



Department for
Communities and
Local Government

Local authority housing statistics: Year ending March 2016, England



Housing *Statistical Release*

12 January 2017

- Local authorities in England owned 1.61 million dwellings on 1 April 2016, a decrease of 1.9% from the previous year. There has been a decrease from 3.67 million on 1 April 1994 (Chart 1). This is due to Right to Buy sales and the large-scale voluntary transfer of local authority stock to Private Registered Providers.
- Local authority landlords in England made 120,500 lettings during 2015-16. This was a decrease of 5% compared with the 127,300 lettings made in 2014-15, and follows a general decrease from 326,600 in 2000-01 (Chart 2).
- The average local authority social rent in England in 2015-16 was £87.81 per week (Table 1). This is 2% higher than in 2014-15, when the average local authority social rent in England was £85.89.
- There were 1.18 million households on local authority waiting lists on 1 April 2016, a decrease of 5% on the 1.24 million on 1 April 2015 (Chart 3).
- As at 1 April 2016, there were 79,900 “non-decent” local authority owned dwellings across England, a decrease of 24% from 105,700 compared to 1 April 2015 (Chart 5).
- In 2015-16 local authorities reported that 6,430 evictions were carried out by court bailiffs, a decrease of 5% compared to 2014-15. (Chart 6).

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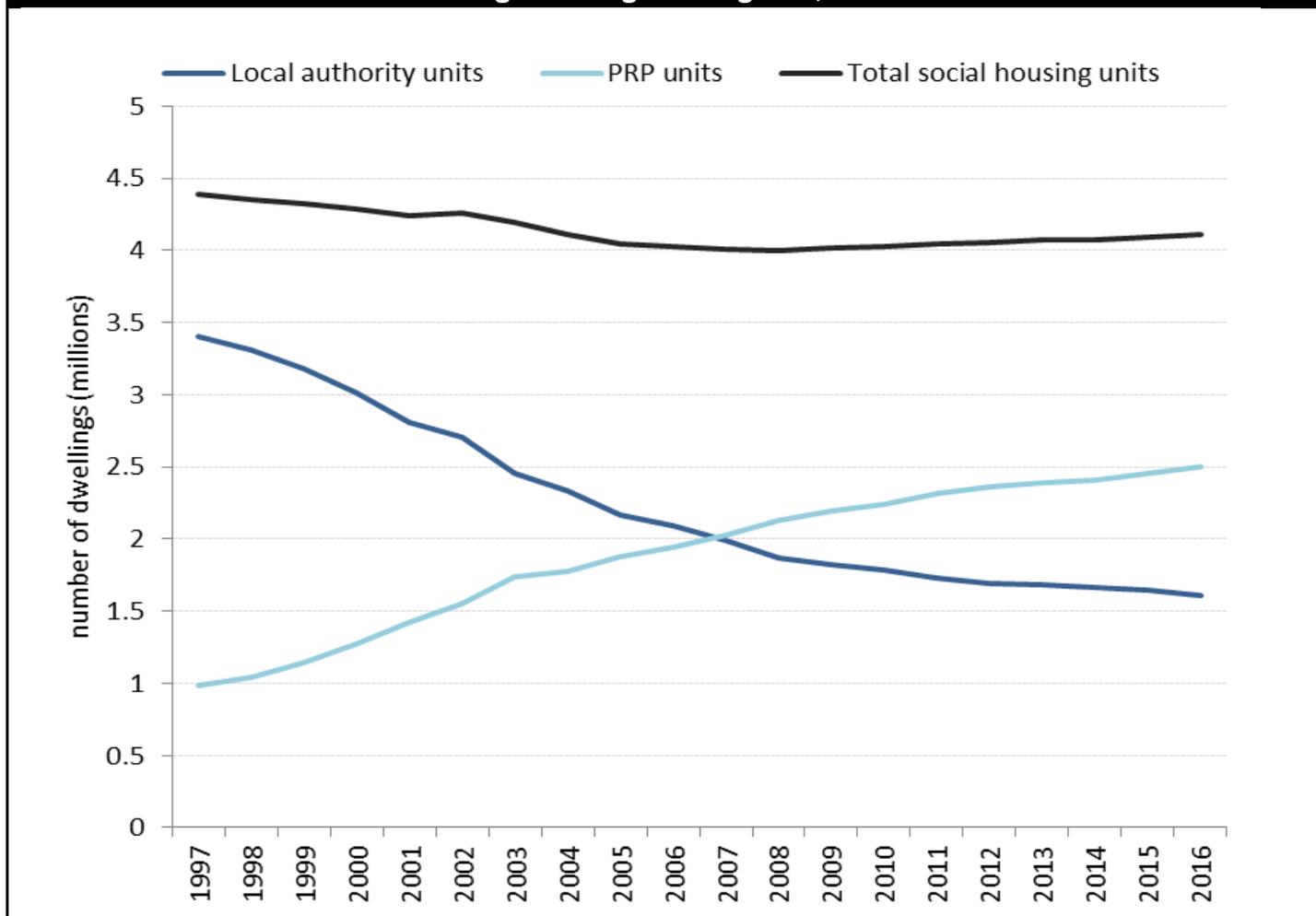
Introduction

This statistical release covers social housing that is owned and managed by local authorities. This is only part of social housing because Private Registered Providers (PRPs), formerly known as Housing Associations, also own and manage social housing stock. The 'Supplementary Information' section includes sources for information on Private Registered Provider. Local authority stock is approximately 40% of all social stock with the remainder including PRPs and other public sector dwellings. Stock owned by local authorities and private registered providers represent around 17% of the total stock of housing in England.

This release presents information on local authority housing: stock, lettings, average rents, waiting lists, decent homes delivery and evictions for England.

Local authority housing stock

Chart 1: Number of Social Housing dwellings in England, 1997 to 2016



Local authorities in England owned 1.61 million dwellings on 1 April 2016, a decrease of 1.9% from the previous year. Of these 1.61 million dwellings, 99.5% are let at social rent and 0.5% (8,400 dwellings) are let at the new affordable rent tenure.

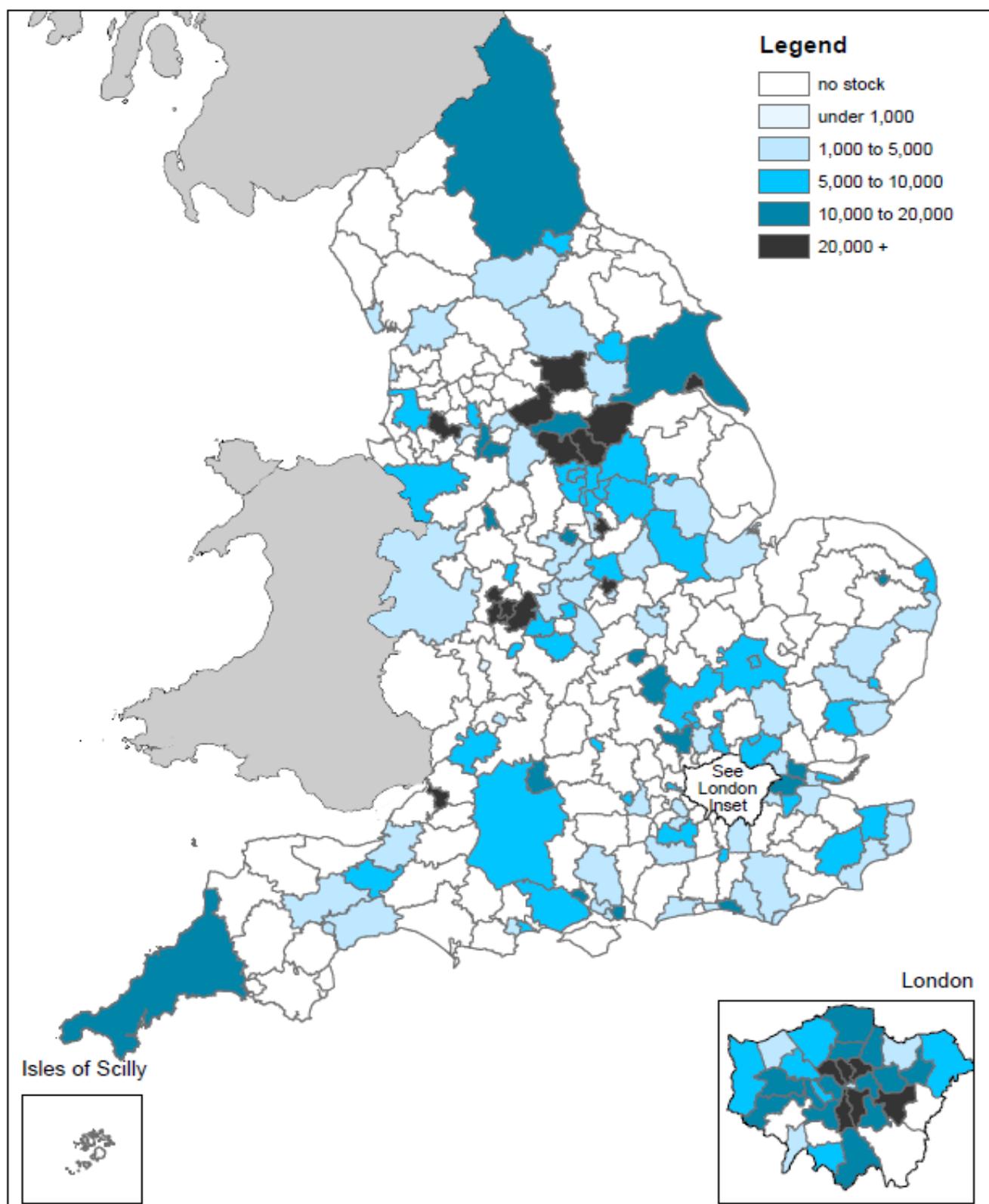
There has been a decrease in the number of local authority owned units from 3.67 million on 1 April 1994 (Chart 1). This is due to Right to Buy sales, large-scale voluntary transfer of local authority stock to Private Registered Providers and demolitions.

Private Registered Provider owned stock has increased from 0.99 million in 1997 to just over 2.50 million in 2016. This has been primarily driven by the large-scale voluntary transfers from local authority stock.

Overall Social housing stock decreased from 4.39 million dwellings in 1997 to 4.00 million in 2008. Since 2008, the stock of social housing has been increasing each year and now stands at 4.11 million.

For further info: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>
The table covering this topic is Live Table 116.

Map 1: Number of local authority owned dwellings in England, 1 April 2016



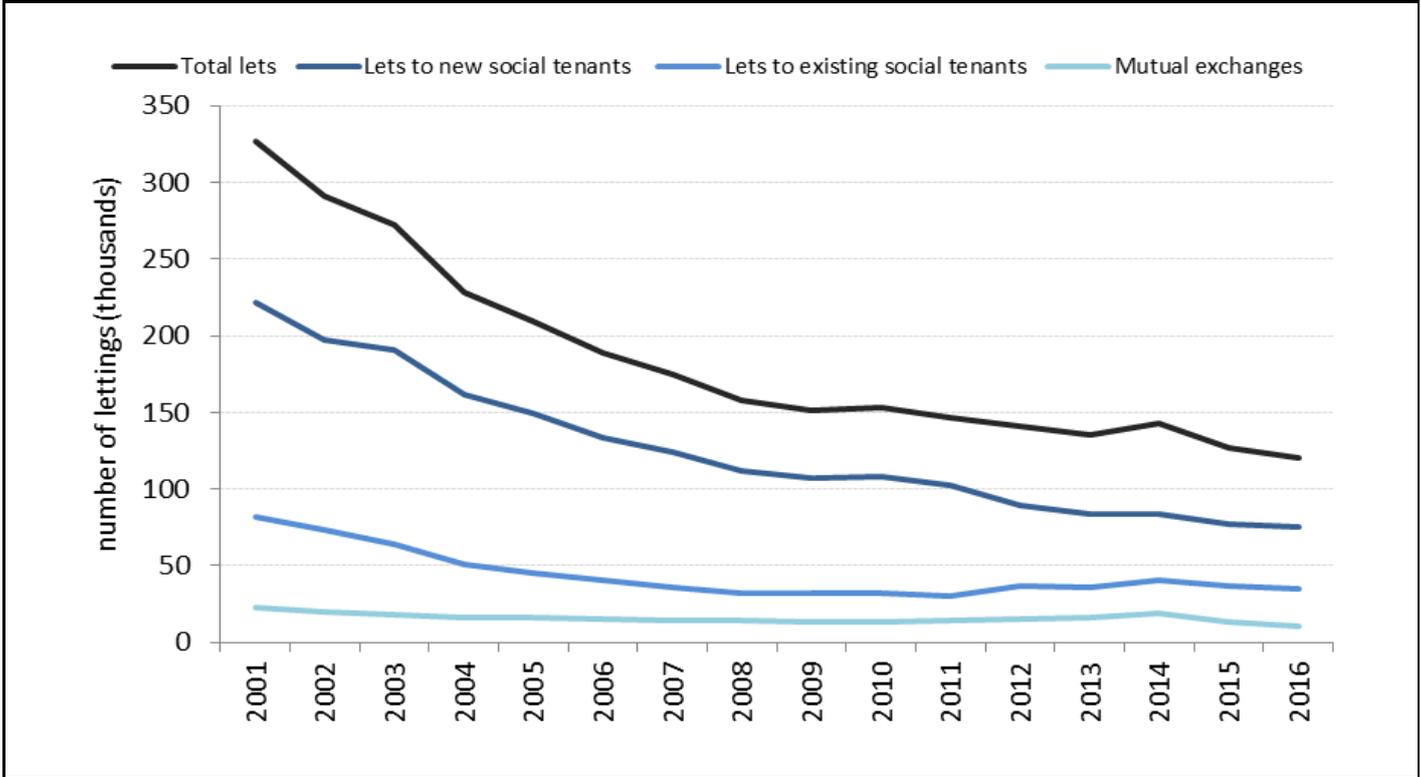
Produced by the Housing and Planning Analysis Division, HPAD

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Data Sources
OS Boundary-Line

Social lettings made by local authority landlords

Chart 2: Number of lettings made to local authority owned dwellings, 2001 to 2016



Local authority landlords in England made 120,500 lettings in 2015-16. This was a decrease of 5% compared with the 127,300 lettings made in 2014-15, and follows a decline from 326,600 in 2000-01 (see Chart 2 above). In 2015-16, the 120,500 lettings represented 7.5% as a proportion of total stock (a slight decrease compared to lettings proportioning 7.8% of total stock in 2014-15).

From 1st April 2012 local authorities were able to offer ‘affordable rent’ lettings. There were approximately 2,800 affordable rent lettings made to tenants new to social housing in 2015-16, which are included within the total reported here. Affordable rent lettings to existing tenants are also included but have not been shown separately.

During 2015-16, 74,800 local authority lettings were made to new social housing tenants (a decrease of 3% from 2014-15), 35,000 local authority lettings were made to existing social housing tenants (a decrease of 4% from 2014-15) and 10,700 local authority lettings were made through mutual exchange schemes (a decrease of 22% from 2014-15).

Further information on the household type, gender, economic status, ethnicity and nationality of lettings of both local authority and Private Registered Provider lettings can be found in the Social Housing Lettings release, sourced from the CORE data collection. They are available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/rents-lettings-and-tenancies>

For further info: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-rents-lettings-and-tenancies>

The live table covering this topic is Live Table 602.

Local authority stock and average social rent by size of property

Tables 1 and 2 show local authority social rented stock and average social rent by, size of property, for England and London respectively. These tables exclude affordable rented properties and Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) hostel bed spaces.

Table 1: Local authority social rented stock and average social rent by size of property for England 2015-16

Type	Stock	Average weekly rent (£)
Bedsits	39,306	74.05
One bedroom	459,853	77.29
Two bedrooms	535,017	87.43
Three bedrooms	520,982	96.31
Four bedrooms	40,163	113.81
Five bedrooms	3,472	134.01
Six or more bedrooms	856	146.63
Total	1,599,649¹	87.81

1. Figure does not include properties for affordable rent of HMO bed spaces so is lower than the total stock figure of 1.61 million

The average local authority social rent in England in 2015-16 was £87.81 per week. This is 2% higher than the average of £85.89 in 2014-15,

The average local authority social rent in England in 2015-16 ranged from £74.05 per week for a bedsit to £146.63 per week for a property with six or more bedrooms.

As shown in Table 2 below, the average social rent by property size for London is higher than the national average across all property sizes.

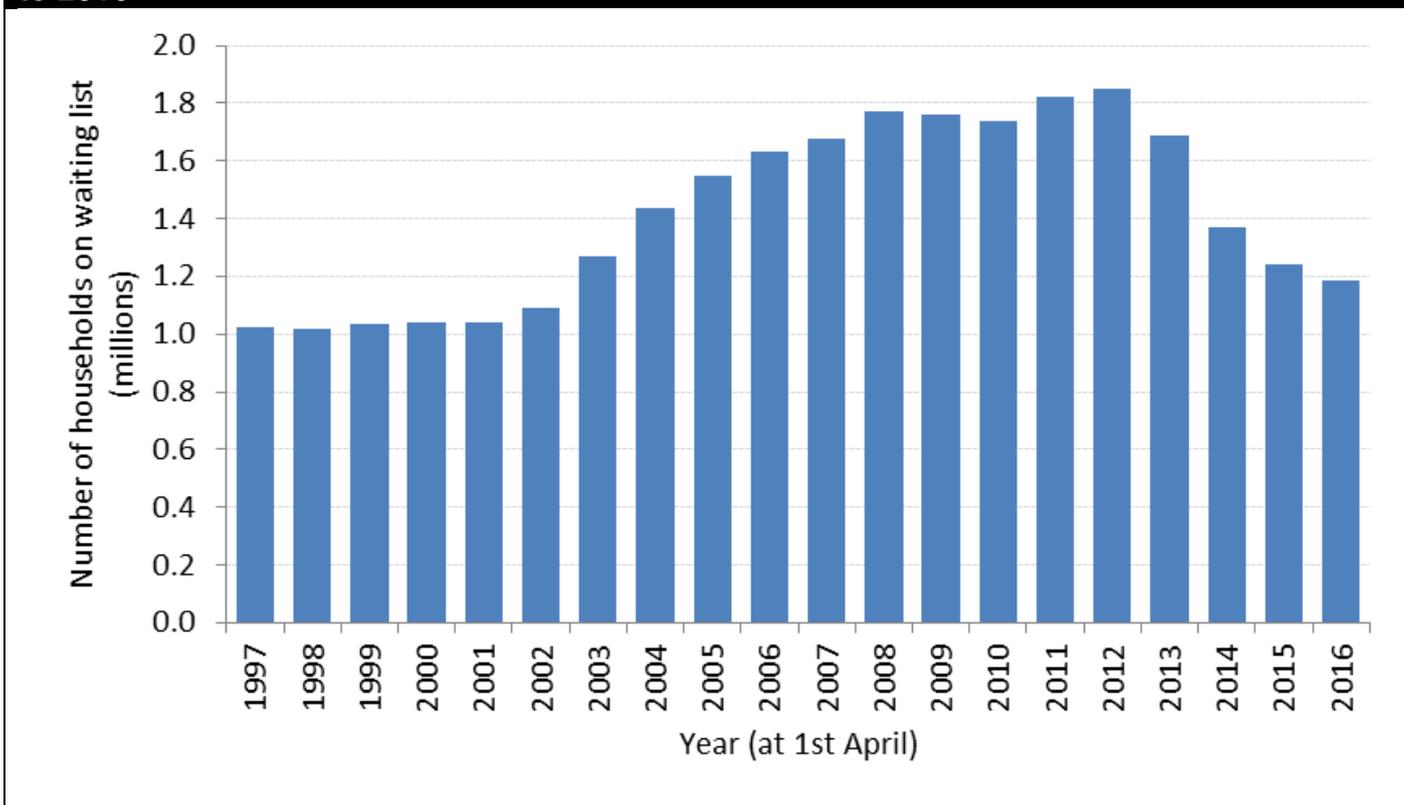
Table 2: Local authority social rented stock and average social rent by size of property for London 2015-16

Type	Stock	Average weekly rent (£)
Bedsits	18,759	83.29
One bedroom	119,451	93.94
Two bedrooms	138,999	107.08
Three bedrooms	100,897	122.69
Four bedrooms	14,729	141.29
Five bedrooms	1,919	155.75
Six or more bedrooms	516	167.37
Total	395,269	107.72

For further info: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-rents-lettings-and-tenancies>.
The tables covering this topic are Live Tables 702, 706 and 707.

Households on the local authority housing waiting lists

Chart 3: Number of households on local authority housing waiting lists in England, 1997 to 2016

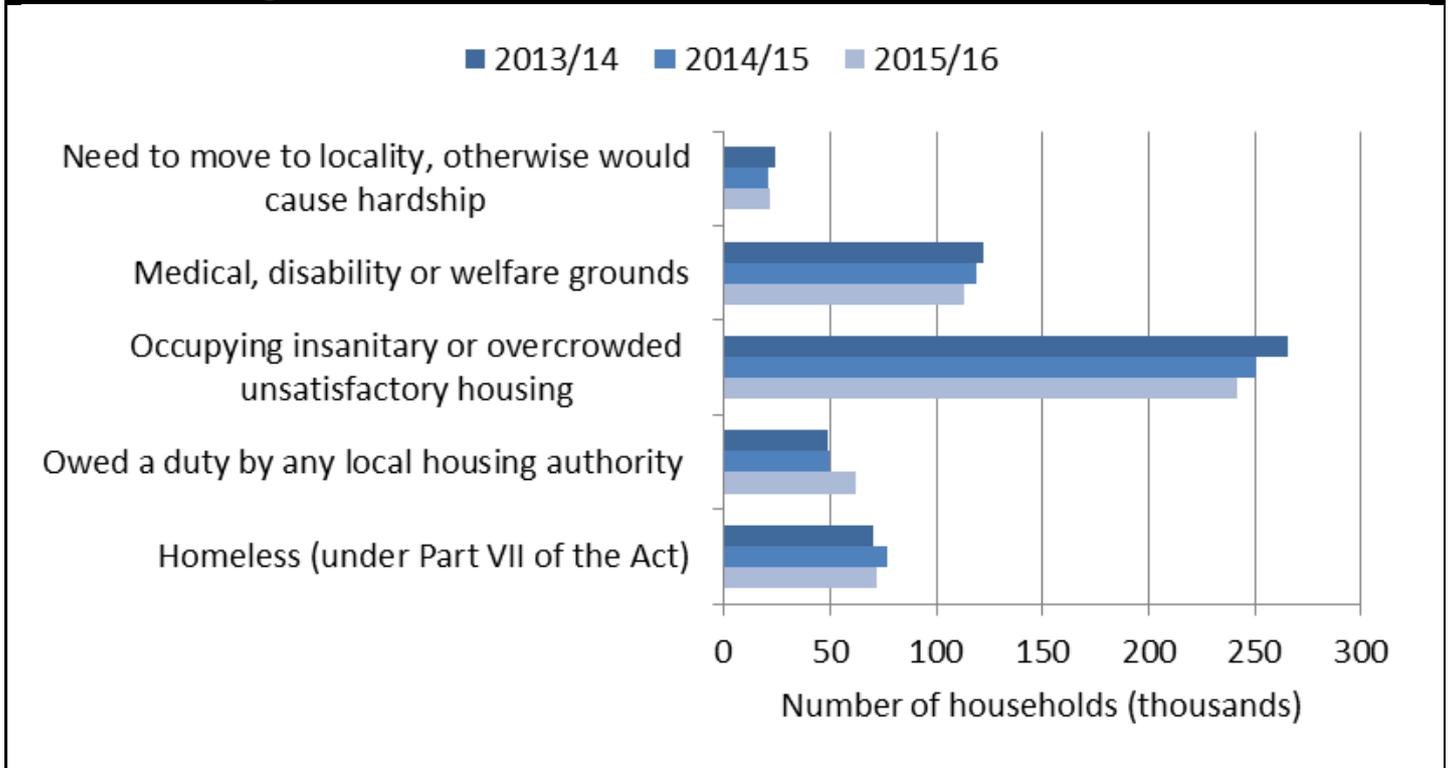


There were 1.18 million households on local authority waiting lists on 1 April 2016, a decrease of 5% on the 1.24 million on 1 April 2015. The Localism Act 2011 gave local authorities freedom to manage their own waiting lists so that they can decide who should qualify for social housing in their area and develop solutions which make best use of the social housing stock. Since the Localism Act came into effect, 94% of local authorities have reported changing their waiting list criteria due to the Act. This change is partially responsible for the recent decrease in the number of households on waiting lists.

Waiting lists can be affected by other factors including reviews by local authorities to remove households who no longer require housing. The frequency of local authority reviews varies considerably and therefore, the total number of households on waiting lists is likely to overstate the number of households who still require housing.

Every local housing authority is required to have an allocation scheme for determining priorities and the procedure to be followed in allocating housing accommodation. The scheme must be framed so that reasonable preference can be given to key vulnerable groups. In 2015-16 there were 446,000 households on local authority housing waiting lists in a reasonable preference category. Five specified categories are shown in Chart 4 below. In 2015-16, 38% of the households on the local authority waiting list are in a Reasonable Preference category.

Chart 4: Households on local authority housing waiting list in specified Reasonable Preference categories, 2013-14 to 2015-16

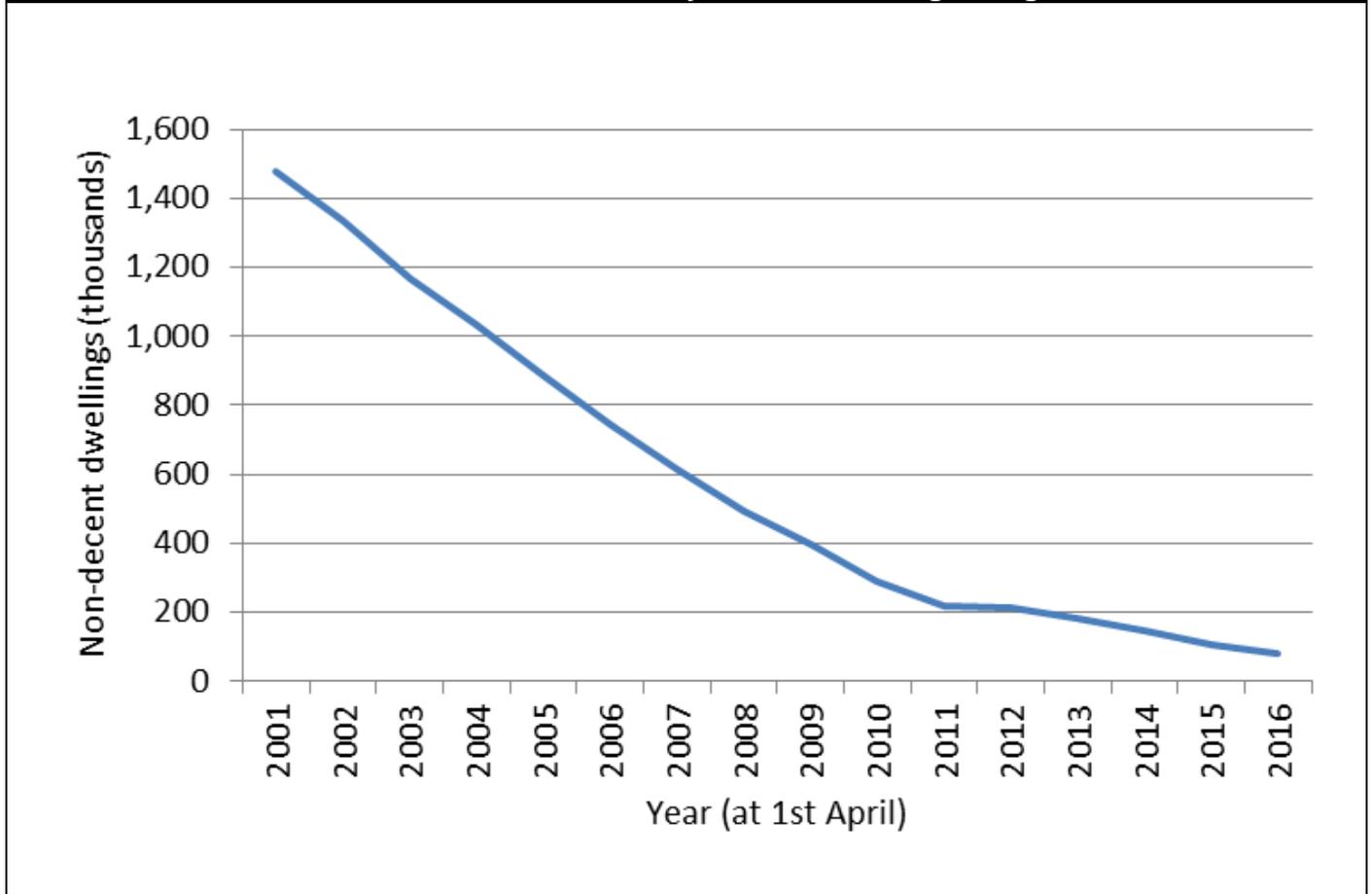


The largest Reasonable Preference group was “People occupying insanitary or overcrowded housing or otherwise living in unsatisfactory housing conditions”, which covered 241,200 households. The second largest group was “People who need to move on medical or welfare grounds, including grounds relating to a disability”, which covered 113,400 households. These groups were also the largest and second largest groups in both 2013-14 and 2014-15.

For further info: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-rents-lettings-and-tenancies>.
The table covering this topic is Live Table 600.

Decent homes delivery

Chart 5: Number of non-decent local authority owned dwellings: England 2001-2016



On 1 April 2016, there were 79,900 “non-decent” local authority owned dwellings across England, a decrease of 24% from 105,700 on 1 April 2015 (see Chart 5 above). The proportion of “non-decent” local authority dwellings decreased between 1 April 2015 and 1 April 2016 from 6% to 5%.

In the 2015-16 LAHS return, local authorities have forecast that around 81,000 dwellings (5% of current local authority stock) will remain non-decent by 1 April 2017.

The numbers of dwellings in the Housing Revenue Account that received capital works and their associated expenditure are shown in Table 3 below.

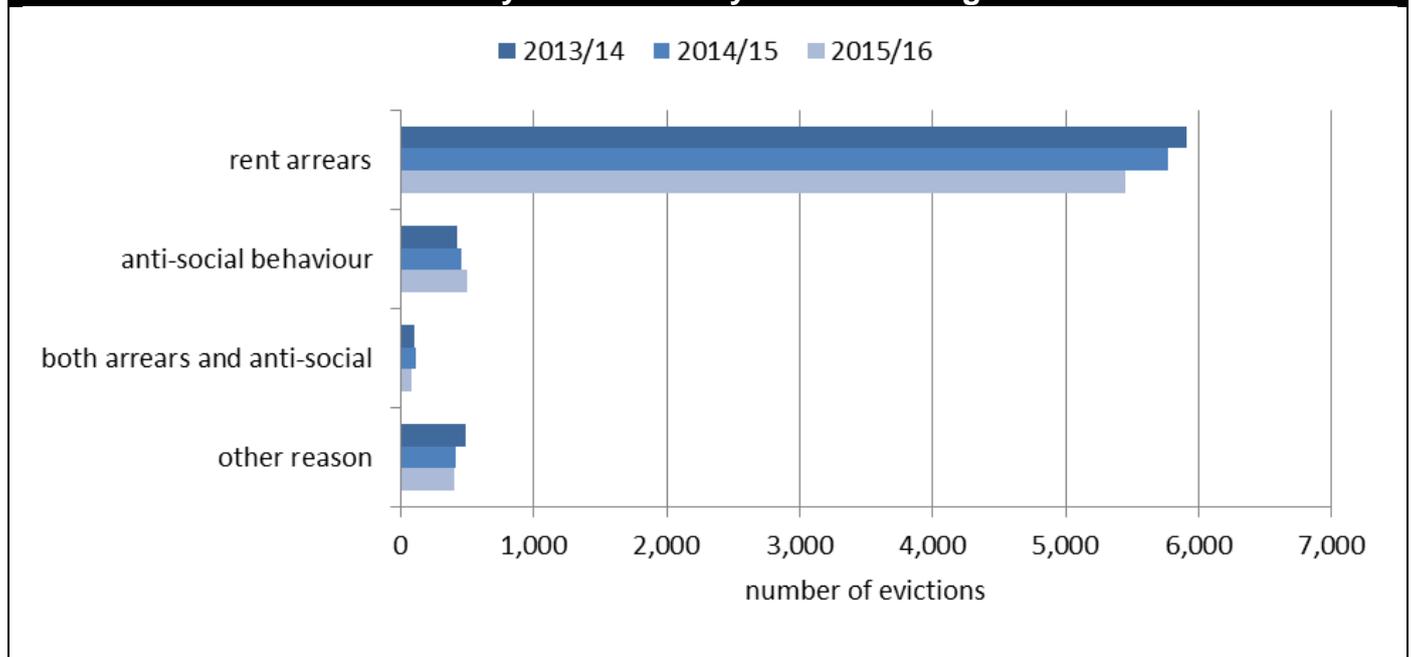
Table 3: Capital works on Housing Revenue Account (HRA) stock (installation, replacement or major repairs), England, 2015-16			
Type	Dwellings	Spend (£m)	Average per dwelling (£)
Rewiring	57,890	122	2,106
Roof structure	5,500	22	4,000
Roof covering	40,320	190	4,708
Doors	79,080	67	850
Kitchens	59,360	247	4,154
Bathrooms	60,130	164	2,728
Replacement of windows	41,570	129	3,104
Replacement of boilers	88,840	224	2,523
Installation of insulation	26,880	90	3,335
Installation of renewable energies	15,740	46	2,953
Other	316,270	889	2,810
Total spend	..	2,190	..

With the exception of “Other”, the most common types of capital work in 2015-16 were on replacement of boilers (88,840 dwellings) and doors (79,080). However the largest amount of spending, again with the exception of “Other”, was on kitchens (£247m) and the replacement of boilers (£224m). The highest cost per dwelling of capital work is on roof coverings and kitchens, whereas the lowest cost per capital work is on doors.

For further info: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/dwelling-stock-including-vacants>
 The table covering this topic is Live Table 119.

Evictions carried out by local authority landlords

Chart 6: Evictions carried out by local authority landlords: England 2013-14 to 2015-16



In 2015-16 local authorities reported that 6,430 evictions were carried out by court bailiffs, a decrease of 5% compared to 2014-15. This relates to a stock of around 1.61 million dwellings.

Possession orders and evictions of local authority housing tenants can be obtained by local authority landlords under Sections 82 and 82A of the Housing Act 1985, and section 127 of the Housing Act 1996. The total number of evictions includes only properties recovered following the execution of a warrant of possession by the court bailiffs. It does not include abandonment, even where a property is abandoned in the period between a warrant of possession and the execution of that warrant.

In 2015-16, the number of evictions represented less than 0.4% of local authority dwelling stock.

Accompanying Tables

The complete set of Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS) data collected from local authorities can be found on this web page:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/completing-local-authority-housing-statistics-2015-to-2016-guidance-notes>

Associated live tables which are updated with LAHS data alongside this release can be accessed from the summary web pages:

Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

- Table 100** Number of Dwellings by Tenure and district; England; 2008-09 to 2015-16 (This table will be updated in April once private sector dwelling data are available)
- Table 115** Dwelling stock: PRP stock, by district: England 1997-2016
- Table 116** Local authority stock, by district; England:1994-2016
- Table 119** Stock of non-decent homes in the Social Rented Sector; England 2001-2016
- Table 612** Local authority vacant dwellings; England; 1989 – 2016 (with chart)

Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-rents-lettings-and-tenancies>

- Table 600** Numbers of households on local authorities' housing waiting lists, by district: England 1997-2016
- Table 602** Local authority owned dwellings let by local authority, England, 2000-01 to 2015-16
- Table 701** Local authority housing average weekly rents by country
- Table 702** Local authority average weekly rents, by district, from 1998-99
- Table 704** Rents: Private Registered Provider (PRP) rents, by district, England 1997 to 2016
- Table 705** Local authority average weekly rents, United Kingdom, 2004-05 to 2015-16
- Table 706** Local authority social rented stock and average social rent by size of property, England, 2015-16
- Table 707** Local authority social rented stock and average social rent by size of property, London, 2015-16

Definitions

Housing stock data: Further information on 'Notes and definitions for housing stock data' is available from the Department's website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/dwelling-stock-data-notes-and-definitions-includes-hfr-full-guidance-notes-and-returns-form>

This information explains the different data sources used to calculate total stock figures for England and stock figures by tenure, as well as the associated data sources. For total local authority stock figures, LAHS is the preferred data source. Live table 100 provides the number of local authority dwelling in each LA district by tenure.

Social housing stock in an area is made up of local authority owned stock and stock owned by Private Registered Providers. The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) took over responsibility for the regulation of social housing providers in England on 1 April 2012. The HCA's Statistical Data Return (SDR) is the preferred data source. This can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistical-data-return-2015-to-2016>

Further information about local authority LSVT to Private Registered Providers can be found at:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140805133148/http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/ourwork/existing-stock##lsvt>

Further information and data about Right To Buy and other sales of social stock can be found in the Live Tables at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/social-housing-sales-including-right-to-buy-and-transfers>

Waiting lists:

The English Housing Survey (EHS) asks questions on the number of households on housing waiting lists. The numbers reported by households on the EHS are much lower than those reported by local authorities on the LAHS return. See the EHS household report, chapter 3:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-housing-survey>

Social lettings data:

Local authority lettings information is reported on the LAHS return, and most local authorities, as well as all Private Registered Providers, also report information on the CORE (Continuous Recording of Lettings and Sales) data collection system, which can be found here:

<https://core.communities.gov.uk/>.

The latest statistical release provides information on lettings of social housing in England during 2014 to 2015 by local authorities and Private Registered Providers, and can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/social-housing-lettings-in-england-april-2015-to-march-2016>

Lettings made by Private Registered Providers are also collected on the HCA's SDR.

Types of social let:

Existing social tenant - immediately before the current let the tenant had a secure, assured, flexible, fixed term, introductory, starter, demoted or family intervention tenancy

New social tenant – tenant's last dwelling was not a social housing dwelling (whether owned or managed by your local authority or another social landlord).

Mutual exchange tenant – tenant swaps dwellings with another social tenant.

Rents:

Local authorities can now offer social housing at two different rent levels, social rent and affordable rent.

Social rented housing is housing owned and managed by local authorities and other registered providers, for which target rents are determined through the national rent regime.

Affordable rented housing is housing let by registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable rent is not subject to the national rent regime but is subject to other rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent. For more detailed information, follow the link below:

<https://www.gov.uk/housing/funding-programmes>

Local authorities were not able to let properties at affordable rent until 2012-13, meaning the LAHS return for 2012-13 collected data on affordable rent lettings made by local authorities for the first time. As such Table 3 is based on social rent stock only. In addition, the data quality of the affordable rent stock, lettings and rent figures are not as high as the social rented stock figures.

Decent homes programme:

In 2001 government established the decent homes standard for all social housing (set out in guidance, updated in 2006), see link to decent homes guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-decent-home-definition-and-guidance>

Local authorities report information on decent homes activity through the LAHS return. Private Registered Providers report similar information through the HCA's SDR. In the LAHS return, non-decent local authority housing stock includes stock owned by local authorities in other areas. Estimates on the numbers of non-decent homes are also available from the English Housing Survey:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-housing-survey>

Decent homes figures from different sources are summarised in live table 119:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

Evictions: The Ministry of Justice publishes quarterly National Statistics on possession actions issued in county courts by mortgage lenders and social and private landlords in England and Wales. Whilst the LAHS return collects information on the evictions from properties owned by local authority landlords, corresponding information is not collected from Private Registered Providers. Therefore, where a breakdown by type of social landlord is not required, the best source would be the Ministry of Justice's statistics on possession actions (see table 3 of their statistical tables). Please note that there are some differences as 1) the Ministry of Justice publishes data on the number of possession claims and number of possession claims leading to an order rather than the number of orders; 2) the information is taken from courts administrative data rather than local authority returns; and 3) the Ministry Of Justice's published tables include both England and Wales. A link to the latest Statistical Release can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/mortgage-and-landlord-possession-statistics-july-to-september-2016>

Technical notes

Data collection

The information collected in the LAHS is a combination of snapshot and financial year information. The snapshot information refers to 1 April following the end of the financial year. For example, in the 2015-16 data collections, this is 1 April 2016. Other information refers to financial years, so for the 2015-16 data collection, the reporting period is 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

The LAHS data collection is a non-statutory annual return and is collected from all lower tier local authorities (including unitary authorities) in England that were in existence over the 2015-16 financial year (326 local authorities).

Data quality

The response rates for 2015-16 were as follows.

- All 325 of the 326 local authorities provided some data for the LAHS return.
- 5 local authorities provided incomplete or “unfinalised” returns. Local authorities are required to sign off their return to confirm it passes a range of quality checks and these local authorities have not signed off the return.

The LAHS return contains mandatory and voluntary questions. Where there are mandatory questions, these are completed by all local authorities that submit a return. Some authorities may not report data for all voluntary parts of the return.

All returns undergo validation and cross-checking, and late returns are chased to ensure overall response is as complete and accurate as possible. Anomalous data are highlighted and verified by contacting the local authority. Where the local authority has not responded to the query, an assessment has been made as to the likelihood of the data being correct. Where the figures are highly likely to be incorrect, an imputation has been included for the purposes of producing the regional and national totals, where possible.

Imputations attempt to take into account missing or incorrect data in order to provide national aggregates. This method has been used in the LAHS (and previously HSSA and BPSA) data collection process for many years. All of the national totals reported in this statistical release include imputed data for missing returns.

Approximately 80% of the 326 local authorities' returns required imputation for at least one question. This meant around 2% of all data were imputed. In general terms, one of five approaches to imputation are taken; direct carry over of the value reported in 2014-15, an assumption of 0, based on other sources of equivalent data (including adjusting values reported in 2014-15), calculations from data provided, and based on values reported by similar authorities in 2015-16. The latter approach is particularly taken when calculating items which are sub-components of other reported items.

How do the LAHS social rent figures compare to EHS, SDR and Core data?

Social Rented Sector rents are consistently higher from the EHS compared with LAHS and SDR. The reasons for this are unclear but may be due to statistical variation or differences in methodology.

The LAHS figures are consistently higher than those from CORE lettings. LAHS figures represent general needs and supported housing whereas CORE only contains general needs. As supported needs rents tend to be higher than general needs this could explain why LAHS figures are higher than from CORE. Differences will also be caused by relative levels of turnover across local authorities since CORE only records new lettings.

The SDR figures on housing association rents are consistently higher than those from CORE lettings. Both sets of figures represent general needs housing only but differences will be caused by relative levels of turnover across local authorities since CORE only records new lettings.

All four sources show similar annual increases for the last few years.

Revisions policy

This policy has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official statistics and the Department for Communities and Local Government Revisions Policy (found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-revisions-policy>).

There are two types of revisions that the policy covers:

Non-Scheduled Revisions

Where a substantial error has occurred as a result of the compilation, imputation or dissemination process, the statistical release, live tables and other accompanying releases will be updated with a correction notice as soon as is practical.

Scheduled Revisions

Revisions are scheduled to be made to the complete dataset to reflect changes to Sections I and A. The changes to Section I will be due to representations made by local authorities as part of the New Homes Bonus allocation process. The changes to Section A will be as part of the limit rent setting process. These revisions will be made in early 2017.

Any revisions made by local authorities to their figures after the dataset has been frozen (i.e. after the above two set changes are incorporated), due to either errors found in their submission or failure to meet the deadline, will be validated and kept internally but no changes will be made to the published statistical release. When the statistical release, annual datasets and accompanying live tables for the following year are published, these revisions will be incorporated. Revisions will normally only be made to one year prior to the year that is being published.

Where LAHS data are published in live tables, these tables will be updated annually at the same time as the publication of this statistical release. The exception to this is when a significant error

has been identified as described previously. In this case, these tables will be updated as soon as the error is found and a note will be placed on the table to notify users of the reason for the change.

Revisions to historic data (all years before the year previously published) should only be made where there is a substantial revision, such as a change in methodology or definition. Where there are small revisions that do not significantly change historic data, internal updates are maintained

Uses of the data

The data in this Statistical Release are important for a number of different purposes. They meet the requirements of informed decision-making by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, other government departments, local authorities, other public services, business, researchers and the public. The data collected on the LAHS form provide an important part of the evidence base for the assessment of future housing requirements and are used to inform evidence-based policy decisions and as a basis for answering Parliamentary Questions and other requests for information by Ministers, local authorities and the general public.

User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and encouraged. Responses should be addressed to the "Public enquiries" contact given in the "Enquiries" section below.

The Department's engagement strategy to meet the needs of statistics users is published here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/engagement-strategy-to-meet-the-needs-of-statistics-users>

Devolved administration statistics

Statistics relating to social housing stock in the other UK countries are published by the devolved administrations. In all countries, data are collected from returns made by the stock owning authority (local authority, Private Registered Provider or equivalent).

The Scottish Government publishes statistics on social housing which are available through their website:

http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration?utm_source=website&utm_medium=navigation&utm_campaign=statistics-topics

In particular, they produce an annual Key Trend Summary. This can be accessed at:

<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/09/5480>

The Welsh Assembly Government publishes statistics on social housing which are available at:
<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/social-housing-stock-rents/?lang=en>

In Northern Ireland, the Department for Social Development produces an annual publication, which brings together housing statistics collected by the Department including statistics on social housing:

<https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/topics/dsd-statistics-and-research-housing/housing-statistics>

There are a number of differences between the statistics that are collected and published for local authorities in England through the LAHS return and the other UK countries. These differences can arise for a number of reasons, but the majority are a result of different legislation, methodology or coverage. Details describing these differences can be found at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/local-authority-housing-data>

The table below shows the main topics collected from the LAHS return and provides links to the corresponding statistics published by the devolved administrations:

Appendix 1: Links to related statistics in devolved administrations			
Topic	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Council Housing Stock	http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/Stock	http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/social-housing-stock-rents/?lang=en	https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/topics/dsd-statistics-and-research-housing/housing-statistics
Decent Homes Programme	Scottish Housing Quality Programme http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Build-Environment/Housing/16342/shqs/progress	Welsh Housing Quality Standard http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/social-housing-quality-welsh-housing-quality-standard-data-collection/?lang=en	http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/housing_research/house_condition_survey.htm
Stock Condition & Fitness Standards	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/shcs	http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/welsh-housing-quality-standard/?lang=en	https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/topics/dsd-statistics-and-research-housing/housing-statistics
Council House Vacant Stock	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/StockManagement	http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/social-housing-vacancies-data-collection/?lang=en	https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/topics/dsd-statistics-and-research-housing/housing-statistics
Energy Efficiency / SAP Ratings	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/shcs	Not collected	https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/topics/dsd-statistics-and-research-housing/housing-statistics
Houses of Multiple Occupations	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/HMO	Not collected	Not collected
Private Sector Renewal / Assistance	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/Improvements	http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/private-sector-housing-renewal-activity-data-collection/?lang=en	https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/topics/dsd-statistics-and-research-housing/housing-statistics
Affordable Housing Provision	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/NewBuild	http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/affordable-housing-provision/?lang=en	Not collected

Lettings / Allocations	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/StockManagement	http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/social-housing-lettings-data-collection/?lang=en	https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/topics/dsd-statistics-and-research-housing/housing-statistics
Waiting Lists	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/StockManagement	Not collected	https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/topics/dsd-statistics-and-research-housing/housing-statistics
Landlord Possessions / Evictions	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/StockManagement	http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/housing2011/11207/?lang=en	Not collected
Rent Arrears	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/HRA2008-09	http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/social-landlord-possession-evictions/?lang=en	https://www.dsdni.gov.uk/topics/dsd-statistics-and-research-housing/housing-statistics

National Statistics

This Statistical Release is published at 9.30am on a date which has been pre-announced on the DCLG Statistics Release Calendar.

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<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics#pre-release-access-to-official-statistics>

Next Publication

The next release, Local Authority Housing Statistics, will be released in January 2018. The precise date will be announced on the DCLG Statistics Release Calendar.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements?utf8=%E2%9C%93&organisations%5B%5D=department-for-communities-and-local-government>

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<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/>

Information about statistics at DCLG is available via the Department's website:

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