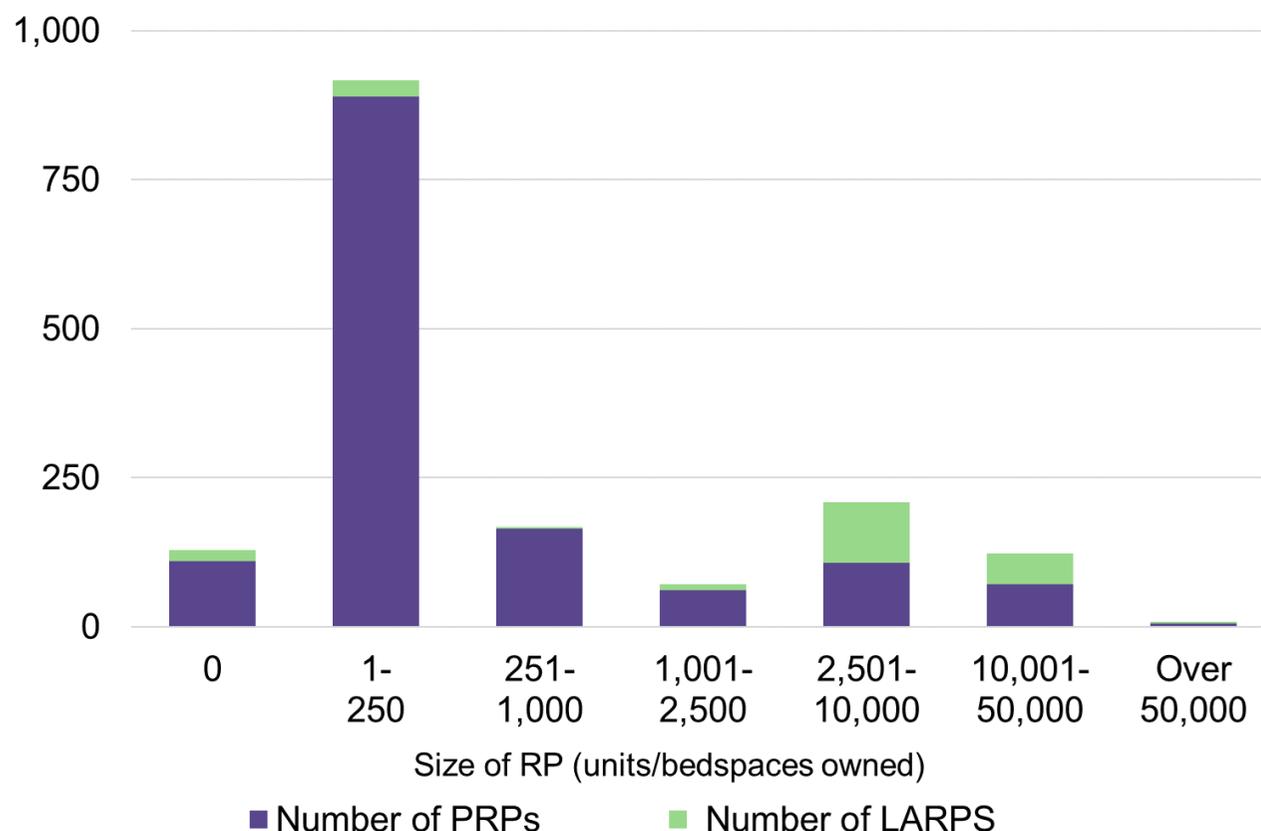
Registered providers

There were 1,624 providers registered with us on 31 March 2021 (1,411 PRPs and 213 LARPs).

23% of LARPs own fewer than 1,000 units of social stock each compared to 82% of PRPs.

25% of LARPs own 10,000 or more units of social stock compared to just 6% of PRPs.

RP type and stock ownership



Registration of bodies that are private providers is voluntary. However, organisations who are seeking financial assistance from Homes England or from the Greater London Authority (GLA) to provide low-cost rental accommodation and who intend to be the landlord of those homes when they are let, must register with us to receive that assistance. All local authorities that provide social housing are subject to compulsory registration under section 114A of the HRA 2008.

Once a provider is on our register they must comply with our standards. Different standards apply to PRPs and LARPs. For more information on registration please see our website (www.gov.uk/rsh).

T1.19



Data includes low cost rental and LCHO.

Background

These statistics are based on data gathered in the LADR and SDR survey.

We use the LADR and SDR data extensively as a source of administrative data to inform our operational approach to regulation (see **data quality and methodology note** for more details). The United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) encourages public bodies to use administrative data for statistical purposes, as such, we publish these data annually.

Governance of data and statistics at RSH

The statistician responsible for the publication of these statistics is also responsible for the LADR and SDR data collections and the cleansing of incoming data; working with RPs to directly address anomalies within the data submissions and producing the final data set and statistics.

All data is stored and analysed within password-protected government secure networks and access to the sector level analysis work undertaken on the data is restricted until after publication (RP level data is accessed by our staff as part of operational work). Further information on the data quality assurance processes we employ is provided in the **data quality and methodology note**.

Contact information submitted by RPs in the Entity Level Information sections of the surveys is redacted within the release. This contact information is not publicly available. We hold no other administrative data that can be made available for use in statistics. However, we publish a range of summary data from other information collected. These are available from our website (www.gov.uk/rsh).

Data coverage

The rent data presented in these statistics are for low cost rental housing which is owned by LARPs and PRPs at 31 March.

Rent data for both social rent and Affordable Rent stock are required from all LARPs. PRPs are all required to report rent data for Affordable Rent stock, but only providers owning 1,000 or more units of social stock are required to provide detailed rent data for social rent units.

Notes - glossary of terms

Affordable Rent

Affordable Rent housing means accommodation that is (a) provided by a registered provider pursuant to an agreement between that provider and the Homes and Communities Agency (now Homes England) or the Greater London Authority and the accommodation is permitted by that agreement to be let at an affordable rent; (b) provided by a registered provider pursuant to an agreement between a local authority and the Secretary of State and the accommodation is permitted by that agreement to be let at an affordable rent; or (c) provided by a local authority and the Secretary of State, Homes England or the Greater London Authority has agreed that it is appropriate for the accommodation to be let at an affordable rent.

The rent for affordable rent housing (inclusive of property related service charges) must not exceed 80% of gross market rent of an equivalent property. See also [London Affordable Rent](#).

Exceptions/excepted categories of units

The [Policy Statement on rents for Social Housing](#) does not apply to certain categories of low cost rental accommodation. During the LADR and SDR collection providers are reminded that it is their responsibility to correctly categorise and record stock accurately according to the latest applicable rules and legislation. For more information on exceptions please refer to Chapter 5 of the Policy Statement.

General needs housing

General needs housing covers the bulk of housing stock for rent. It includes both self-contained units and non-self-contained bedspaces. General needs housing is stock that is not designated for specific client groups or delivered under specific investment programmes.

Local authority registered provider (LARP)

LARPs refer in this document to providers of social housing in England that are registered with the Regulator of Social Housing (RSH) and that are local authorities.

Notes - glossary of terms

London Affordable Rent

London Affordable Rent (LAR) was introduced in 2016 by the Mayor of London. LAR units are Affordable Rent units in London let at or below the weekly rent benchmarks set by the GLA. For more information see [Homes for Londoners: Affordable Homes Programme 2016-2023 | London City](#).

Low cost rental

The term low cost rental is used in these statistics to denote any stock which meets the definition of low cost rental accommodation in the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008. It must be available for rent, with a rent below market value, and in accordance with the rules designed to ensure that it is made available to people whose needs are not adequately served by the commercial housing market.

Low cost home ownership

LCHO accommodation is defined in the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 as being that occupied or made available for occupation in accordance with shared ownership arrangements, shared equity arrangements, or shared ownership trusts; and it is made available to people whose needs are not adequately served by the commercial housing market.

Non-self-contained unit (bedspace)

A non-self-contained unit will consist of an area in a hostel/ dormitory or other similar entity or a room or rooms (within a block of flats, sheltered scheme, house in multiple occupation or similar entity) which is/ are private to the tenant but which require sharing of some or all living, cooking, bathroom or toilet amenities. When counting non-self-contained units, RPs record the number of areas for which an individual tenancy can be issued, not the number of occupants. Non-self-contained units are recorded in the LADR as bedspaces and as dwelling equivalents, in this briefing note only the data supplied at a bedspace level is used (for more information on dwelling equivalents please see the LADR survey guidance notes).

Policy Statement on rents for social housing

RPs must refer to the [Government's Policy Statement on rents for Social Housing](#) (referred to as the 'Policy Statement') for information on categorising stock and determining rents and formula rents from 1 April 2020.

Notes - glossary of terms

Private registered provider (PRP)

PRP refers in this document to providers of social housing in England that are registered with the Regulator of Social Housing (RSH) and that are not local authorities (this is the definition of PRP in the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008).

Self-contained unit

A self-contained unit is one in which all the rooms (including kitchen, bathroom and toilet) in a household's accommodation are behind a door which only that household can use and therefore allows that household exclusive use of them. Some self-contained units, especially flats, may have some common areas (such as a shared entrance hall) or services (such as a central boiler for heating and/ or hot water).

Social housing

Social housing is defined in the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 sections 68-77. The term covers low cost rental, LCHO and accommodation owned by RPs as previously defined in the Housing Act 1996.

Social rent

In these statistics social rent refers to all low cost rental units that are general needs or supported housing (excluding Affordable Rent and intermediate rent units). This includes units with exceptions from the Rent Standard. This use of the term 'social rent' reflects common language use and aligns the presentation of these data with those published in the PRP and LARP social housing stock and rents in England.

Social stock

Social stock is used to denote the total number of low cost rental and LCHO units. Social stock figures do not include social leasehold units or any other stock type. Total social stock figures represent the number of self-contained units plus bedspaces.

Notes - glossary of terms

Supported housing

Units can only be counted as supported housing if they meet the definition of supported housing specified in the Policy Statement. As detailed in the Policy Statement, supported housing means low cost rental accommodation (including Affordable Rent) provided by a registered provider that: (a) is made available only in conjunction with the supply of support; (b) is made available exclusively to households including a person who has been identified as needing that support; and (c) falls into one or both of the following categories (i) accommodation that has been designed, structurally altered or refurbished in order to enable residents with support needs to live independently; and (ii) accommodation that has been designated as being available only to individuals within an identified group with specific support needs.

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All needs met



Some needs met



No needs met

OGL

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or write to:

Regulator of Social Housing
Level 2
7-8 Wellington Place
Leeds LS1 4AP

RSH regulates private registered providers of social housing to promote a viable, efficient and well-governed social housing sector able to deliver homes that meet a range of needs.