



Department for
Communities and
Local Government

Local authority housing statistics: year ending March 2014

- Local authorities in England owned 1.67 million dwellings on 1 April 2014, a decrease of 0.8 per cent from last year. There has been a general decline from 3.67 million on 1 April 1994 ([Chart 1](#)).
- Local authority landlords in England made 142,900 lettings during 2013-14, increasing from 134,700 during 2012-13. This follows a general decline from 326,600 in 2000-01 ([Chart 2](#)).
- The average local authority social rent in England in 2012-13 was £82.44 per week ([Table 3](#)). This is five per cent higher than in 2012-13.
- There were 1.37 million households on local authority waiting lists on 1 April 2014, a decrease of 19 per cent on the 1.69 million on 1 April 2013 ([Chart 4](#)).
- As at 1 April 2014, there were 145,900 “non-decent” local authority owned dwellings across England, a decrease of 21 per cent compared to the year previously ([Chart 6](#)).
- In 2013-14 local authorities reported that 6,870 evictions were carried out by court bailiffs, an increase of 12 per cent compared to 2012-13. This increase was driven by a 19 per cent increase in evictions for rent arrears over the same time. ([Chart 8](#)).



Housing Statistical Release

11 December 2014

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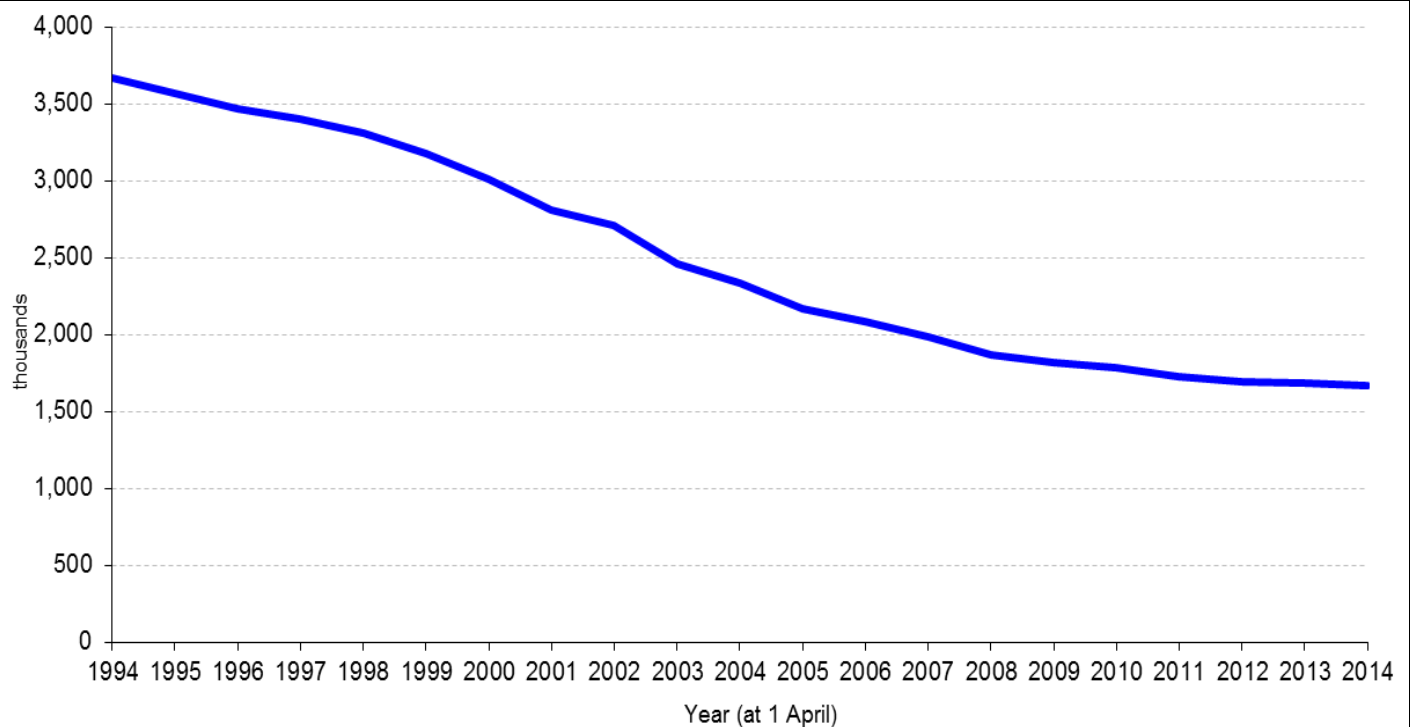
Introduction

The focus of this statistical release is on social housing that is owned and managed by local authorities. It should be noted this is only part of the story for social housing because other registered providers such as housing associations also own and manage social housing stock. Information on data sources for Private Registered Providers can be found in the 'Supplementary Information' section of this statistical release. Local authority stock is approximately 41 per cent of all social stock, registered providers (such as housing associations) and other public sector dwellings make up the other 59 per cent.

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

Local authority housing stock

Chart 1: Number of local authority owned dwellings in England, 1994 - 2014



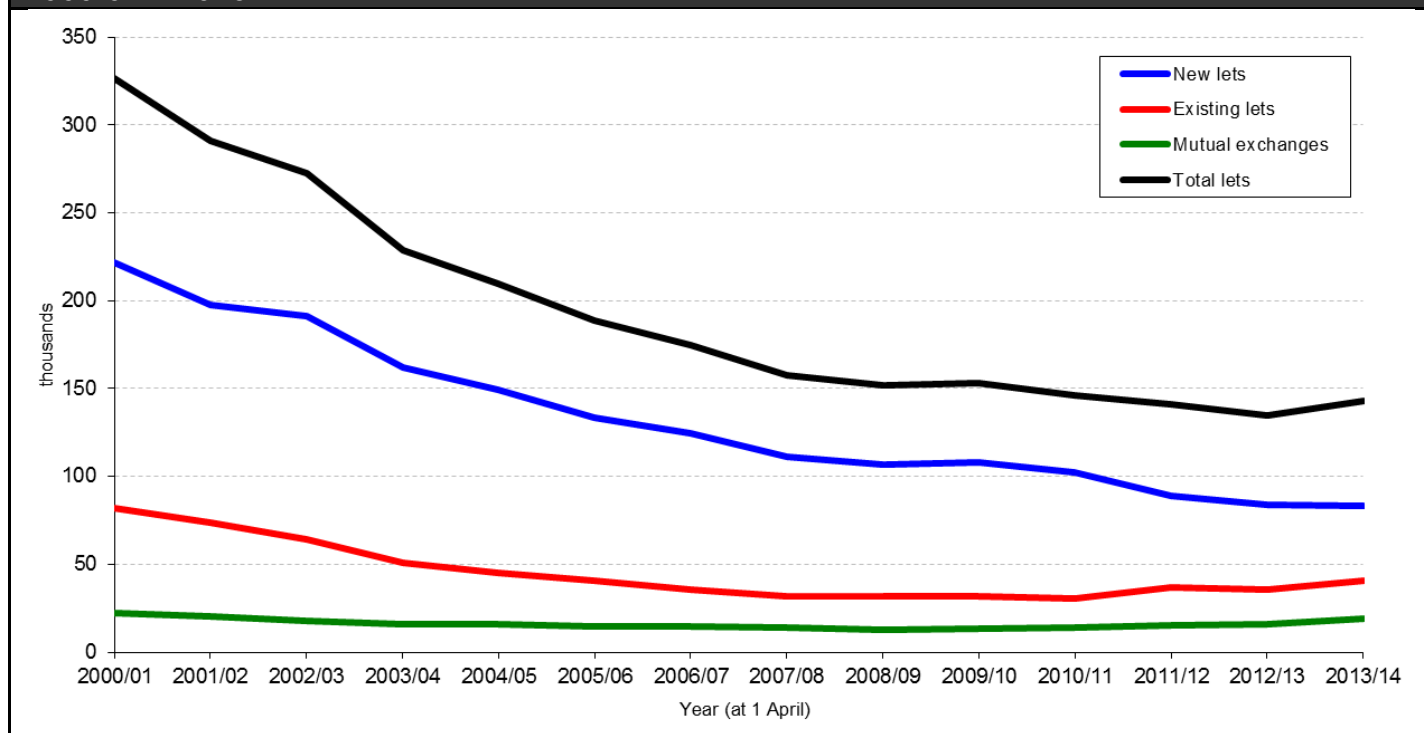
Local authorities in England owned 1.67 million dwellings on 1 April 2014, following a general decline from 3.67 million on 1 April 1994 (see Chart 1 above). This has been associated with Right to Buy sales and large-scale voluntary transfer (LSVT) of local authority stock to Private Registered Providers.

Between April 2013 and April 2014, the amount of stock reduced by 0.8 per cent. There were no whole transfers to Private Registered Providers though LSVTs, which are usually responsible for the largest decreases in local authority stock.

Further detail on Local Authority Housing Stock statistics including data at a local authority level and footnotes are available in the Department's Live Tables. They can be found here- <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>. The table covering this topic is Live Table 116 while the page also contains other tables of interest.

Social lettings made by local authority landlords

Chart 2: Number of local authority lettings made to local authority owned dwellings, 2000-01 – 2013-14



Local authority landlords in England made 142,900 lettings in 2013-14. This was an increase of six per cent compared with the 134,700 lettings made in 2012-13, and follows a general decline from 326,600 in 2000-01 (see Chart 2 above). During the last few years local authority new lets as a proportion of the total stock have remained fairly stable at between eight and nine per cent.

From 1st April 2012 local authorities were able to offer affordable rent lettings. There were approximately 1,500 affordable rent lettings made to tenants new to social housing in 2013-14, which are included within the total reported here. Affordable Housing lettings to existing tenants and mutual exchanges are also included but have not been quantified.

During 2013-14, 83,300 local authority lettings were made to tenants new to the local authority (virtually unchanged from 2012-13), 40,600 local authority lettings were made to transferring tenants (an increase of 14 per cent from 2012-13) and 19,000 local authority lettings were made through mutual exchange schemes (an increase of 18 per cent from 2012-13).

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>

Further detail on Local Authority Housing Letting statistics including data at a local authority level and footnotes are available in the Department's Live Tables. They can be found here-

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

The table covering this topic is Live Table 602 while the page also contains other tables of interest.

Local authority stock and average social rent by size of property

Table 3: Local authority social rented stock and average social rent by size of property for England 2013-14,

	Stock	Average Weekly Rent (£)
Bedsits	41,680	69.01
One bedroom	472,940	72.80
Two bedrooms	557,280	81.74
Three bedrooms	544,250	90.05
Four bedrooms	41,550	106.61
Five bedrooms	3,490	127.30
Six or more bedrooms	890	140.28
Total	1,664,370	82.44

From 1st April 2012 local authorities were able to offer affordable rent lettings, however the number of local authorities that reported affordable rent stock or lettings in 2012-13 and 2013-14 was relatively low, so rent levels have not been reported for these two years. As such Table 3 is based on social rent stock only. In addition, affordable rent stock, lettings and rent figures are not yet as robust as for social rent stock.

The majority of local authority social rent stock were one, two or three bedroom properties, which comprised 28 per cent, 33 per cent and 33 per cent respectively of total stock. The average local authority social rent in England in 2013-14 ranged from £69.01 per week for a bedsit to £140.28 per week for a property with six or more bedrooms.

Across all social rent stock, the average local authority rent in England was £82.44 per week in 2013-14. This is five per cent higher than in 2012-13, when the average local authority social rent in England was £78.55. Social rent is linked to Retail Price Index (RPI) inflation at the previous September with a recommended limit of RPI + 0.5 per cent + £2 - RPI was 2.6 per cent in September 2012.

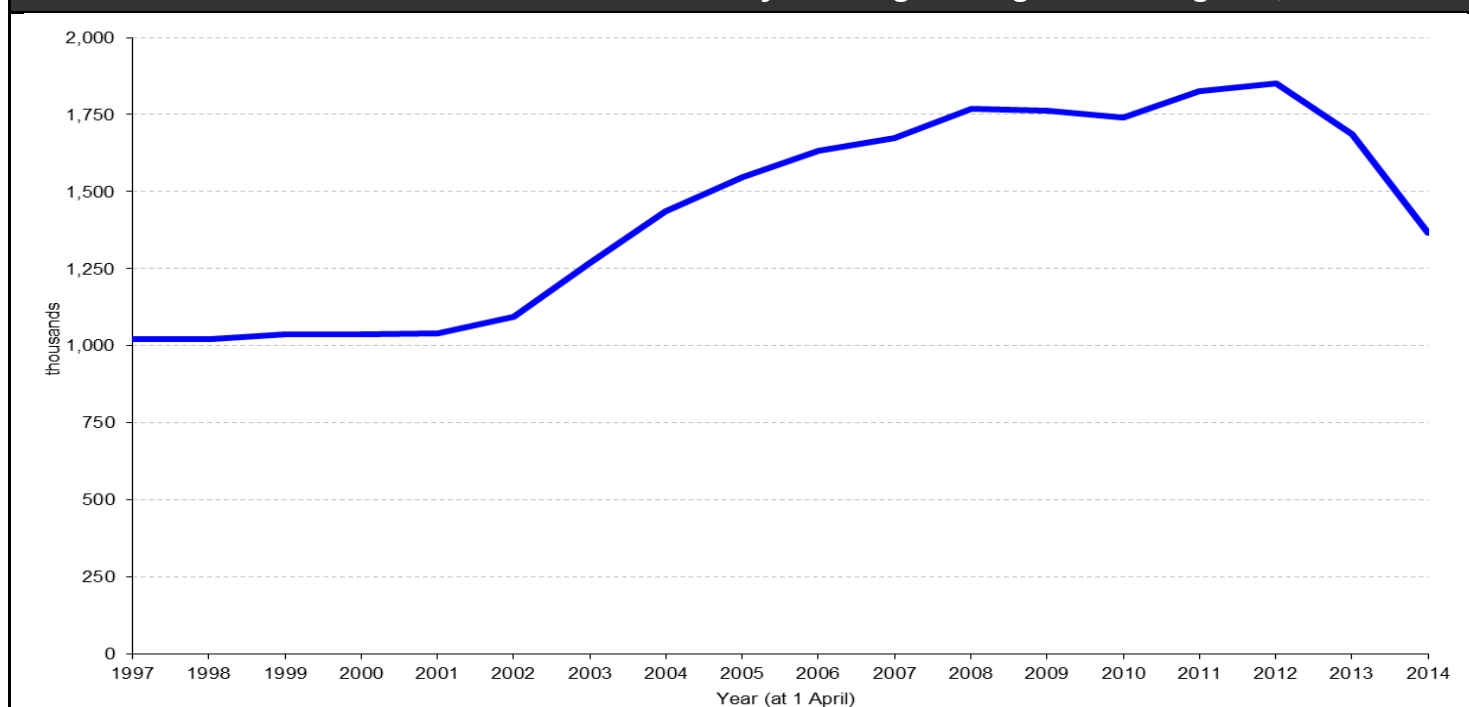
Further detail on Local Authority Housing Rent statistics including data at a local authority level and footnotes are available in the Department's Live Tables. They can be found here-

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

The table covering this topic is Live Table 702 while the page also contains other tables of interest.

Households on local authority housing waiting lists

Chart 4: Number of households on local authority housing waiting lists in England, 1997 - 2014

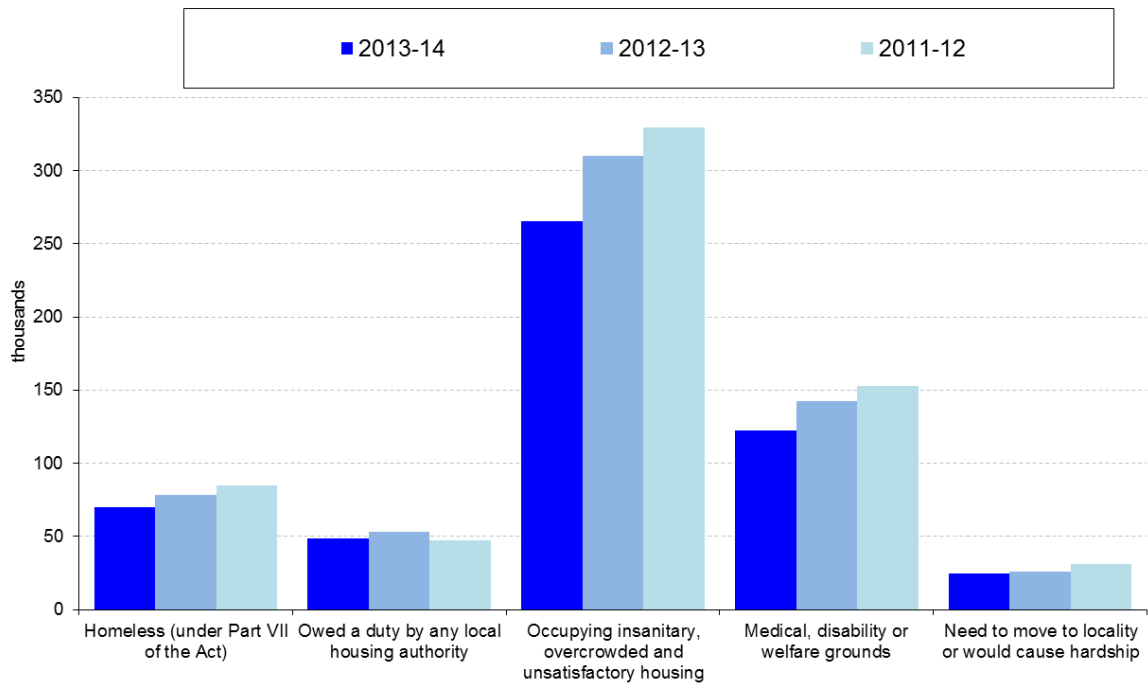


There were 1.37 million households on local authority waiting lists on 1 April 2014, a decrease of 19 per cent over the 1.69 million on 1 April 2013. The Localism Act has given back to local authorities the freedom to manage their waiting list. They can now decide who should qualify for social housing in their area, and develop solutions which make best use of the social housing stock. There were 59 per cent of local authorities that reported they had changed their waiting list criteria in the past year in the light of the changes in the Localism Act, which is probably partly responsible for this decrease.

There are also other effects on waiting list figures. Local authorities from time to time, conduct a review of their lists to remove the names of those who no longer want housing. This can lead to a large year-on-year reduction in the size of their list. However, the frequency with which local authorities carry out these reviews varies considerably. Consequently the total number of households on waiting lists can rise year-on-year if only a few local authorities have updated their list but can decline if a lot of local authorities have updated their lists. This indicates that the figure for the total number of households on waiting lists is likely to overstate the numbers of households who still require housing assistance.

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 2013-14 there were 589,300 households on local authority housing waiting lists in a reasonable preference category. Five specified categories are shown in Chart 5 below.

Chart 5: Households on local authority housing waiting list in specified reasonable preference categories, 2011-12 – 2013-14



The largest reasonable preference group was “People occupying insanitary or overcrowded housing or otherwise living in unsatisfactory housing conditions”, which covered 265,300 households. The second largest group was “People who need to move on medical or welfare grounds, including grounds relating to a disability”, which covered 122,200 households. These groups were also the largest and second largest groups in both 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Further detail on Local Authority Housing Waiting Lists statistics including data at a local authority level and footnotes are available in the Department’s Live Tables. They can be found here-

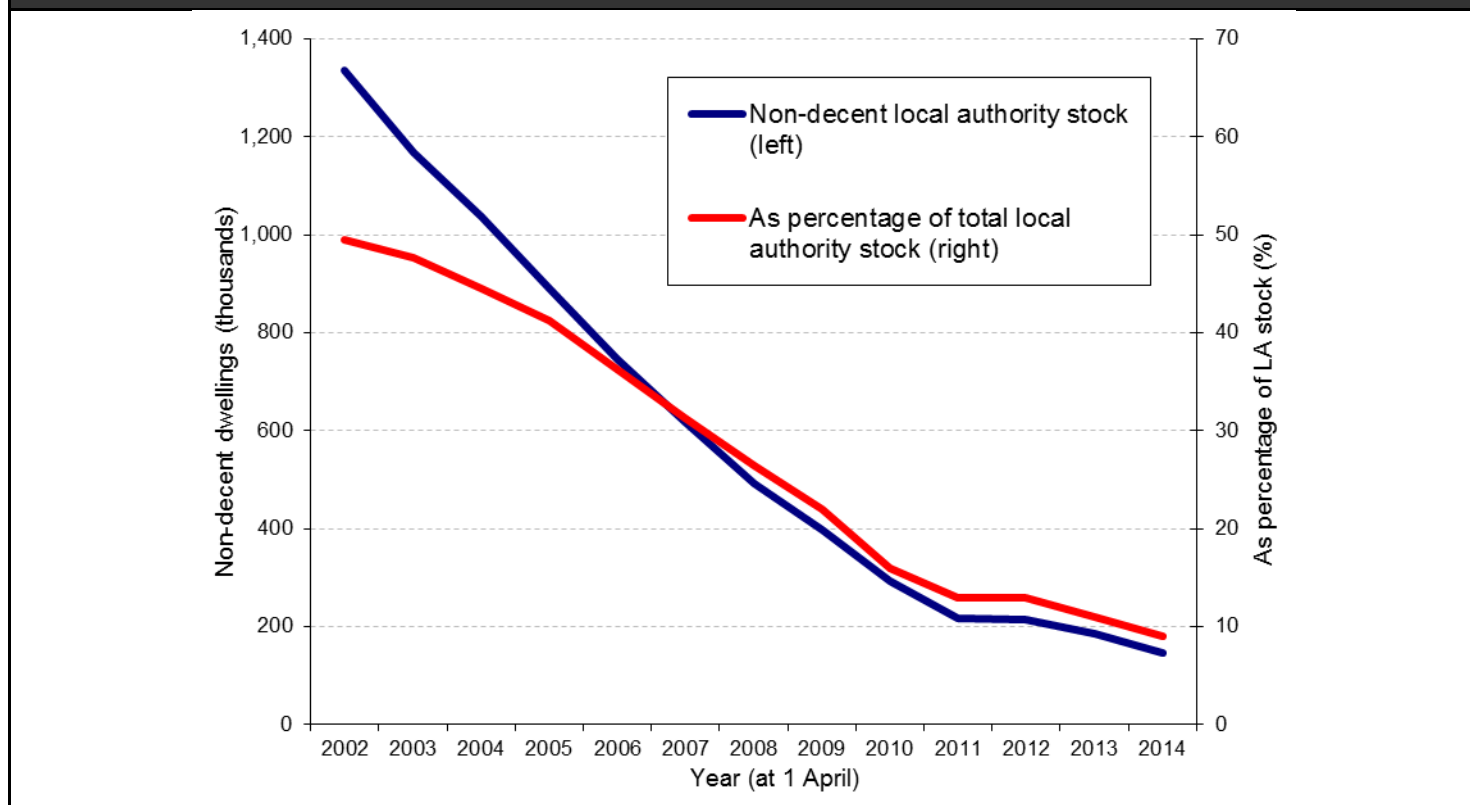
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-rents-lettings-and-tenancies>

The table covering this topic is Live Table 600 while the page also contains other tables of interest.

Decent homes delivery

The decent homes standard was established in 2001 and applies to all social housing (see the 'Definitions and Notes' for further details). In order to be 'decent' a home should be warm, weatherproof and have reasonably modern facilities.

Chart 6: Number of non-decent local authority owned dwellings: England 2002 - 2014



As at 1 April 2014, there were 145,900 non-decent local authority owned dwellings across England, a decrease of 21 per cent from 184,300 on 1 April 2013 (see Chart 6 above). The proportion of non-decent local authority dwellings decreased between 1 April 2013 and 1 April 2014 from 11 per cent to nine per cent. The number of non-decent local authority dwellings decreased greatly between April 2002 and April 2011 and then remained relatively stable in 2011-12 and 2012-13.

In the 2013-14 LAHS return, local authorities have forecast that around 113,000 dwellings (seven per cent of current local authority stock) will be non-decent by 1 April 2015, reducing to around 90,000 non-decent dwellings (five per cent of current local authority stock) by 1 April 2019.

The number of dwellings in the Housing Revenue Account that received capital works and their associated expenditure are shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Capital works on Housing Revenue Account stock (HRA) (installation, replacement or major repairs), England, 2013-14

	Dwellings	Spend (£m)	Average per dwelling (£)
Rewiring	75,810	140	1,900
Roof structure	7,320	30	3,600
Roof covering	28,050	130	4,600
Doors	99,160	80	800
Kitchens	78,620	320	4,000
Bathrooms	65,180	160	2,500
Replacement of windows	51,690	130	2,600
Replacement of boilers	98,990	290	2,900
Installation of insulation	45,420	60	1,400
Installation of renewable energies	6,820	20	3,000
Other	439,310	830	1,900
Total spend	996,360	2,180	

With the exception of “Other” the most common types of capital work in 2013-14 were on doors (99,160 dwellings) and replacement of boilers (98,990). However the largest amount of spending, again with the exception of “Other”, was on kitchens (£320m) and the replacement of boilers (£290m). The highest cost per dwelling of capital work is roof covering, whereas the lowest cost per capital work is on doors.

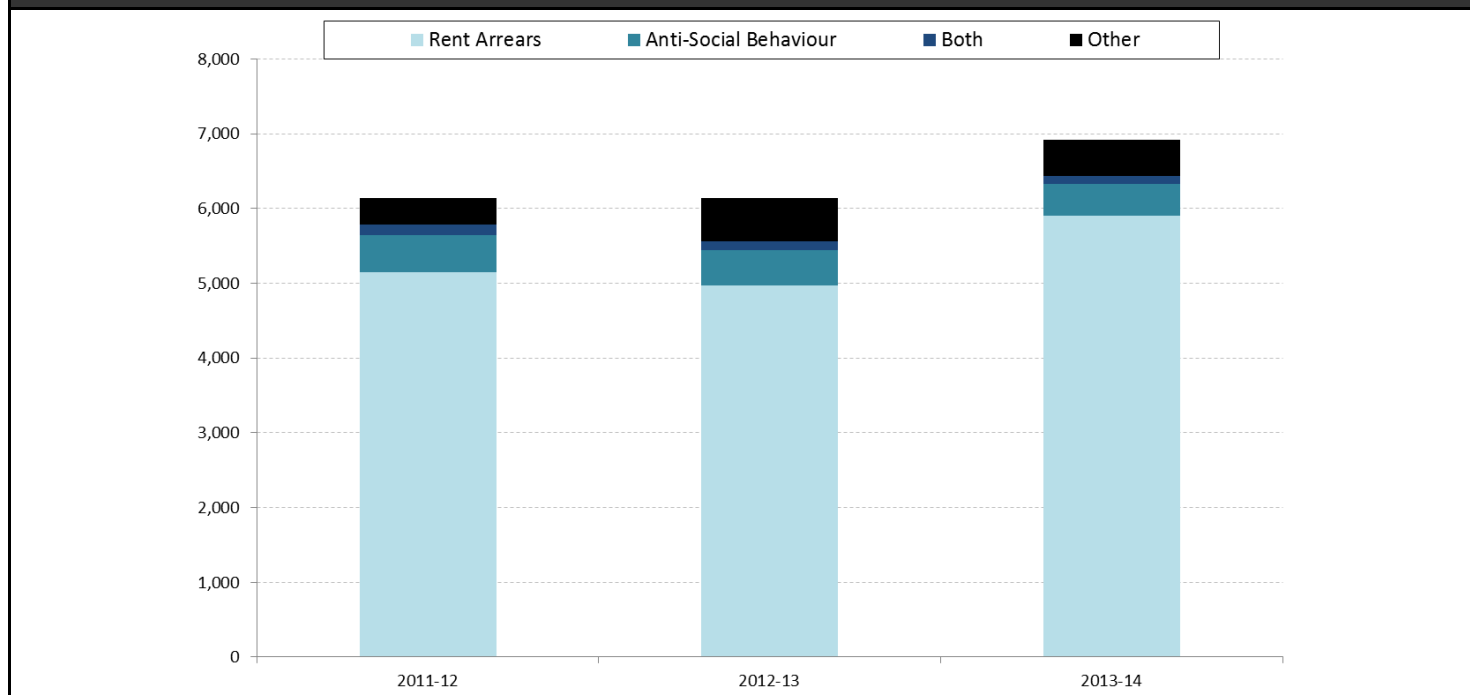
Further detail on Local Authority Housing Decent Homes statistics including data at a local authority level and footnotes are available in the Department’s Live Tables. They can be found here-

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

The table covering this topic is Live Table 119 while the page also contains other tables of interest.

Evictions carried out by local authority landlords

Chart 8: Evictions carried out by local authority landlords: England 2011-12 – 2013-14



In 2013-14 local authorities reported that 6,870 evictions were carried out by court bailiffs, an increase of 12 per cent compared to 2012-13. This increase was driven by a 19 per cent increase in evictions for rent arrears over the same time. This relates to a stock of around 1.67 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.

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/statistical-data-sets/local-authority-housing-statistics-data-returns-for-2012-to-2013>

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 – 2010-11 (This table will be updated in January once private sector dwelling data are available)
- Table 116** Local authority stock, by district; England; from 1994
- Table 119** Stock of non-decent homes in the Social Rented Sector; England 2001- 2011

Live tables on rents, lettings and tenancies

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

- Table 600** Rents, lettings and tenancies: numbers of households on local authorities' housing waiting lists, by district; England; from 1997
- Table 602** Local authority lettings made to local authority owned dwellings, England, 2000-01 – 2012-13
- Chart 612** Local authority vacant dwellings; England; 1989 – 2013
- Table 701** Rents, lettings and tenancies: Local authority housing average weekly rents by country (This table will be updated once data from the devolved administrations are available)
- Table 702** Local authority average weekly rents, by district, from 1998-99
- Table 705** Local authority average weekly rents, United Kingdom, 1999-00 - 2011-12 (This table will be updated once data from the devolved administrations are available)

Definitions and Notes

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-2013-to-2014>

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 2012 to 2013 by local authorities and private registered providers, and can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-housing-lettings-in-england-april-2012-to-march-2013>. The 2013-14 statistics will be published on 16th December.

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

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 per cent 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/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7812/138355.pdf

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--2>

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 2013-14 data collections, this is 1 April 2014. Other information refers to financial years, so for the 2013-14 data collection, the reporting period is 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014.

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 2013-14 financial year (326 local authorities).

Data quality

The response rates for 2013-14 were as follows.

- 324 of the 326 local authorities provided some data for the LAHS return. Only Sunderland and Gosport provided no data whatsoever.
- 26 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.

In total, 208 of the 326 local authorities' returns required imputation for at least one question. This meant around three percent of all data (for each question, for each local authority) were imputed. In general terms, one of five approaches to imputation are taken; direct carry over of the value reported in 2012-13, an assumption of 0, based on other sources of equivalent data (including adjusting values reported in 2012-13), calculations from data provided, and based on values reported by similar authorities in 2013-14. The latter approach is particularly taken when calculating items which are sub-components of other reported items.

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 2015.

Any revisions made by local authorities to their figures after the dataset has been frozen (ie 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>

National statistics

This Statistical Release is published at 9.30am on a date which has been pre-announced on the United Kingdom Statistics Authority Publication Hub (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/index.html>).

The statistics contained within this Statistical Release and other statistics collected in the LAHS return were assessed by the UK Statistics Authority to become National Statistics. The assessment report was published on 30 June 2011 and can be found on the UKSA website: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-117---statistics-on-housing-in-england.pdf>.

The requirements set out in this report have now been addressed and therefore this release is badged as a National Statistic.

A list of officials who have received pre-release access to this Statistical Release up to 24 hours in advance of publication is available on the Department's website alongside this Statistical Release on this page <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics#pre-release-access-to-official-statistics>.

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.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS>. In particular, they produce an annual Key Trend Summary. The 2013 edition can be accessed at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/08/2448>
- The Welsh Assembly Government also publishes statistics on social housing which are available at: <http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/?topic=Housing+and+community&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:

http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/stats-publications/stats-housing-publications/housing_stats.htm

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:

Figure 1: Links to related statistics in the devolved administrations

Topic	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Council Housing Stock	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/Stock	http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/social-housing-stock-rents/?lang=en	http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/housing_stats
Decent Homes programmes	Scottish Housing Quality Standard http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-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/sp_home/research-2/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	http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/housing_stats
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	http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/housing_stats
Energy Efficiency / SAP Ratings	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/shcs	Not collected	http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/housing_stats
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	http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/housing_stats
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	http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/housing_stats
Waiting Lists	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/StockManagement	Not Collected	http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/housing_stats
Landlord Possessions / Evictions	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/HSfS/StockManagement	http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/housing2011/111207/?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	http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/housing_stats

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

www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/browse-by-theme/index.html

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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