



Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

Social Housing Lettings: April 2016 to March 2017, England

- Social housing lettings by private registered providers decreased by 11% to 231,000 in 2016/17, continuing the fall from the previous year. Lettings as a proportion of total stock decreased to 7% from 8% in 2015/16.
- Local authority lettings decreased by 9%, to 103,000 in 2016/17, a continuation of their long-term trend.
- In the sixth year of the affordable rent programme, 45,000 properties were let at affordable rents, down 6% from 2015/16. Affordable rent general needs lettings made up a quarter (25%) of all private registered providers' general needs lettings.
- The proportion of general needs private registered provider lettings let at social rent levels on a fixed term basis increased to 23% in 2016/17, up from 18% in 2015/16, whereas for local authority lettings it went down to 8%.
- Average median weekly rents for social rent general needs lettings decreased for first time since 2007 in 2016/17, in England and in London. The average (median) net weekly social rent of general needs properties let in 2016/17 was £82.
- Despite the general decrease in affordable rents in England for all sizes in 2016/17, average median affordable rents in London continued to increase for lettings of all sizes.
- The most common reason given for the property being vacant prior to a general needs social rent letting was because the previous tenant had moved to the private sector or other accommodation (37%). The average number of days properties were vacant prior to letting went down for general needs and supported housing social rent lettings.
- For social rent general needs lettings, the most common type of household continued to be single adults aged under 60 with no children (37%); 36% of tenants are under 30, 37% in employment and the majority are UK national (90%).



Housing *Statistical Release*

30 January 2018

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Introduction

This release provides information on lettings of social housing in England provided by local authorities and private registered providers (previously known as housing associations). Information about the tenancy, the tenants and the property is collected by data providers each time there is a new letting of a social housing property. Information about social rent general needs and supported housing lettings has been collected since 1989. Information about affordable rent lettings has been collected since 2011/12 from private registered providers and since 2012/13 from local authorities. Local authority stock can be managed by other bodies, so lettings by local authorities refers to lettings of stock owned by local authorities but which might be managed by other organisations.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government produces this release using administrative data collected from providers via the on-line COntinuous REcording of Lettings and Sales in Social Housing in England (CORE) system. CORE was first set up in 1989 and initially only required private registered providers (PRPs) to submit social housing lettings and sales information to support the government's regulatory function. CORE's remit expanded in 2004 to include local authority information.

Since October 2015 the CORE data collection system has been managed by MHCLG (formerly DCLG). Previous to this, the data collection was managed by an external contractor. The information collected from data providers is largely consistent with previous years, although minor changes have been made to in-form validations. Users should therefore be aware of potential quality implications from the change in service and are advised to read the quality section of this release and accompanying quality report.

Information for 2016/17 in this release reflects data on social housing lettings given by providers for the financial year ending 31 March 2017. The 2016/17 sales data from CORE is reported separately through the Department's *Social Housing Sales* statistical release¹, published in November 2017.

The three main types of tenure of housing in England are owner occupiers, private renters and social renters. This release refers to new lettings to social renters only. The *English Housing Survey* reports information on all three groups and in its latest release² reported that of the 23.1 million households in England in 2016/17, approximately 3.9 million or 17% were social renters. The *English Housing Survey 2016/17* also reported that 2.1 million households moved home in the previous year across all tenures. CORE reports that in 2016/17 almost 335,000 new lettings were made in the social rented sector, equivalent to approximately 16% of all home moves in England during the previous year.

Accompanying tables (with charts) and maps on social housing lettings are also published with this release which can be found: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/social-housing-lettings-in-england-april-2016-to-march-2017>

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-housing-survey-2016-to-2017-headline-report>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-housing-survey>

1. Annual social housing lettings

In 2016/17, there were 231,480 lettings by private registered providers and 103,122 lettings by local authorities. Social housing lettings by private registered providers have decreased by 11% in 2016/17 compared with 2015/16, continuing the fall from the previous year. Lettings as a proportion of total stock decreased to 7% from 8% in 2015/16. Local authority lettings decreased by 9%³ in 2016/17, a continuation of their long-term trend (see Table 1A and Figure 1A).

Table 1A: New social lettings by providers, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Year	All lettings			Providers			Average lettings per provider		
	PRP	LA	Total	PRP	LA	Total	PRP	LA	Total
2007/08	221,417	145,403	366,820	688	205	893	322	709	411
2008/09	239,554	139,528	379,082	685	187	872	350	746	435
2009/10 ¹	226,586	141,169	367,755	644	177	821	352	798	448
2010/11	259,562	134,063	393,625	675	174	849	385	770	464
2011/12 ²	267,206	127,278	394,484	659	171	830	405	744	475
2012/13	258,731	119,312	378,043	626	168	794	413	710	476
2013/14	270,659	125,812	396,471	616	170	786	439	740	504
2014/15	268,273	117,070	385,543	621	172	793	432	681	486
2015/16 ^R	261,163	113,423	374,586	638	171	809	409	663	463
2016/17	231,480	103,122	334,602	632	171	803	366	603	417

1. 2009/10 data are estimated to reflect 90% of PRP lettings. Collection was likely to have been affected by a change in contractors collecting the data. Local authority data is weighted, based on around half of lettings.
2. Estimates include reported Affordable Rent Lettings from 2011/12.

The majority of social housing lettings were made by private registered providers - in 2016/17, private registered providers supplied more than two thirds (69%) of the total lettings recorded (including both social rent and affordable rent and both general needs and supported housing). More than three times as many private registered providers provided social housing lettings in 2016/17 (632) as local authorities (171). The average number of lettings per private registered provider in 2016/17 was smaller than for local authorities; private registered providers let an average of 366 lettings per provider compared to 603 lettings per local authority.

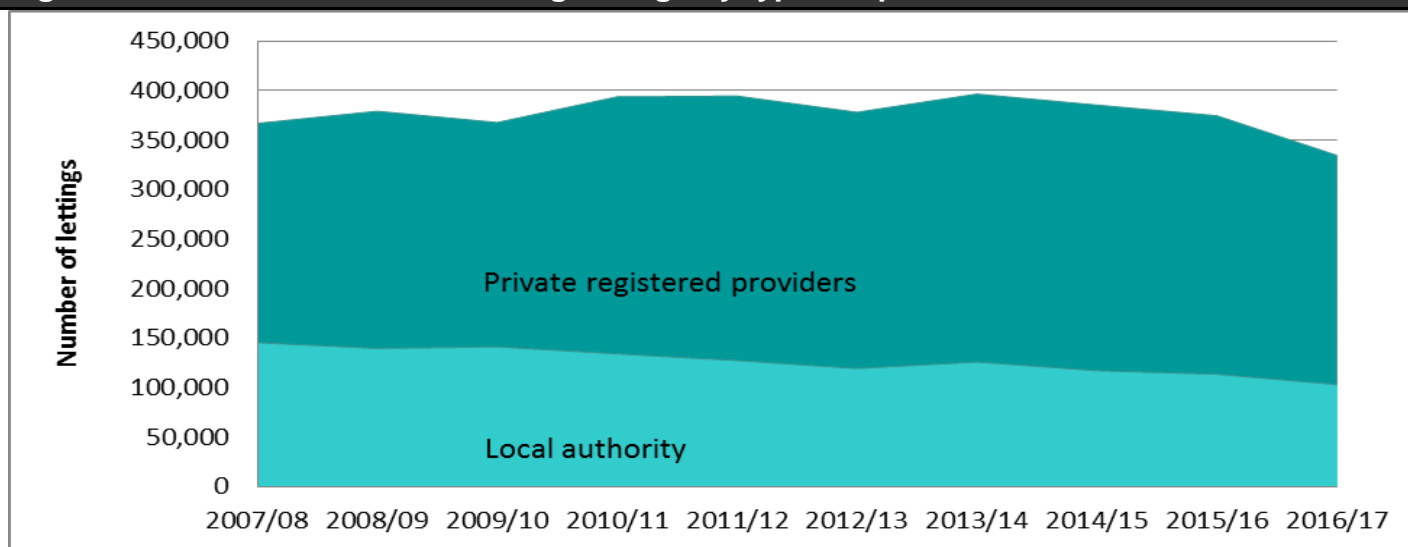
The number of private registered providers providing lettings decreased from 638 to 632 since 2015/16 and the total number of lettings provided decreased by 11% from 2015/16 to 2016/17. The average number of lettings by private registered providers increased every year from 2007/08 to 2013/14, before starting to decrease from 2014/15 onwards. In contrast, the average number of

³ Not all local authorities report all their lettings to CORE. For example, Portsmouth, Greenwich and Lambeth under reported about 3,000 records in 2016/17. With these extra lettings alone, the decrease would have been closer to 6%. See Quality section for more information about completeness of CORE.

lettings by local authorities decreased year on year from 2009/10 apart from in 2013/14.

Figures on numbers of social housing providers and their lettings over time are given in accompanying tables 1a to 1c.

Figure 1A: Number of social housing lettings by types of providers for 2016/17

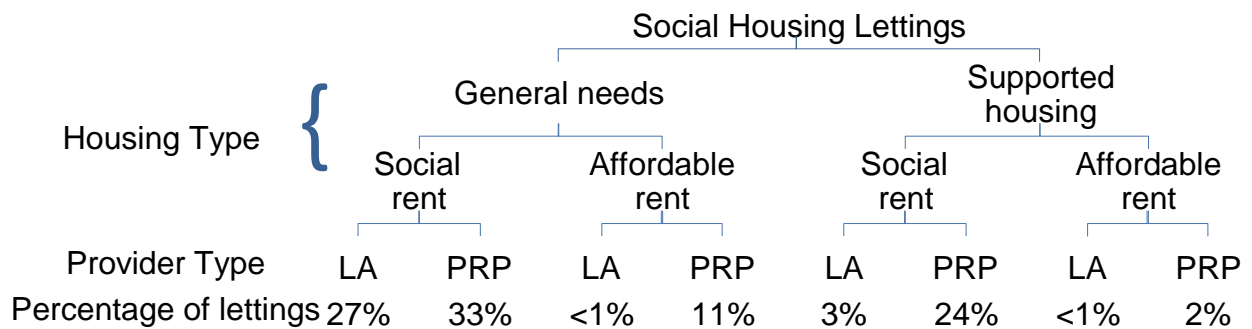


Housing type

Social lettings can be for either general needs housing or supported housing (housing with special design facilities or features targeted at a specific client group requiring support, for example, housing designed for older people). A detailed breakdown of social housing lettings by types of providers and housing is provided in Figure 1b below. General needs housing made up 71% of social housing lettings in 2016/17, having remained between 68% and 71% since 2007/08.

Numbers of general needs lettings decreased by 10% between 2015/16 and 2016/17, which continued the decline in numbers of lettings between 2014/15 to 2015/16. The decline was 9% for local authorities and 10% for private registered provider general needs lettings compared to their 3% decrease in 2015/16 for both.

Figure 1B: Social housing lettings by types of housing and providers for 2016/17



LA: local authorities providers
PRP: private registered providers

Table 1B shows the number of lettings by housing type and providers. The number of supported housing lettings continued to fall in 2016/17, continuing the downward trend since 2010/11. Supported housing lettings by local authorities decreased by 9%, whilst private registered providers supported housing lettings fell by 13% from 2015/16.

Most lettings were at social rents (the rent has been determined through a national rent regime). Information about affordable rent lettings (where the rent is determined by other rent controls that establish that it can be no more than 80 per cent of the local market rent) has been collected since private registered providers started to sign contracts with the Homes and Communities Agency to deliver affordable rent properties during 2011/12. As of 1 April 2012, local authorities were also able to offer affordable rent and flexible tenancies. 2016/17 was therefore the fifth year of affordable rent data for local authorities, and the sixth year for private registered providers.

During 2016/17, private registered providers reported a total of 36,497 affordable rent general needs lettings, accounting for a quarter (25%) of all general needs lettings by private registered providers. For local authorities, information on 2,145 affordable rent general needs lettings was provided. The vast majority (87%) of affordable rent lettings provided by both private registered providers and local authorities were for general needs properties (see accompanying table 2a).

Local authorities have started to report affordable rent supported housing lettings since 2014/15 – with 33 now doing so in 2016/17 (up from 21 in 2015/16). This rise in the number of providers over the past year led to the total number of affordable rent lettings provided by local authorities to increase by 1% to 2,533 lettings in 2016/17, despite the 6% decrease in total affordable rent lettings.

Table 1B: New social lettings by housing type and provider, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Year	General Needs Social Rent			Supported Housing Social Rent			Affordable Rent (General Needs & Supported Housing) ²		
	PRP	LA	Total	PRP	LA	Total	PRP	LA	Total
2007/08	127,290	124,709	251,999	94,127	20,694	114,821	..	..	..
2008/09	143,086	121,704	264,790	96,468	17,824	114,292	..	..	..
2009/10 ¹	137,819	122,416	260,235	88,767	18,753	107,520	..	..	..
2010/11	151,289	117,898	269,187	108,273	16,165	124,438	..	..	..
2011/12	152,923	113,143	266,066	109,604	14,135	123,739	4,679	..	4,679
2012/13	126,476	106,254	232,730	104,540	12,865	117,405	27,715	193	27,908
2013/14	134,178	111,946	246,124	99,789	13,164	112,953	36,692	702	37,394
2014/15	131,362	103,252	234,614	97,664	13,054	110,718	39,247	764	40,011
2015/16	124,415	98,154	222,569	92,107	12,772	104,879	44,641	2,497	47,138
2016/17	110,312	89,206	199,518	79,159	11,383	90,542	42,009	2533	44,542

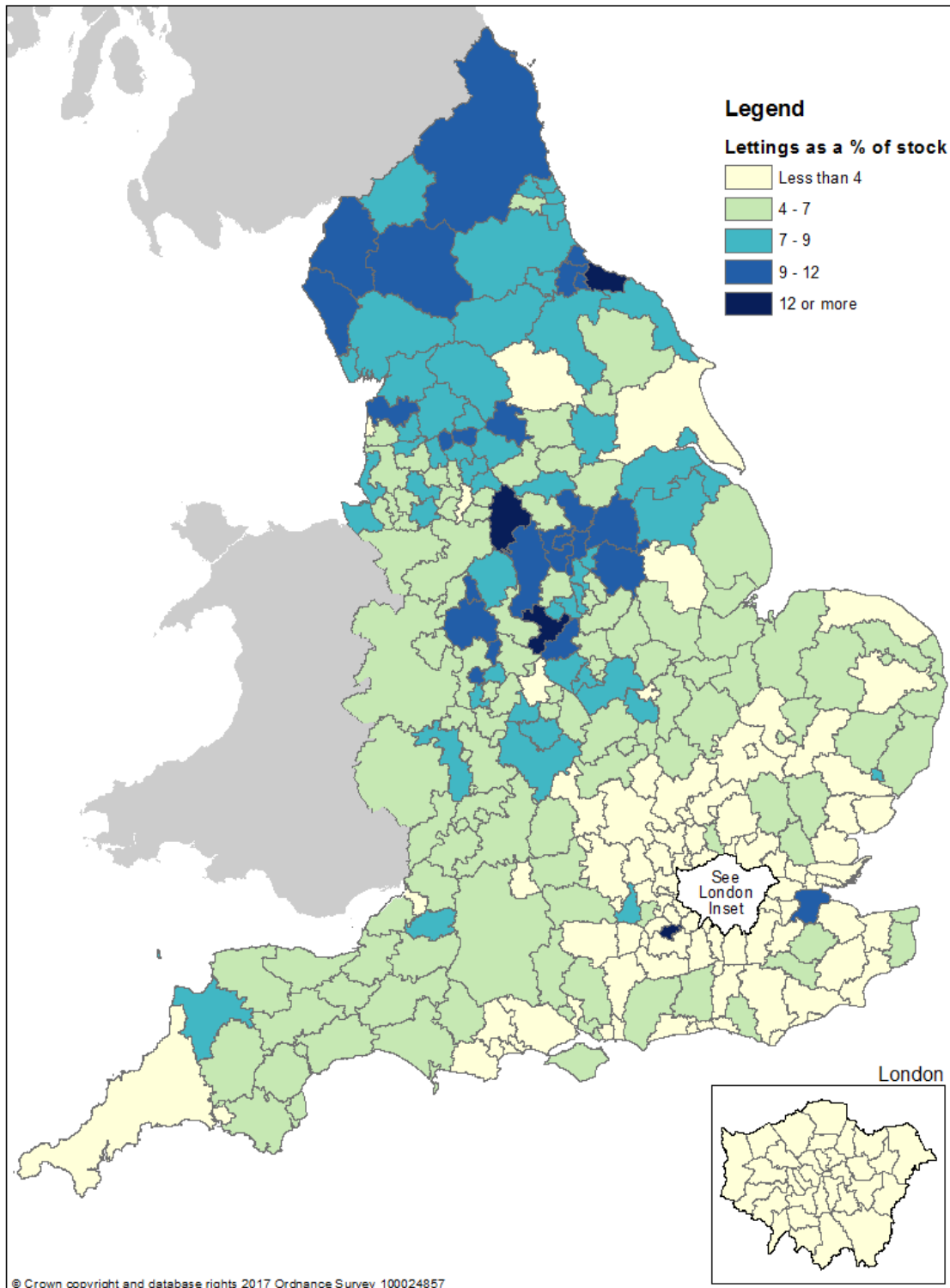
1. The dip in 2009/10 may reflect a change of contractors collecting the data.

2. The Affordable Rent Programme was introduced in 2011/12. Local authorities were able to provide affordable rent lettings from April 2012. The majority of affordable rent lettings were for general needs housing (36,497 of private registered provider lettings and 2,145 of local authority lettings in 2016/17).

Map 1 shows private registered providers' general needs lettings as a percentage of their stock, by local authority area, illustrating a generally higher proportion of stock that were new lettings (turnover of stock) in northern England than in the south. In many areas in and around London, less than 4% of private registered providers' general needs properties were newly let in 2016/17, compared with areas such as South Derbyshire or Redcar and Cleveland where over 12% of general needs properties were newly let in 16/17. Accompanying tables 1d and 1e show lettings by local authority area and Local Enterprise Partnership.

Map 1

Private Registered Provider General Needs lettings as a proportion of PRP GN stock, 2016/17



PRP stock is taken from the Homes and Communities Agency Statistical Data Return 2016/17.

Map 1 refers to social rent lettings only.

Bands include data up to but not including the right hand side limit. Category 9-12, for example, includes any data from 9, up to but not including 12. Numbers 12 or greater would be in the above category.

2. Social housing lettings characteristics

Tenancy type and tenancy length

There are four main types of tenancy within the social sector: secure, assured, assured shorthold and licence agreement.

In a secure tenancy, the tenant has the right to remain in the property unless the landlord has a legal reason to remove the tenant and a court order for eviction. In contrast, an assured tenancy is where the tenant has the right to remain in the property unless the landlord can prove they have grounds for possession. The landlord does not have an automatic right to repossess the property when the tenancy comes to an end. The tenant may also have an assured shorthold tenancy, where the tenant has the right to live in the accommodation for a period of time which can either be on a fixed or rolling basis.

The proportion of lettings in each tenancy type varies greatly by letting type. Most private registered providers' general needs tenancies let at social rent levels were let on an assured basis; 82,590 in 2016/17 (75% of all lettings for this let type), whereas local authorities mostly issued secure tenancies (including both lifetime and fixed-term), 87,043 secure tenancies in 2016/17 (98%). The majority (67%) of general needs tenancies let at social rent levels are first offered with a starter/introductory period, which mostly will convert to assured or secure tenancies after the introductory period, subject to conditions. In Supported Housing Social Rent lettings 40,546 private registered providers' tenancies were licence agreements (51%) and 28,028 were assured (35%). In contrast, the majority of local authority tenancies were secure tenancies (either lifetime or fixed-term) at 10,237 (90%) in 2016/17.

Table 2A: New social lettings by tenancy type, 2016/17

Main Tenancy Type	General Needs Social Rent		Supported Housing Social Rent		Affordable Rent (GN & SH)	Affordable Rent (GN & SH)
	PRP	LA ^{6P}	PRP	LA ⁶	PRP	LA
Secure (including flexible) ¹	247	87,043	61	10,237	66	2380
Assured ²	82,590	0	28,028	0	23696	0
Assured Shorthold ³	24,856	0	9,871	0	15868	0
Licence agreement ⁴	122	0	40,546	1093	1570	130
Other	2,497	2162	653	53	809	23
Total	110,312	89,206	79,159	11,383	42009	2533
% offered on starter/introductory period ⁵	70%	64%	18%	50%	68%	49%
% offered lifetime tenancies	77%	92%	88%	97%	62%	86%

1. In a secure tenancy, the tenant has the right to remain in the property unless the landlord has a legal reason and a court order for eviction. Flexible, or fixed-term tenancies, are tenancies for a fixed time period. For private registered providers, secure tenancies are commonly known as "fair rent -secure tenancies".

2. Where the tenant has the right to remain in the property unless the landlord can prove they have grounds for possession. The landlord does not have an automatic right to repossess the property when the tenancy comes to an end.

3. Where the tenant has the right to live in the accommodation for a period of time. The period of time may be fixed, or might be on a rolling (periodic) basis.

4. Licence agreements tend to be bespoke and can be for short time periods.

5. The proportion of tenancies that are currently being let as a starter/introductory tenancy.

6. Local authorities' general needs and supported housing data are weighted. Differences in totals may occur due to rounding.

GN – abbreviation for general needs

SH – abbreviation for supported housing

Following changes brought in through the 2011 Localism Act, social housing providers have been able to offer fixed term tenancies and from 2012/13, information on the length of fixed term tenancies has been captured in CORE. Fixed term tenancies are only offered on secure and assured shorthold tenancy types. Table 2B shows the duration of fixed term tenancies let in 2016/17. The proportion of general needs PRP lettings let at social rent levels on a fixed term basis increased to 23% in 2016/17 from 18% in 2015/16, continuing the trend upwards since 2012/13. General needs social rent LA lettings have a higher proportion of lifetime tenancies (92% in 2016/17 compared with 77% for PRPs) and as such only 8% of general needs social rent LA lettings were on a fixed term basis, down for the first time since 2012/13. The majority (75%) of general needs fixed term tenancies were issued for between three and five years whilst for supported housing 83% of fixed term tenancies were for two years or less in length.

Table 2B: Duration of fixed term tenancies let in 2015/16 and 2016/17

Main Tenancy Type	All General Needs		All Supported Housing	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
2 years or less	9%	10%	86%	83%
3-5 years	67%	75%	10%	12%
6-10 years	23%	15%	4%	4%
11-15 years	<1%	<1%	1%	1%
>15 years	1%	1%	<1%	<1%

Average rent

The rents reported to CORE are for properties newly let within the financial year and therefore will differ to figures on the rents for all social stock; found in the English Housing Survey: Social Rented Sector Report⁴. Rents from CORE report the average weekly rent using medians as well as means to enable comparisons to previous year's statistics. The mean and median rents reported often differ due to outliers which can cause skewed distributions.

Average mean weekly rents decreased for the first time since 2007 in 2016/17, both for social rent and affordable rent general needs lettings, in London and in England overall. This reflects the impact of the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 which required registered providers of social housing in England to reduce social housing rents by 1% a year for 4 years⁵. Regulations⁶ under the Act set out exceptions from rent reduction.

Social rent levels are determined through a national rent regime. Table 2C shows that the average mean weekly social rent (basic rent only, excluding all other charges such as service charges) of general needs lettings in 2016/17 was £86. Mean social rents for general needs properties let by private registered providers were 8% higher than for local authority properties.

As expected, rents vary by property size and location (see also Map 2). Mean social rents for general needs tenancies in London were 31% higher than in England as a whole at £112 per week.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-housing-survey-2015-to-2016-social-rented-sector-report>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/welfare-reform-and-work-act-2016-social-rent-reduction>

⁶ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2016/390/contents/made>

Affordable rent levels can be set up to 80% of the local market rent. Providers are expected to determine the local market rent for the property to be let using a RICS⁷ recognised method that takes into account factors such as property size and location. Average mean weekly affordable rent for general needs properties is higher than social rent at £123 for England and £185 for London in 2016/17. The difference between social and affordable rent for 2016/17 ranges from £34 for 1 bed to £36 for 3 bed properties, but is much larger for bigger properties of 4 or more bedrooms at £61 in England.

Table 2C: Average mean weekly rent¹ (£) of new general needs lettings, 2016/17

Bedrooms	England				London			
	Social Rent PRP	Social Rent LA ²	Social Rent Total	Affordable Rent Total	Social Rent PRP	Social Rent LA ²	Social Rent Total	Affordable Rent Total
1	£79	£74	£76	£111	£110	£93	£98	£163
2	£90	£83	£87	£121	£127	£109	£115	£190
3	£102	£94	£98	£134	£142	£125	£131	£210
4 or more	£120	£114	£117	£179	£159	£150	£154	£244
All	£89	£82	£86	£123	£124	£106	£112	£185

1. Weekly rent excludes supplementary charges, such as service and support charges

2. Local authority social rent data is weighted.

Average median weekly rents for social rent general needs lettings decreased for the first time since 2007 in 2016/17, in England and in London. Table 2D shows that the median weekly social rent (basic rent only) of general needs lettings in 2016/17 was £82. As with the mean, median rents for private registered providers were higher than for local authorities (by 9%).

Average median social rents for general needs properties in London were higher than for England as a whole, showing a similar pattern to the mean average, being 33% higher at £109.

Average median affordable rent for general needs properties was higher than social rent at £111 for England and £189 for London. As a proportion of market rents⁸, average median (71%) and mean (62%) affordable rents were the lowest since affordable rents began in 2011/12, and in London the lowest since 2012/13 (54% and 45%, respectively). Despite the general decrease in affordable rents in England for all sizes in 2016/17, average median affordable rents in London continued to increase for lettings of all sizes.

⁷ Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

⁸ Figures taken from the Valuation Office Agency for monthly rents recorded between 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 for London

Table 2D: Average median weekly rent¹ (£) of new general needs lettings, 2016/17

Bedrooms	England				London			
	Social Rent PRP	Social Rent LA ²	Social Rent Total	Affordable Rent Total	Social Rent PRP	Social Rent LA ²	Social Rent Total	Affordable Rent Total
1	£75	£70	£73	£98	£107	£91	£96	£167
2	£86	£78	£83	£109	£124	£107	£112	£197
3	£96	£87	£92	£120	£145	£123	£127	£213
4 or more	£113	£103	£109	£166	£165	£143	£153	£238
All	£85	£78	£82	£111	£121	£102	£109	£189

1. Weekly rent excludes supplementary charges, such as service and support charges

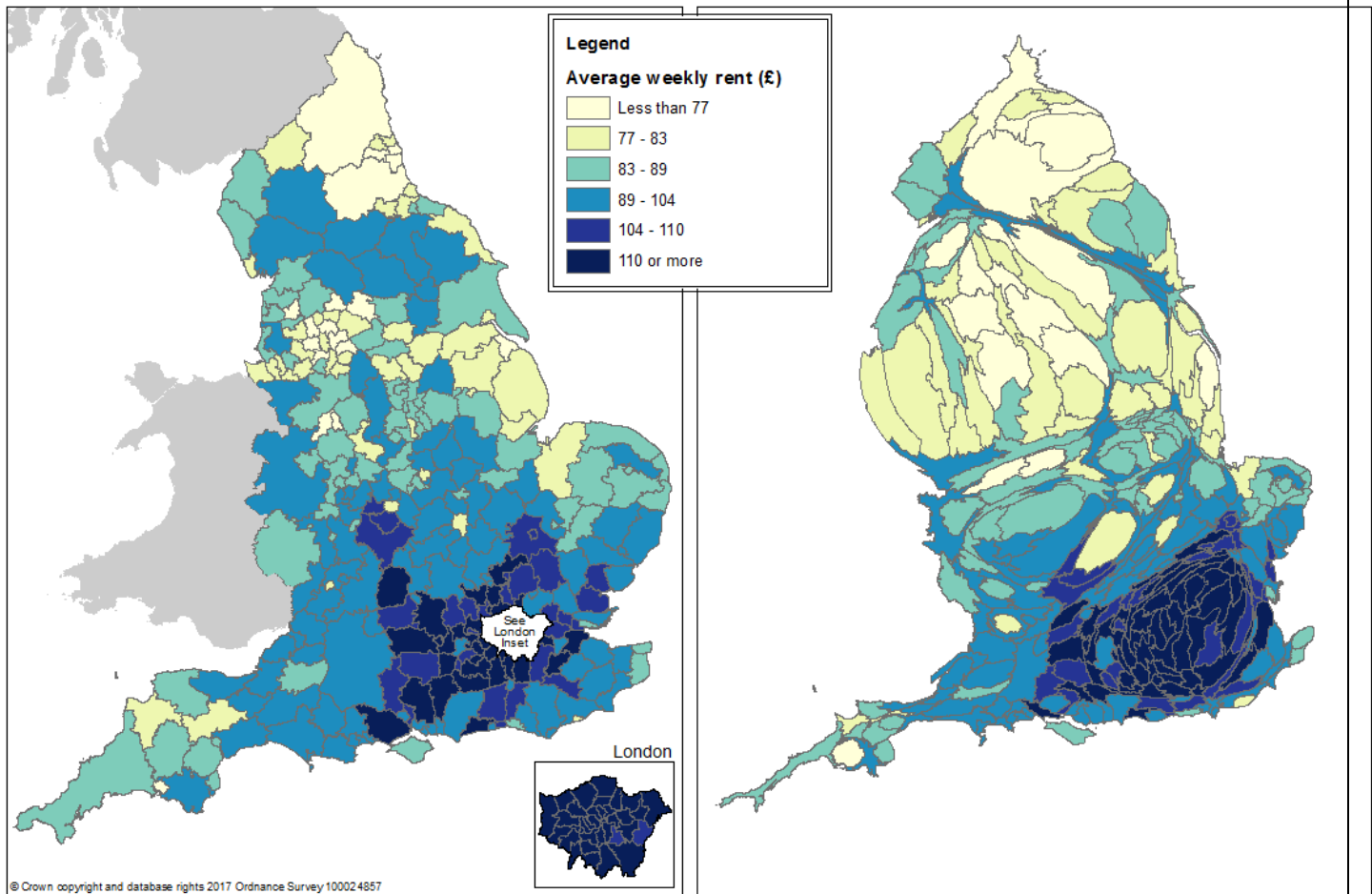
2. Local authority social rent data is weighted.

More detailed data on average weekly rents are in accompanying tables 2c and 2d.

Map 2 shows the average (mean) weekly social rent of private registered provider general needs properties let in 2016/17. The right hand map shows a cartogram where local authority areas are represented in proportion to the number of lettings rather than their geographic size. This illustrates that whilst there were higher rents in the south of England, there tended to be more lettings made in northern areas where rents were lower.

Map 2

Average (mean) weekly social rent for Private Registered Provider General Needs lettings in 2016/17
(right hand map areas are proportionate to total PRP GN lettings)



Weekly rent excludes charges. Map 2 includes a cartogram – this shows area in proportion to the number of lettings rather than the physical area. Bands include data up to but not including the right hand side limit. Category 77-83, for example, includes any data from 77, up to but not including 83. Numbers 83 or greater would be in the above category.

Reason for letting and re-let times

The most common reason given for the property being vacant prior to a general needs social rent letting was because the previous tenant had moved to the private sector or other accommodation (37%) – see table 2E. Previous tenants being evicted was given as a reason for the property being available to let for 7% of general needs social rent lettings. Nearly half (44%) of general needs affordable rent PRP properties were first lets in 2016/17, remaining stable after an increase from 2013/14. For the first time, this proportion was higher for local authority properties (46%), up from just over a quarter (26%) in 2015/16. First lets are newly built, converted, rehabilitated or newly acquired properties. See accompanying tables 2f and 2g for further details.

Table 2E: Reason the property was vacant prior to the new letting, 2016/17

Reason for letting	General Needs Social Rent			General Needs Affordable Rent
	PRP	LA ²	Total	Total
First let of a property ¹	6%	3%	5%	44%
Relet - internal transfer	15%	27%	21%	9%
Relet - previous tenant moved to other social landlord	12%	8%	10%	10%
Relet - previous tenant died	14%	18%	16%	7%
Relet - property abandoned by previous tenant	4%	3%	4%	2%
Relet - previous tenant evicted	7%	7%	7%	5%
Relet - previous tenant moved to private sector / other accommodation	40%	33%	37%	23%
Relet - tenant occupied property as temporary accommodation	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%

1. The property was a first let because it was newly built, converted, rehabilitated or newly acquired.

2. Local authority data is weighted.

<. Less than.

The average mean number of days properties were vacant prior to letting went down for general needs and supported housing social rent lettings. As can be seen in accompanying table 2e, the mean length of time a general needs social rent property was vacant for prior to letting was 34 days in 2016/17 (excluding any period of major works on the property), compared with a median⁹ of 22 days. The mean number of days a supported housing social rent property was vacant was similar (32 days), although the median was lower at 10 days. On average, local authority properties tended to be vacant for longer than private registered providers properties (7 days longer for the mean number of days vacant of general needs social rent properties, and 16 days longer for supported housing social rent).

General needs affordable rent properties were, on average, vacant for considerably less time than social rent properties with a mean of 23 days and a median of 10 days (see also in accompanying table 2e), driven by the low vacancy mean length (21 days) of PRP properties. By contrast, LA GN affordable rent properties became the group with the longest length of vacancy (with a mean of 53 days and a median of 24 days).

The mean number of days a supported housing affordable rent property was vacant was 36 (with a median of 8), considerably lower than in 2015/16 (48 days) and driven by PRP properties with a drop to 37 days from 47. Similarly, the mean for LA properties reverted back to the 25 days seen in 2014/15, down from the increase to 76 days seen in 2015/16. The numbers for this type of letting are however small (170 lettings in 2015/16 and 388 in 2016/17) so this volatility may be explained by the small numbers recorded.

⁹ For 2016/17 we have also included the median number of days that a property remained vacant for, because it is less likely to be skewed by extreme outliers of properties that get converted after a long period of time being vacant.

3. Household characteristics of social housing lettings

Household composition

The household composition of general needs and supported housing social rent lettings are very different. The most common type of household taking up a social rent letting was a single adult without children, but whereas for general needs lettings this was true for 37% of lettings for supported housing lettings was true for over half (55%) of lettings. The second most common type of household for general needs social rent letting was a single adult with children (23% of lettings of such type) whereas for supported housing was where one or more persons are aged over 60 (33%).

Figure 3A below shows the variation in housing composition by type of lettings.

The composition of households of general needs social rent lettings for both private registered providers and local authority lettings was similar and has changed little over time. However, social rent supported housing tended to be let to single adults under 60 without children for private registered providers' social rent lettings (60%) whereas local authority lettings tended to be to households where one or more person is aged over 60 (70%).

The most common household type for affordable rent general needs properties (PRP and LA) was a single adult with children (34%). By contrast in supported housing affordable rent lettings more than half of lettings (54%) were to a household where one or more person is aged over 60.

Figure 3A: Household composition for new general needs social housing lettings, 2016/17



Older people are defined as any household where either the lead tenant/household reference person or their partner is aged 60 years or over.

Age

The pattern of the age of tenants in new social housing lettings made during 2016/17 was almost identical to the one in 2015/16.

General needs lettings tended to be made to younger tenants (referring to the household reference person¹⁰ only); over a third of all general needs lettings at social rent levels (36%) were to tenants aged under 30, unchanged from last year. This is particularly the case for female tenants, 42% of whom were under 30 compared with 26% of male tenants; a percentage point decrease from 2015/16 for both groups. These percentages seem to indicate that the previous decreasing trend from 2009/10 in the proportion of tenants under 30 in these tenancies slowed down in 2016/17.

Within the supported housing sector, there was a larger difference between PRPs and LAs in the distribution of the age of tenants in social rent lettings. PRP supported housing lettings are more evenly distributed across age bands while a greater share of local authority supported housing lettings were made to older tenants; 73% of local authorities social rent supported lettings were to tenants aged 60 and over in 2016/17.

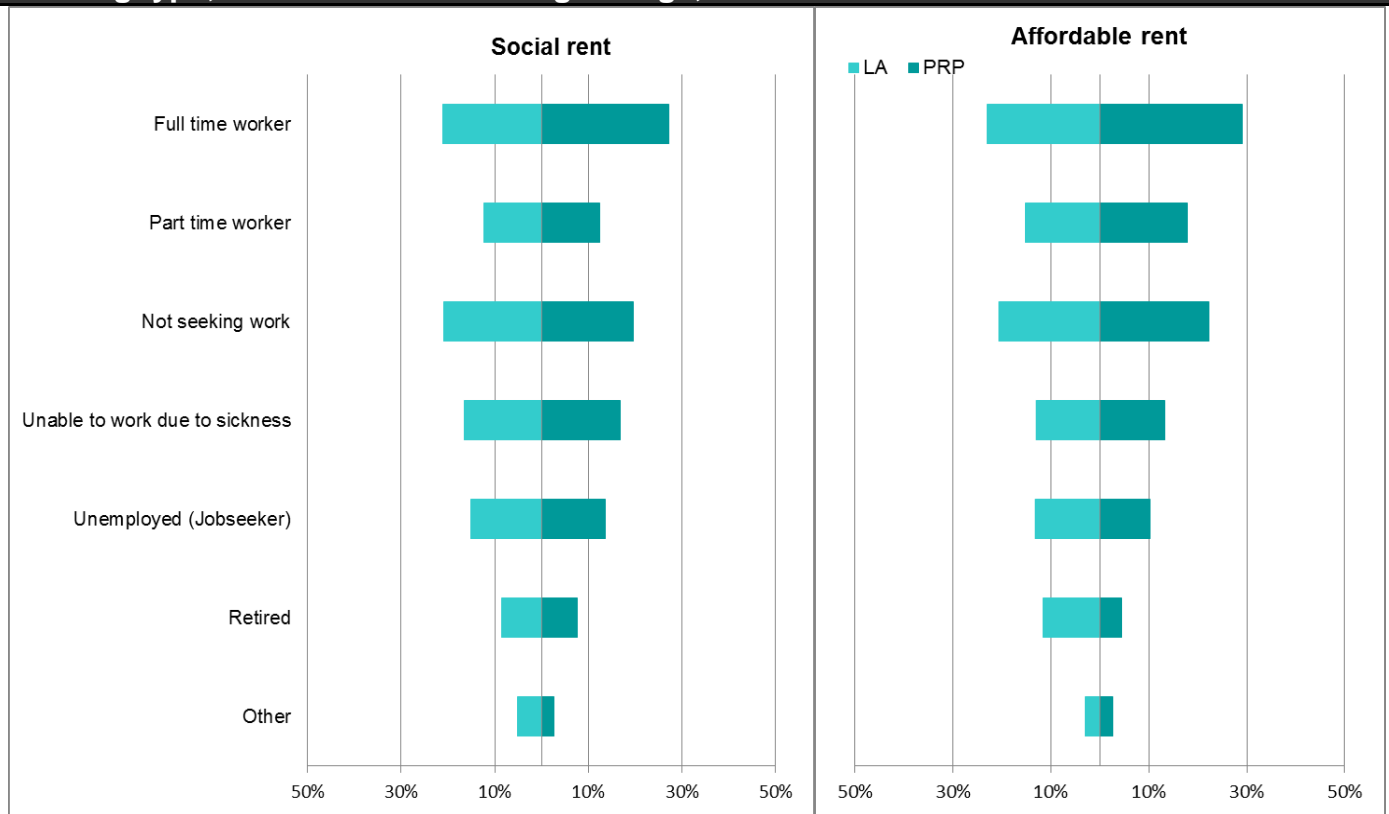
Figures on age of social housing tenants and gender over time are given in accompanying table 3b.

Economic status

In 2016/17, 37% of general needs lettings at social rent levels were to tenants (referring to the household reference person only) in employment, unchanged from the previous year. The percentage of tenants who are employed part-time has increased from 9% in 2008/09 to 13% in 2016/17- on average an increase of one percentage point every two years. In contrast, the percentage of full time working tenants was decreasing between 2008/09 (23%) and 2012/13 (19%) until it started to increase at 2 percentage points per year since 2013/14 and remained unchanged from 2015/16 to 2016/17 at 25%. Figure 3B shows a further 14% of general needs social rent tenants were unemployed (jobseekers) and another fifth (20%) were not seeking work. The proportion of tenants in employment increased by 2 percentage points to 38% in LA general needs affordable rent lettings but there was no change for PRP lettings. In supported housing affordable rent, half (50%) of the tenants were retired, both in PRP and LA lettings, down from 52% and 72% in 2015/16, respectively. By contrast, the proportion of tenants seeking work increased in 2016/17 amongst tenants in these groups (by 2 and 12 percentage points, respectively).

¹⁰ The household reference person is the named tenant, where the letting is made on a single tenancy basis. In the case of joint tenancies, the household reference person is the most economically active or working person, or if both tenants are working or not working, the oldest person.

Figure 3B: Economic status of household reference person⁵ for general needs lettings by housing type, for new social housing lettings, 2016/17



Part time is defined as working less than 30 hours per week.

Other includes: Government training/New deal, full time student, child under 16 and other adult.

Local authority social rent data is weighted.

Imputed data has been applied for missing values (7%) for social rent lettings. The % of missing values across AR lettings is 5%.

The household reference person is the named tenant, where the letting is made on a single tenancy basis. In the case of joint tenancies, the household reference person is the most economically active or working person or if both tenants are either working or not working, the oldest person.

About half (51%) of PRP and 3 in 4 (75%) LA supported housing lettings at social rent levels were to retired tenants or tenants unable to work due to sickness. (Figure 3C)

Figure 3C: Economic status of household reference person⁵ for supported housing lettings by housing type, for new social housing lettings, 2016/17



Part time is defined as working less than 30 hours per week.
 Other includes: Government training/New deal, full time student, child under 16 and other adult.
 Local authority social rent data is weighted.
 Imputed data has been applied for missing values (7%) for social rent lettings. The % of missing values across all AR lettings is 5%.
 The household reference person is the named tenant, where the letting is made on a single tenancy basis. In the case of joint tenancies, the household reference person is the most economically active or working person or if both tenants are either working or not working, the oldest person.

The proportion of those in general needs social rent who are unemployed (jobseekers) increased year on year since 2007/08 before falling 4 percentage points in both 2014/15 and in 2015/16, and a further percentage point to 14% in 2016/17 (Table 3A). The proportion of tenants not seeking work decreased every year from 2007/08 (25%) to 2013/14 (19%) as did the percentage of tenants retired, from 11% to 7%; before both increased by 1 percentage point in 2014/15 and remained the same in 2015/16 and 2016/17 at 20% (not seeking work) and 8% (retired). More detailed figures on economic status of tenants from 2007/08 to 2016/17 are given in accompanying table 3c.

Table 3A: Economic status of household reference person¹ in new general needs social rent tenancies, 2008/09 to 2016/17

Year	2008/ 09	2009/ 10	2010/ 11	2011/ 12 ⁴	2012/ 13 ⁴	2013/ 14 ⁴	2014/ 15 ⁴	2015/ 16 ⁴	2016/ 17
Full time worker	23%	21%	21%	20%	19%	21%	23%	25%	25%
Part time worker ²	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%	12%	12%	13%
Subtotal (All in work)	32%	30%	31%	31%	29%	31%	35%	37%	37%
Unemployed (jobseeker)	16%	21%	21%	22%	23%	23%	19%	15%	14%
Not seeking work	24%	23%	22%	20%	19%	19%	20%	20%	8%
Unable to work due to sickness	13%	12%	12%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	20%
Retired	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%	7%	8%	8%	17%
Other ³	4%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	4%	4%	4%

1. The household reference person is the named tenant, where the letting is made on a single tenancy basis. In the case of joint tenancies, the household reference person is the most economically active or working person, or if both tenants are either working or not working, the oldest person.

2. Part time is defined as working less than 30 hours per week.

3. Other includes: Government training/New deal, full time student, child under 16 and other adult.

4. Since 2011/12, data has been imputed when missing. Percentages include imputed records from 2011/12, but not missing data for 2007/08 to 2010/11.

Nationality

The vast majority of lettings were made to UK nationals (referring to the household reference person only). The figures for 2016/17 remained broadly similar to the previous year with 90% of general needs social rent lettings (compared with 91% in 2015/16) and 94% of supported housing social rent lettings to UK national tenants, which remained unchanged (see table 3B and accompanying table 3d).

The proportion of general needs affordable rent lettings by both private registered providers and local authorities to UK national tenants remained at 91% in 2016/17. Tenants moving into general needs social rent lettings from another social housing property were slightly more likely to be UK nationals (93%) than tenants new to social housing (88%).

Table 3B also shows the longer time series since 2007-08. It shows that the nationality of the household reference person in general needs social rent lettings has remained fairly stable over the last years. Since 2011/12, the proportion of new tenants who were UK nationals fell from 92% to 90% in 2016/17; whilst those from the A11 and other EEA countries have risen from 3% and 1%, respectively, in 2011/12, to 4% and 2% in 2016/17.

Table 3B: Nationality of household reference person¹ in new general needs social rent tenancies 2007/08 to 2016/17

Year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 ⁴	2010/11	2011/12 ⁵	2012/13 ⁵	2013/14 ⁵	2014/15 ⁵	2015/16 ⁵	2016/17
UK National	94%	94%	94%	93%	92%	91%	91%	91%	91%	90%
A8 ²	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A8, Bulgaria, Romania ²	-	2%	-	3%	3%	3%	4%	-	-	-
A11 ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%	4%
Other EEA countries ³	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
All other countries	3%	3%	-	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%

1. The household reference person is the named tenant, where the letting is made on a single tenancy basis. In the case of joint tenancies, the household reference person is the most economically active or working person, or if both tenants are either working or not working, the oldest person.

2. A11 countries are the A8 countries plus Bulgaria and Romania from 2008/9, and Croatia from 2014/15. A8 countries are: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

3. Other European Economic Area countries includes: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Ireland has been included from 2014/15.

4: Data for 2009/10 did not distinguish foreign nationals amongst A8, EEA and other nationalities.

5. Since 2011/12, data has been imputed when missing. Percentages include imputed records from 2011/12, but not missing data for 2007/08 to 2010/11.

Figures on ethnicity of tenants for all housing types are provided in accompany table 3e.

Other key household characteristics

Table 3C presents a range of other key characteristics of the households taking up social housing tenancies in 2016/17. Many of the patterns observed have remained broadly similar to 2015/16.

For general needs social rent lettings, 16% were made to those who were statutorily homeless (up 2 percentage points from 2015/16); this proportion was higher for supported housing social rent lettings at 23%. The majority of households were in receipt of housing benefit, particularly in supported housing (84% of tenants in social rent and 82% of tenants in affordable rent) - although there is high level of missing data for this question¹¹.

Around half of the households in local authority general needs (52%) and supported housing (48%) social rent lettings were given reasonable preference (i.e. priority for housing). However, there was also a high level of 'don't know' responses to this question that have not been included in the above percentages. As expected, local authorities had higher proportions of tenancies where the household was given reasonable preference than private registered providers because the reasonable preference requirements do not apply to direct lets by private registered providers.

In general a higher proportion of private registered providers' lettings were to tenants new to social

¹¹ Data can be missing from CORE either because the question is not mandatory or because a response option is 'Don't know'. Further information on the quantity of missing data for key household characteristics can be found in accompanying table 3g.

housing compared with local authority tenants in the same housing type. In particular, for social rented supported housing, 67% of private registered providers' tenants were new to social housing compared with 53% of local authority tenants.

Tenants were asked the main reason they left their last settled home. In general needs tenancies, overcrowding was given as the main reason in 14% of social and 20% of affordable rent tenancies but rarely for supported housing tenancies (1%). Compared to 2015/16, there was a decrease of 2 and 3 percentage points in general needs social and affordable tenancies, respectively, whereas no change for supported housing tenancies. Under-occupation was given as the main reason in 4% (social rent) and 3% (affordable rent) of general needs lettings and 1% of supported housing tenants, unchanged from 2015/16.

Whilst the majority of lettings were made within the same local authority area, 10% of social rents and 12% of affordable rents general needs lettings were made to tenants coming from a different local authority. This was about doubled for supported housing lettings (20% for social rent and 22% for affordable rent) for supported housing tenants, suggesting tenants may need to move further to find appropriate supported housing.

Table 3C: Other household characteristics of new social lettings, 2016/17¹

<i>Household characteristic</i>	General Needs SR			Supported Housing SR			GN AR	SH AR
	PRP	LA ¹⁰	Total	PRP	LA ¹⁰	Total	Total	Total
Statutorily homeless ²	13%	20%	16%	24%	12%	23%	16%	17%
New to social housing ³	61%	57%	59%	67%	53%	65%	62%	54%
In receipt of housing benefit (excl Universal Credit)	65%	71%	67%	85%	77%	84%	67%	82%
Household's previous property overcrowded ⁴	14%	13%	14%	1%	2%	1%	20%	1%
Household's previous property underoccupied ⁵	4%	4%	4%	1%	4%	1%	3%	1%
Served in British regular armed forces ⁶	2%	2%	2%	3%	6%	3%	2%	5%
Injured/Disabled as a direct result of serving as a reservist ⁷	16%	14%	15%	9%	8%	9%	18%	5%
New to local authority ⁸	13%	7%	10%	21%	10%	20%	12%	21%
Given Reasonable Preference ⁹	30%	52%	40%	27%	48%	30%	38%	29%

1. Percentages exclude missing data and where the question was responded to with 'Don't Know'.
 2. Those found 'statutorily homeless' by a housing authority and either owed a main homelessness duty or not.
 3. Tenants whose tenure immediately before this letting was not social housing.
 4. Defined as the tenants' last settled home being unsuitable because of overcrowding, in their view. This is a different definition to that used by the Department for Work and Pensions when calculating whether a property is overcrowded.
 5. Defined as the tenants' last settled home being unsuitable because of under-occupation, in their view. This is a different definition to that used by the Department for Work and Pensions when calculating whether a property is under-occupied.
 6. Where anyone in the household has ever served in the regular armed forces.
 7. Where anyone in the household has been seriously injured/disabled as a direct result of their time serving as a reservist. In 2016/17 this question was only asked to those who had served in the Armed Forces.
 8. Where the household lived in a different local authority immediately before the letting (including in temporary accommodation).
 9. Where the household was given priority for housing under the local authority's allocation scheme through the application of the statutory reasonable preference criteria.
 10. Local authority social rent data is weighted.
- <. Less than.
 SR. Abbreviation for social rent.
 AR. Abbreviation for affordable rent.
 GN. Abbreviation for general needs.
 SH. Abbreviation for supported housing.

4. Coverage

There are three main sources for information relating to social lettings at local authority area level: the CORE administrative system and *Local Authorities Housing Statistics* (LAHS) managed by the department; and the annual *Statistical Data Return* (SDR) of private registered providers, managed by the Homes and Communities Agency. CORE is the most appropriate to use for constructing small area estimates on social housing lettings.

The data collected through CORE differs from the social housing data in LAHS in that CORE is a 'flow' measure of all new social housing lettings which records data at record level, whereas data in LAHS is a 'stock' measure of all social housing stock in local authorities. The *English Housing Survey* also provides social housing lettings data but the statistics are based on a survey and are again a 'stock' measure of social housing stock. CORE data focuses on the tenancy details at the point of letting, and besides property characteristics also collects information on the socio-demographic profile of the household, their housing circumstances and some financial information. CORE does not record any information of social housing lettings that are continuing – only new lettings.

CORE was set up in 1989 to record information on private registered provider (PRP) lettings and sales in England. Private registered providers have been required to supply data for many years as a regulatory requirement of the Social Housing Regulator. Since its inception, the system has undergone many refinements and has been considerably enlarged. One of the key changes was the extension to the local authority sector in 2004. On 1 April 2010, CORE became a regulatory requirement for local authorities, and a requirement of the department via their "single data list", which lists all data requirements of local government. Further details can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/making-local-councils-more-transparent-and-accountable-to-local-people/supporting-pages/single-data-list>

Lettings and sales data are reported by all registered providers, and voluntarily by those who are not registered with the Homes and Communities Agency. Information is only collected on new lettings or sales, in general needs or supported housing, by financial year. CORE does not currently collect information on sales from local authorities.

CORE records new social housing lettings of both general needs properties (the majority of social housing stock, not designated to suit a particular need for an individual/household) and supported housing properties (housing that is either purpose designed or designated to suit a particular need for an individual/household such as older people). Temporary lettings are only included if a household moves into supported housing, not for general needs tenancies.

Further information about CORE definitions, variables or concepts used in this release can either be found in section 5 of the CORE guidance manual for 2016/17 or by referring to the CORE data dictionaries. Links to both of these documents are available on the following webpage:

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

5. Definitions

Some of the key terms referred to in this statistical release are defined below. A full set of definitions can be found in the CORE guidance manual available from:

<https://core.communities.gov.uk/public/GuidesAndManuals.html>

Private registered providers (PRPs) - private registered providers refer in this document to private providers of social housing in England that are registered with the social housing regulator (from 1st April 2012 this is the Homes and Communities Agency's Regulation Committee). These were previously termed Registered Social Landlords or housing associations. This term excludes local authority registered providers.

General needs housing - General needs housing covers the bulk of housing stock for rent and includes both self-contained and shared housing. It is stock that is not designated for specific client groups requiring support, or stock that does not have the special design features that are specific to supported housing. Where additional support is offered to all residents as a matter of course, this stock is not general needs (see definition of supported housing).

Supported housing - Housing is categorised as supported housing within CORE on the basis of either special design facilities or features, or by designation for a particular client group. The definitions are based on Circular 03/04 published by the Housing Corporation (subsequently Homes and Communities Agency, HCA) in April 2004. If housing is targeted at a specific client group but does not have a designated support purpose or the required special design features, then it should be classed as general needs housing. Supported housing includes housing for older people (see next).

Affordable rent – Affordable rent is the principal element of the supply offer through the Affordable Homes Programmes, funded by the HCA. 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 per cent of the local market rent. For more detailed information, see:

<http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/affordable-homes>

and

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/affordable-homes-programme-2015-to-2018-guidance-and-allocations>.

As of 1 April 2012, local authorities are able to offer affordable rent on flexible tenancy terms.

Social 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. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency as a condition of grant. Although 'affordable rent' will be the main new supply offer, in some circumstances there will still be limited offer of 'social rent' housing.

Symbols

R=Revised data. Local authority estimates for 2015/16 have been revised due to the revision of LAHS data for 2015/16. This has been used to revise the weights for 2015/16.

..=not available/applicable

6. Technical notes

National Statistics designation

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Data collection

Information for 2016/17 in this release reflects data given by providers for the financial year ending 31 March 2017. CORE is a requirement on the single data list for local authorities and is a regulatory requirement of the HCA for private registered providers.

Statistics presented in this release are based on the data submitted through the on-line Continuous Recording system (CORE) by private registered providers and local authorities. Data providers complete a range of information set out in a form about tenants that are accessing social housing and the property they are letting.

The department brought the CORE collection in-house during the 2015/16 collection year. The new system went live on 12th October 2015 and further information and detailed guidance on how to use the new system and on the key differences from the previous system, have been published on the DCLG website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/continuous-recording-of-social-housing-lettings-and-sales-system-core-guidance>

Data providers either complete a form in a face to face interview with the tenant and then manually input the data to CORE; or input the data into their own data collection systems before submitting their files to CORE. The data are initially validated at the point of entry as they are submitted by data providers, and then undergo further validation and quality assurance processes. These processes are described in the “Data Quality” section.

Certain types of lettings are excluded from CORE. These include:

- mutual exchanges (where tenants have exchanged homes),
- conversions of starter or introductory tenancies to assured or secure tenancies (because the introductory tenancy will have previously been reported to CORE),

- successions by assignment (where the tenancy has transferred to another person at the request of the sole tenancy), and
- temporary general needs housing (lettings made with a fixed period of less than two years).

A full list of exclusions can be found in the CORE guidance manual from:

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

Data quality

Accuracy of CORE data

CORE is designed to be a complete census of new social housing lettings provided by local authorities and private registered providers that own social housing stock. Therefore no sampling errors should be present in the final dataset. However there will always be a degree of inaccuracy predominately due to non-response and reporting errors by local authorities and private registered providers that submit data and tenants when responding.

The number of errors and resulting alterations to raw data is monitored to ensure that quality standards are maintained. Measurement errors are mitigated by ensuring that the questions asked on CORE are defined satisfactorily, are answerable and are fully understood. Mechanisms to achieve this include the availability of manuals, newsletters, targeted communications, training and the testing of new questions with data providers. Additionally, data providers are requested to submit information as close as possible to the date of tenancy sign-up to allow for data to be fully validated and reported within the relevant quarter.

Data undergo a series of validation checks, including range checks on individual data items, cross-validation of data items for consistency and logic, and checks for missing data. Queries that cannot be resolved are sent to individual providers for resolution, which usually involves checking against their manual or electronic records. Responses to questions asked directly of tenants are subject to the usual range of bias that is seen in other face-to-face questionnaires.

Completeness of CORE data

To determine the impact of coverage error, CORE counts are reconciled with other external data returns. While CORE captures all private registered providers' lettings in England, it is estimated that around 90% of local authority lettings were submitted through CORE in 2016/17. Since stock-holding local authorities started to participate in CORE in 2004/05, their response rate has increased such that for the past 3 years practically all stock-holding local authorities¹² have submitted some data. Table 4A gives more detail on the submission levels of stock-holding local authorities.

¹² Excluding Isles of Scilly and in 2016/17 Portsmouth

Table 4A: Number of participating stock holding local authorities and estimated CORE submission levels (Social Rent only)

LA lettings submission levels ¹	2016/17		2015/16		2014/15		2013/14	
	LAs	Reported Lettings	LAs	Reported Lettings	LAs	Reported Lettings ²	LAs	Reported Lettings ²
Greater than 90%	98	54,538	112	64,729	127	85,748	114	81,819
75%-90%	26	14,281	34	23,895	32	19,836	37	26,879
50-75%	26	13,295	21	10,209	8	2,920	17	5,752
25-50%	7	1,641	1	132	1	147	2	462
Less than 25%	5	348	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-participating LAs	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
No LAHS data ¹	9	695	1	535	-	-	-	-
Total	172	84,798	169	99,500	168	108,651	170	114,912

1. Based on a comparison of CORE lettings to DCLG's Local Authority Housing Statistics total lettings figures, excluding mutual exchanges. Estimates for 2015/16 are based on LAHS return published on 23rd November 2017.

2. The total does not match total LA submissions due to CORE submissions by non-stockholding LAs who do have some properties for emergencies. These figures are unweighted lettings as reported by LAs to CORE and therefore will not match weighted estimates in other tables.

Further detailed information on the accuracy and reliability of CORE data and the measures taken to ensure quality can be found in the accompanying "*Social Housing Lettings Quality Report*".

Weighting and Imputation

Responses are continually monitored as part of the data collection process and attempts are made throughout the year to maximise rates. However, some record-level and item non-response will remain. The effect of non-response bias is reduced by the weighting and imputation processes applied to the data. Weighting is applied to adjust for record level non-response by local authorities. Imputation is applied to compensate for item non-response for both local authorities and private registered providers.

The ONS Methodology Advisory Service were commissioned through the UK Statistics Authority Quality Improvement Fund to carry out a project for DCLG in 2013 to advise on methods that could be used to improve the quality of the social lettings data. Further information on the weighting and imputation methods are available in the project report 'Improving Outputs on Social Housing Lettings' produced by the ONS for the department and is available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/245601/Improving_outputs_on_social_housing_lettings.pdf.

Local authority weighting

Weighted estimates have been calculated for 2007/8 to 2016/17 – prior to 2007/8 local authority participation was too low to provide reliable estimates.

2015/16 estimates have been revised and republished here since the publication of the 2015/16 statistical release. The revised 2015/16 estimates incorporate changes due to the availability of additional data that was not available at the time of the previous statistical release. The effect of these revisions on the total number of social housing lettings (social rent only) in 2015/16 is a

decrease of 0.01%. Future statistical releases will continue to take into account the latest Census data in the weighting methodology.

Local authority weights are calculated by reference to the total number of lettings reported to the Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS) return. For 2016/17, local authority data was already finalised and considered in full, so there will be no need to revise the data.

Details of the weighting methodology used are available in the accompanying Quality Report available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/social-housing-lettings-in-england-april-2016-to-march-2017>

Imputation of missing items

Some of the questions on the CORE questionnaire are not compulsory. In particular, data on household characteristics (age, sex, economic status, ethnicity and nationality) may not be available to the housing officer or may be refused by the tenant. Imputation has been carried out since 2011/12 for general needs and supported housing at social rents. Imputation is not carried out on the affordable rent dataset because there are insufficient numbers of affordable rent lettings for the imputation methodology to be applied. Records provided by both local authorities and private registered providers have been imputed, although non-response rates tend to be higher for local authorities for general needs lettings and higher for private registered providers for supported housing.

Overall, the percentage distribution of lettings by household characteristics is typically changed due to imputation by less than +/- 0.5%.

Details of the imputation methodology used are available in the accompanying Quality Report available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/social-housing-lettings-in-england-april-2016-to-march-2017>

Quality Assurance Procedures

CORE data are subject to rigorous quality assurance procedures from the point at which the data is provided up until the time of publication. These procedures are undertaken either by the department, or, prior to October 2015 by TNS – the external contractor who managed the data collection process before the data collection was moved in-house.

As a result of the mitigations against error described above (and in further detail in the Quality Report), the CORE data published in this release and accompanying tables are regarded as robust and suitable for analysis at the national level. Variables with poor response rates (through a combination of non-response for a particular question and a high proportion of 'Don't Know' responses) are included in the accompanying tables for information. Users should be aware of any high proportions when considering using these data.

Further analysis of the data is encouraged by the accompanying local authority area level tables and (owning) organisation level tables. Again, counts of missing and 'Don't Know' responses are provided so that users can assess the quality of the data for themselves.

We are confident that most data received is accurate. There are however some data items where we have less certainty, such as where the tenant has provided the information. An example of this is the income data. Income data collected by CORE is not published in this release. This is because the data are often missing and where they are available are often inaccurate and/or inconsistent and therefore it is not possible to apply imputation methodology. The department is

therefore planning to undertake a full review of the income information collected to understand the best way of collecting the information that is needed.

Changes to data collection for 2016/17

There were some changes to the questions asked of providers for 2014/15, which are important to know when comparing any data with data from previous years:

1. Question 2c was reworded with the addition of 'excluding any starter/introductory period' to provide clarity on responses.
2. Question 4:
 - i) Question 4a (now 4ai) Option 1 'Yes' was split into 1 'Yes – regular' and 4 'Yes – reserve', whilst the question was reworded with 'UK Armed Forces as a regular or a reserve?' to track both regulars and reserves.
 - ii) A new question was added (4aii) 'If they've ever served as a regular, have they left within the last five years?'
 - iii) Question 4b was reworded with 'injured or ill' and 'regular or reserve' to track both regulars and reserves and to provide clarity on responses. The response options remained the same.
3. Question 9a:
 - i) Question 9a Option 21 'Under occupation', was split into: 29 'Under occupation – offered incentive to downsize' and 30 'Under occupation – no incentive', to track whether the offering of incentives to downsize is having an impact on households relocating.
 - ii) Question 9a Option 7 'Domestic violence' was amended to 7 'Domestic abuse', whilst a further option of 31 'Hate crime' was added. Both changes are to ensure that the terminology used and scope of reporting is fully inclusive of all forms of abuse.
4. Question 12c was reworded with the addition of 'Length of residence in the local authority district of the property being let' and amendment of 'the local authority district where the new letting is located?' to provide clarity on responses. The response options remained the same.
5. Question 16 guidance and validations were amended to provide clarity on responses and avoid the need for post-reporting recoding. The response options remained the same.
6. Question 18d validations were amended to revoke the mandatory nature of the housing benefit shortfall amount to improve the quality of reporting.
7. A new question was added (21b) 'UPRN (Unique Property Reference Number)'.
8. Question 23 Option 3 'House/Bungalow' was split into: 7 'House' and 8 'Bungalow', whilst

Option 5 'Shared house/bungalow' was split into 9 'Shared house' and 10 'Shared bungalow', to provide better information on the lettings of homes, particularly those suitable for older people

Copies of the CORE "logs", which detail the questions asked on lettings, can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/rents-lettings-and-tenancies>

Purposes and Uses

CORE is a unique source of information in providing attribute information of record level data, enabling in-depth analysis and construction of small area estimates. For example, it collects information on the household characteristics, primary reason for housing, source of referral and previous tenure of all recorded lettings. It is the only source of social lettings data that allows detailed distributional analysis across variables and as such is utilised by different types of users for a variety of purposes.

Policy makers and practitioners regard CORE as an essential tool for monitoring housing costs, assessing affordability and developing policy. For example, information on lettings has been used extensively by the department to develop its understanding of how social housing allocations are being made and assess the impact of lifetime tenancies and residency tests. The range of information collected is also used to answer Parliamentary Questions and Freedom of Information requests to the department. The Homes and Communities Agency, which incorporates the Social Housing Regulator, use the information to obtain a better understanding of the socio-economic and demographic make-up of affordable housing customers by tenure. The income and housing costs data allows them to consider affordability levels by tenure. Migration between tenures and areas can also indicate where there is differing demand for housing. This analysis contributes to understanding local housing markets and affordable housing products. The Office of National Statistics use analysis of CORE rents data as an input into the national Retail Price Index. Local government also use CORE to inform their Strategic Housing Market Assessments that form part of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Within this release, for social rent lettings, analysis on counts and trends have generally been split between private registered providers and local authority lettings, and between general needs and supported housing lettings. The vast majority of affordable rent lettings are made up of private registered provider general needs lettings (94%). It is not recommended to draw conclusions or conduct sub-national analysis on the other categories of affordable rent lettings (private registered providers supported housing, local authority general needs and local authority supported housing) individually due to the low proportions of lettings covered. The counts of these categories are given in accompanying tables 1d and 1e. For this reason, in this release, affordable rent lettings have been grouped by provider type and/or type of letting when showing analysis on counts and trends.

Individual providers of social housing use analysis of their own data to inform their housing management strategies and to benchmark their own performance. Private registered providers have been utilising this data for 20 years to improve their management services for residents.

Given their complex stockholdings across geographical boundaries, larger providers are able to interrogate performance according to their particular requirements. Social housing statistics are also used by academics, researchers, charities and the public to better understand social housing issues.

Confidentiality

CORE records information anonymously and absolute confidentiality on tenants' circumstances is maintained. Access to record level information is only available via a licence agreement and the data is released via the UK Data Archive's UK Data Service. This allows users to access record level data via different layers of protection to meet different user needs. Three licences are available and each has different disclosure controls, access and use restrictions. The End User Licence is for access to datasets that are not private information as defined by the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Special Licence and Secure Access are for access to micro-data with 'private' information as defined by the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. For further detail on CORE disclosure practices, please see details available from:

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

For further information on licencing and the process for accessing CORE record level data, see the UK Data Service website: <http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/how-to-access>

A brief guide produced by DCLG is available from:

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

Revisions policy

This policy has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official Statistics and the Department's 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

Providers cannot retrospectively submit or revise data after the closedown deadline date for the reporting year. Local authority estimates are generally based on provisional weights although for 2016/17 final weights were used. Where figures for previous years are shown, but have been revised following the original release, this is clearly noted.

Further information

Further information about what is collected and support on analysing and interpreting the data can be obtained via email to CORE@communities.gsi.gov.uk.

Related statistics

Related statistical releases described in the Introduction section of this release are summarised below:

Open data

Some variables will also be made available as linked data via DCLG's Open Data Cabinet to improve the accessibility of the datasets. The data will be available from <http://opendatacommunities.org/data/housing-market> and selecting 'CORE - Social Housing Lettings'.

Local authority housing data

Local authorities report on a range of housing-related data to DCLG, through the annual Local Authority Housing Statistics return. Prior to 2011/12, much of this information was collected through the department's Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA). More information can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-authority-housing-data>

More information on local authorities' activities under homelessness legislation can be found through the quarterly Statutory Homelessness statistical release here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics>

Information on local authority sales of social housing can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/social-housing-sales-including-right-to-buy-and-transfers>

This release includes information on sales by private registered providers reported to CORE.

Housing stock in England

The Department publishes annual live tables on housing stock and vacants by tenure, which can be found at:

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

In addition, the English Housing Survey (EHS) provides information on the quality and quantity of both social and non-social stock in England based upon a sample of households. Information on the EHS and survey reports can be found at:

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

Private registered provider social housing

The Regulator for Social Housing in England is a statutory regulatory committee sitting within the Homes and Communities Agency. Regulatory data are collected annually from private registered providers, which can be found here:

[Housing: Regulation - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/housing-regulation)

2016/17 data, including the total number of social and affordable lettings per year and some information on sales can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistical-data-return-2016-to-2017>

Social housing sales data

Data are also collected through CORE for sales of self-contained dwellings and re-sales of any part-owned dwellings (shared ownership) from private registered providers. The 2016/17 sales data from CORE is reported through the department's Social Housing Sales statistical release, published on 23rd November 2017 and available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/social-housing-sales-in-england-2016-to-2017>

Further Information

Information on Official and National Statistics is available via the UK Statistics Authority website:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/types-of-official-statistics/index.html>

Information about the department's statistics is available from:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics>

Devolved administrations

Social housing lettings and sales statistics for the devolved administrations of the UK are published separately by them. These data are not published alongside the England statistics in this release, because there are not directly comparable figures across the country due to differences in data collection methodologies and policies. Scotland ran a similar system to CORE up to and including the year 2014/15, but this covered private registered provider lettings only.

Wales

- Social housing stock and rent statistics: <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/social-housing-stock-rents/?lang=en>
- Social housing lettings statistics: <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/social-housing-lettings-data-collection/?lang=en>

Scotland

- Local authority social lettings: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/Lettings>
- Social sector summary tables: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/socialhousing>
- Private registered provider social lettings: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/Improvements>
- Social Tenants in Scotland, 2015 <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/02/8350>

Northern Ireland

- Social housing statistics including data on tenancies, household, allocations and sales can be found at: <http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Home.aspx>

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Information on Official Statistics is available via the UK Statistics Authority website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements>

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

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics

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