



Ministry
of Justice



Mortgage and Landlord Possession Statistics in England and Wales

April to June 2016

Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

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Introduction

This quarterly bulletin presents statistics on mortgage and landlord possession actions in the county courts of England and Wales in April to June 2016. The statistics provide summary figures on the volume and progression of cases that follow the court process of repossessing a property.

Court Caseload

A mortgage or landlord possession action starts when a mortgage lender or landlord completes and submits a claim to the courts to repossess a property. The most common reason for repossession is arrears of mortgage or rent. The court process of possessing a property broadly follows four stages: a claim being issued to the court, an order being made to recover the property, a warrant of possession and repossession by county court bailiff.

Figures for each of these four processes are presented in the Excel tables and CSV files that accompany this publication.

This report also includes UK wide total mortgage repossession figures from the Council of Mortgage Lenders (CML). These are not directly comparable to the other figures in this report, which are England and Wales only and only cover county court bailiff repossessions.

Case Timeliness

Two measures of case timeliness are included in this bulletin. The first looks at how long it has taken (in weeks) to get to each stage in the relevant court process from the date when the claim was received, whilst the second reports how long it takes, on average, for claims to reach each stage in the process (number of quarters elapsed) alongside the proportion of claims that actually reach each stage.

Seasonal Adjustment

Seasonal adjustment aims to remove regular seasonal patterns in a time series to show how it changes from quarter to quarter and give a clearer picture of the longer term trends. Possession actions tend to vary due to seasonal effects - since these seasonal effects follow a regular annual pattern, their impact on the series can be removed by seasonally adjusting the data. Please see 'A Guide to Civil and Administrative Justice Statistics'¹ for more information on how these figures are calculated.

¹ www.gov.uk/government/statistics/guide-to-civil-and-administrative-justice-statistics

Users of the statistics

These statistics are a leading indicator of the number of properties to be repossessed and the only source of sub-national possession information. In addition to monitoring court workloads, they are used to assist in the development, monitoring and evaluation of policy both nationally and locally.

The main users of these statistics are Ministers and officials in central government departments, such as the Department of Communities and Local Government and HM Treasury. Other users include non-governmental bodies, including various voluntary organisations, with an interest in housing and homelessness, such as Shelter.

Changes to reporting

A review of the disclosure control measures used in this publication concluded that it was not necessary to suppress figures of 5 or fewer, as the data was not deemed disclosive of personal details. Therefore, accompanying local authority and court level CSVs are no longer suppressed. An additional CSV providing the data underlying the maps for mortgage and landlord claims and repossessions per 100,000 household figures is now included.

Next publication

The next publication of Mortgage and Landlord Possession Statistics Quarterly in England and Wales is scheduled to be published on 10 November 2016, covering the period July to September 2016.

Key Findings

Mortgage possession

- All stages of the mortgage possession actions recorded in county courts in April to June 2016, have decreased when compared to the same quarter last year (April to June 2015).
- Mortgage possession claims (4,430), orders for possession (3,106), warrants of possession (4,828) and repossessions by county court bailiffs (1,176) were down 9%, 9%, 14% and 14% respectively compared to the same quarter last year, continuing the long-term downward trend seen since January to March 2009.
- The average time from claim being issued to the repossession by county court bailiff is just over two years (116.3 weeks), compared to 107.1 weeks in the same quarter last year.
- Just under a fifth (18%) of mortgage repossession claims lead to repossessions by county court bailiffs (based on the progression of claims made in 2013, due to the average 2 year lag from claim to repossession). This proportion has been reducing since a peak of 28% in 2009.

Landlord possession

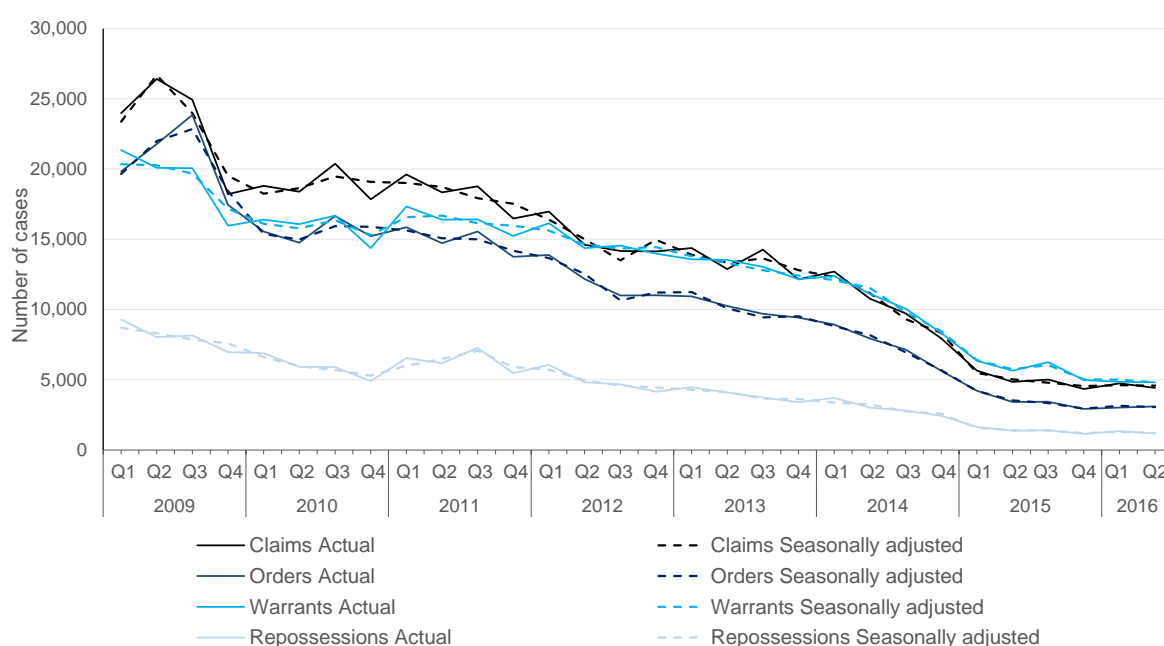
- Landlord possession claims (34,008) and orders for possession (28,125) in county courts in April to June 2016 were down 6% and 4% respectively, compared to the same quarter in 2015.
- There was little percentage change in the number warrants of possession (18,186) and repossessions by county court bailiffs (10,467) on the same quarter last year.
- The average time from claim being issued to repossession by county court bailiff is 41.0 weeks, compared to 39.6 weeks in April to June 2015.
- Just under a quarter (23%) of landlord possession claims lead to a repossession by county court bailiffs (based on the progression of claims from 2014, due to the 1 year lag from claim to repossession). This proportion has been stable between 19-23% since 2001.

1: Mortgage possession actions

The number of mortgage possession actions² in court increased from 2002 to 2008, and has been decreasing since then (Figure 1 and Table 1). The total number of properties repossessed³ has followed a similar trend.

The fall in the number of mortgage possession actions since 2008 coincides with lower interest rates⁴, a proactive approach from lenders in managing consumers in financial difficulties and other interventions from the government, such as the Mortgage Rescue Scheme. Other factors that may have contributed to the rapid fall in the number of mortgage possession claims and orders since 2008 include the introduction of the Mortgage Pre-Action Protocol (see Annex B on policy changes for more information). Additionally, the downward trend in recent years coincides with a decrease in the proportion of owner-occupiers. In England, owner-occupiers reduced from 71% in 2003 to 64% in 2014/15⁵.

Figure 1: Mortgage possession actions (actual and seasonally adjusted) in England & Wales, 2009 Q1 to 2016 Q2



Claims issued: A possession claim is created when a claimant begins a legal action for an order for possession of property by making a claim that is then issued in a county court. There were 4,430 mortgage possession

² Actions includes claims, orders, warrants of possession, and repossession by county court bailiffs

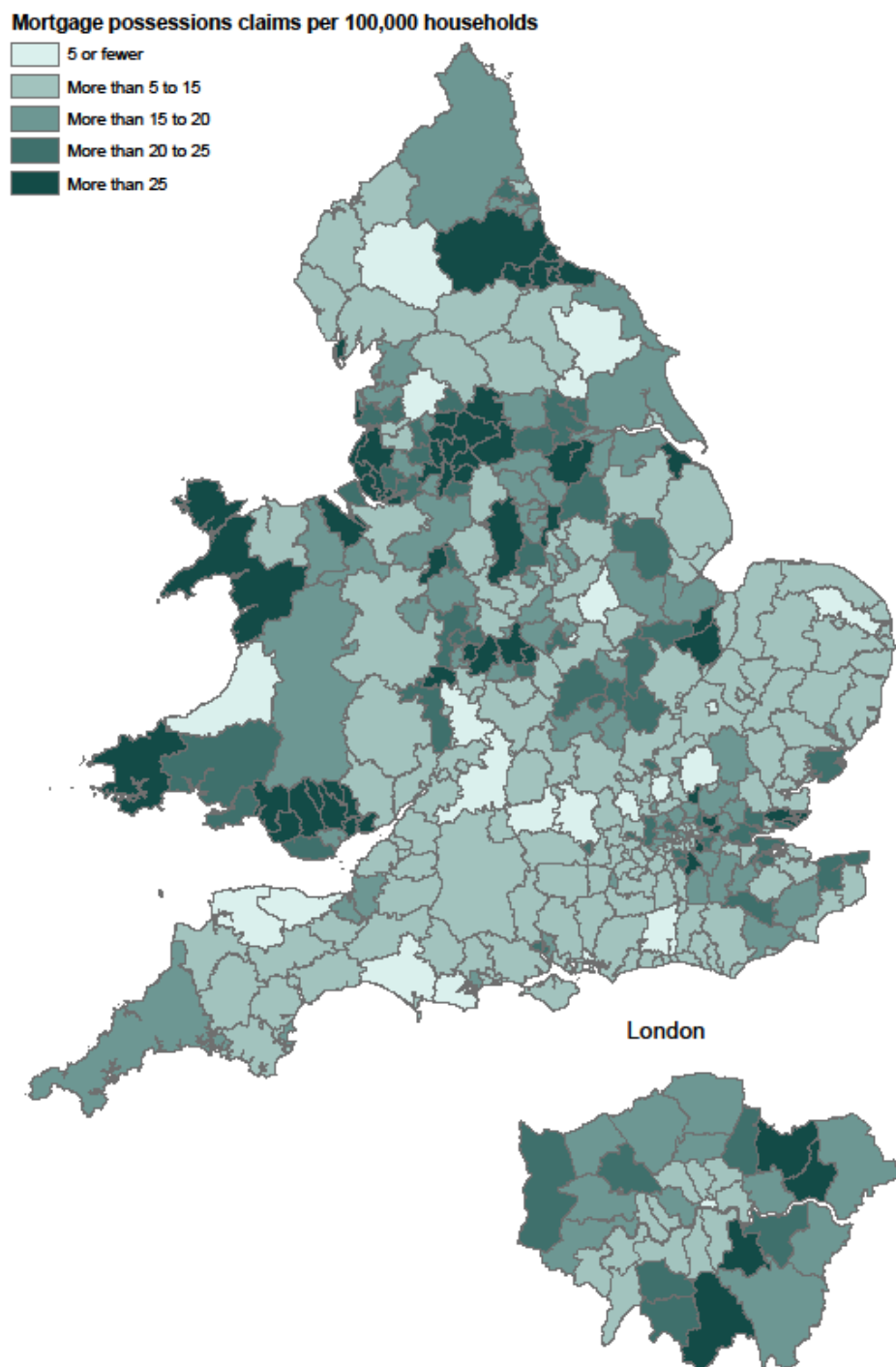
³ Including those not repossessed by county court bailiffs and repossessions in Scotland

⁴ At the end of September 2008, the base rate set by the Bank of England was 5%. By the end of March 2009 it was 0.5%, where it stayed for the rest of the period covered in this bulletin (see www.bankofengland.co.uk/statistics/Pages/default.aspx)

⁵ www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-housing-survey-2014-to-2015-headline-report Section 1 household tables', table AT1.1.

claims issued in April to June 2016, down 9% on the same quarter in 2015 (4,849). After seasonal adjustment, the number of claims was 4,579 in April to June 2016, a decrease of 1% when compared to the previous quarter (4,619).

Map 1: Mortgage Possession Claims in England & Wales, by Local Authority, 2016 Q2⁶



⁶ See Annex C for more information on household projections data used to create this map

The number of mortgage claims per 100,000 households by local authority ranged from zero (in six local authorities) to 46 (in Redcar and Cleveland). There were three other areas with more than 40 mortgage possession claims per 100,000 households, Nuneaton and Bedworth, Blackpool and Rochdale.

Orders: The court may grant an order following a judicial hearing which can be either for immediate possession (outright order) or suspended. A total of 3,106 orders were made in April to June 2016, down 9% on the same period in 2015 (3,426). Seasonally adjusted figures show a 3% decrease compared to the number of orders made in January to March 2016 (from 3,146 to 3,053).

Of the mortgage possession orders made in April to June 2016, 39% were suspended compared with 61% outright. Annually, from 2006 to 2014, between 46% and 50% of orders were suspended each year - this proportion dropped to 43% in 2015.

Warrants of possession⁷: Having received an order, or if the terms of a suspended order are broken, the claimant can apply for a warrant of possession. There were 4,828 warrants of possession in April to June 2016, a 14% decrease on the same period in 2015 (5,646) and the lowest quarterly figure since the beginning of the warrants quarterly series (in 2000). Seasonally adjusted figures show a 4% decrease in the number of warrants on the previous quarter from 5,019 to 4,801.

Repossessions in England and Wales by county court bailiffs: Once a warrant has been issued, county court bailiffs can repossess the property on behalf of the claimant. There were 1,176 repossessions by county court bailiffs in April to June 2016, down 14% on the same quarter in 2015 (1,363). Seasonally adjusted figures show a 6% decrease on the previous quarter from 1,293 to 1,211.

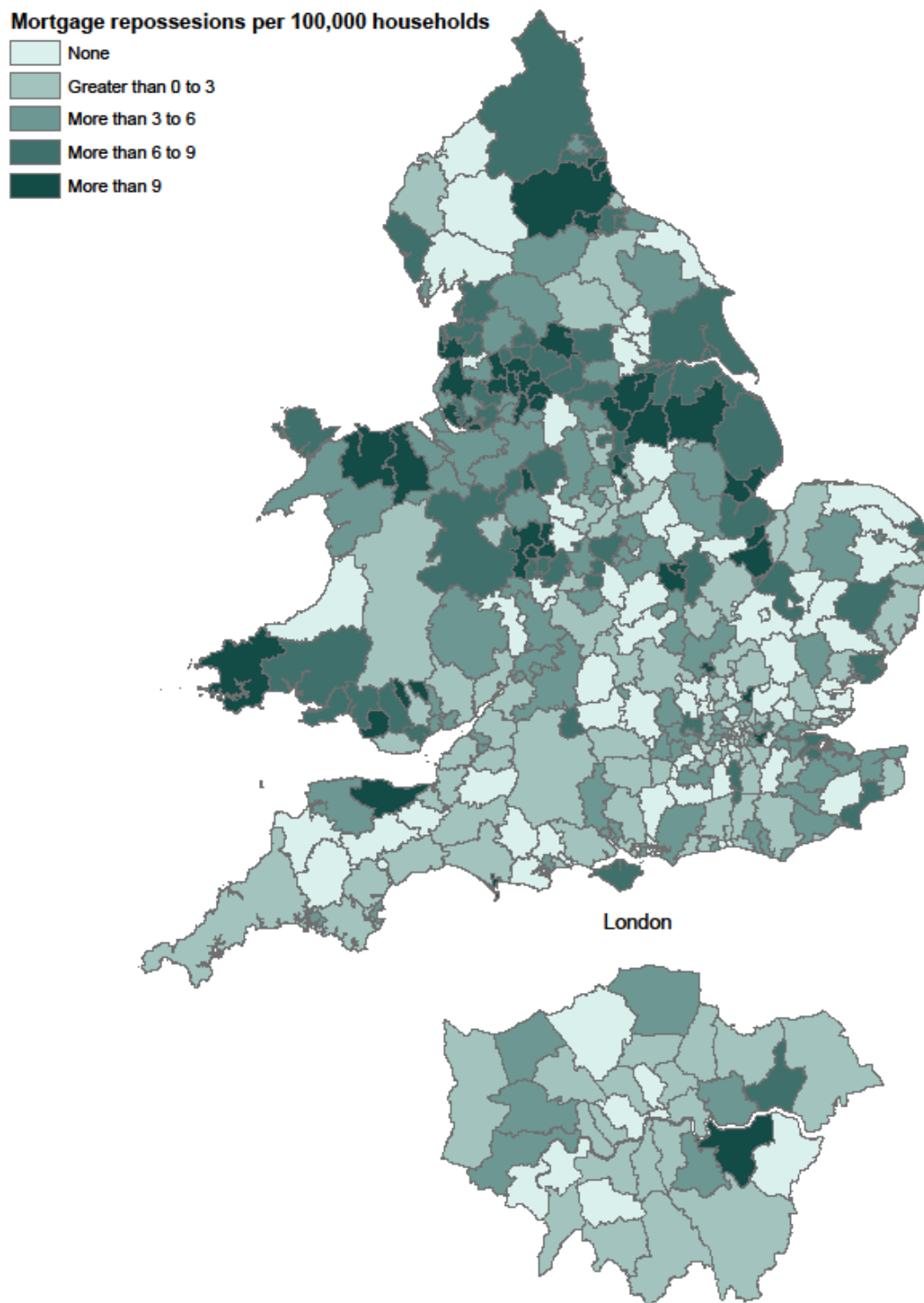
Just under a fifth (18%) of mortgage repossession claims lead to repossessions by county court bailiffs in 2013 (the most recent year of complete data, due to the lag from claim to repossession). This proportion has been reducing since a peak of 28% in 2009.

All repossessions in the UK⁸: UK-wide, there were 2,100 repossessions in January to March 2016. This figure includes repossessions carried out by county court bailiffs and also other types of repossessions.

⁷ Multiple warrants may be issued per claim

⁸ Information on actual mortgage repossessions is provided by the Council of Mortgage Lenders (CML) and is presented in this bulletin with a delay of three months. This figure relates to all repossessions made in the United Kingdom whereas all other statistics in this bulletin relate to England and Wales, and for county court bailiff repossessions only. For more information, please see the CML website: www.cml.org.uk/.

Map 2: Mortgage Repossessions by County Court Bailiff in England & Wales by Local Authority, 2016 Q2⁹

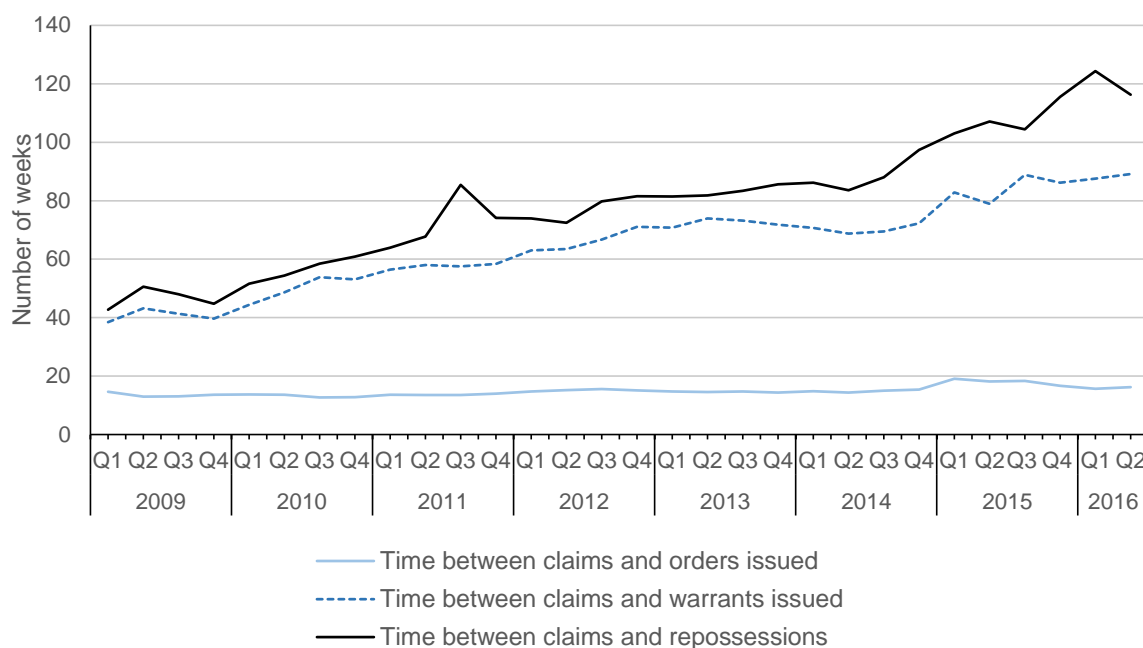


Tameside had the highest number of repossessions by country court bailiffs per 100,000 households in April to June 2016, at 24. No repossessions by country court bailiffs were recorded during this period in 75 local authorities.

⁹ Please see Annex C for more information on household projections data used to create this map

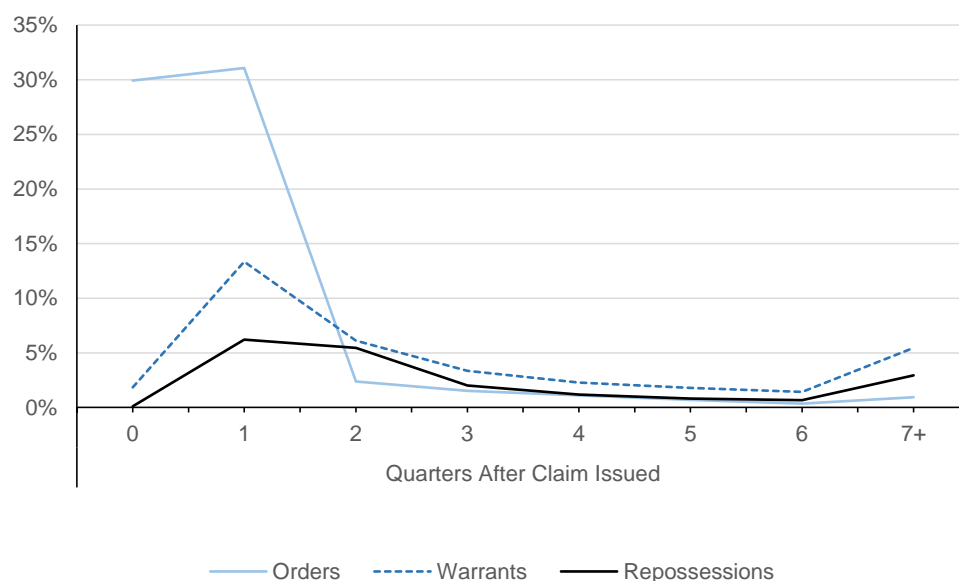
Case Timeliness: Figure 2 shows the average number of weeks taken since the initial claim for those orders, warrants and repossessions made by county court bailiffs in each quarter. Figure 3 shows the percentage of mortgage claims that reach each stage by the number of quarters since the claim was submitted.

Figure 2: Average number of weeks taken from initial mortgage possession claim for orders, warrants and repossessions made by county court bailiffs, in England and Wales 2009 – 2016 Q2



As shown in figure 2, the average time between claim and order has remained fairly constant – in contrast, for claims that reach the warrant and repossession stage, the average time between each stage has been steadily increasing. Over the same period, the number and proportion of claims leading to each stage have been declining. In Q1 2009, 47% of claims lead to a warrant and 29% to a repossession. This reduced to 28% and 14% respectively in Q2 2014 (the most recent quarter in which we would expect the vast majority of claims to have reached the repossession stage, due to the 2 year lag from claim to repossession). Looking at those orders that progress to the warrant and repossession stage by order type, the average time for suspended order cases has quadrupled since Q1 2009 and that for outright orders has tripled. Further work is planned to investigate the possible drivers of these trends and will be reported on in future publications.

Figure 3: Percentage of mortgage possession claims that reach each stage by the number of quarters since the claim was submitted, in England and Wales 2011 Q2 – 2016 Q2



Orders: The average number of weeks taken since initial claim has increased steadily from 11.9 weeks for orders made in 2005 to 15.1 weeks in 2012 and this remained relatively stable up to 2014. Figures for 2015 show an increase in the average time taken to 18.2 weeks.

In April to June 2016, the average was 16.2 weeks, almost 2 weeks less compared to April to June 2015 (18.1 weeks). Of those claims submitted in the past five years, 68% have currently progressed to orders - 61% progressed either within the same quarter or by the end of the quarter following that in which the claim was lodged.

Warrants: The average number of weeks taken since initial claim for warrants issued remained steady between 2005 and 2008, ranging between 32 and 33 weeks. This then rose consecutively to 72.4 weeks in 2013 before falling slightly to 70.2 weeks in 2014. For those warrants recorded in 2015, it took on average 84.1 weeks from the initial claim, the longest recorded average time since records began.

In April to June 2016, this figure stood at 89.1 weeks. This was the highest quarterly figure since the quarterly timeliness series began in 2009. Of those claims submitted in the past five years, 36% have currently progressed to warrants - 2% progressed in the quarter in which the claim was lodged and a further 13% progressed in the subsequent quarter.

Repossessions by County Court Bailiffs: Annually, the average time taken in weeks from an initial claim to a repossession by county court bailiff has increased from 39.1 weeks in 2005, reaching 107.1 weeks in 2015.

In April to June 2016 the average time taken from claim to repossession was 116.3 weeks, a fall from its peak of 124.3 weeks in the first quarter of 2016 (January to March 2016).

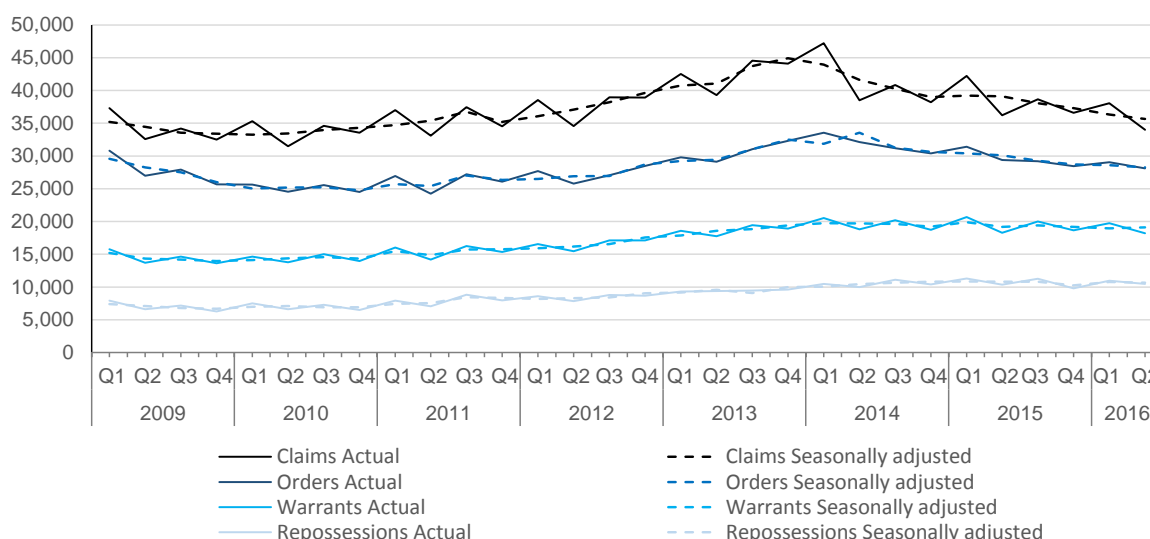
Of the claims submitted in the past five years, 19% have progressed to repossessions – none progressed to this stage in the same quarter as the claim and 6%¹⁰ progressed by the end of the quarter following that in which the claim was lodged

¹⁰ The total does not match the sub groups due to rounding

2: Landlord possession actions

Annually, landlord possession claims decreased between 2002 and 2010 and subsequently increased until a peak in 2013. The number of claims fell in 2014 and 2015 indicating a reversal in trend (Figure 4 and Table 4).

Figure 4: Number of landlord possession actions (actual and seasonally adjusted) in England & Wales, 2009 Q1 to 2016 Q2

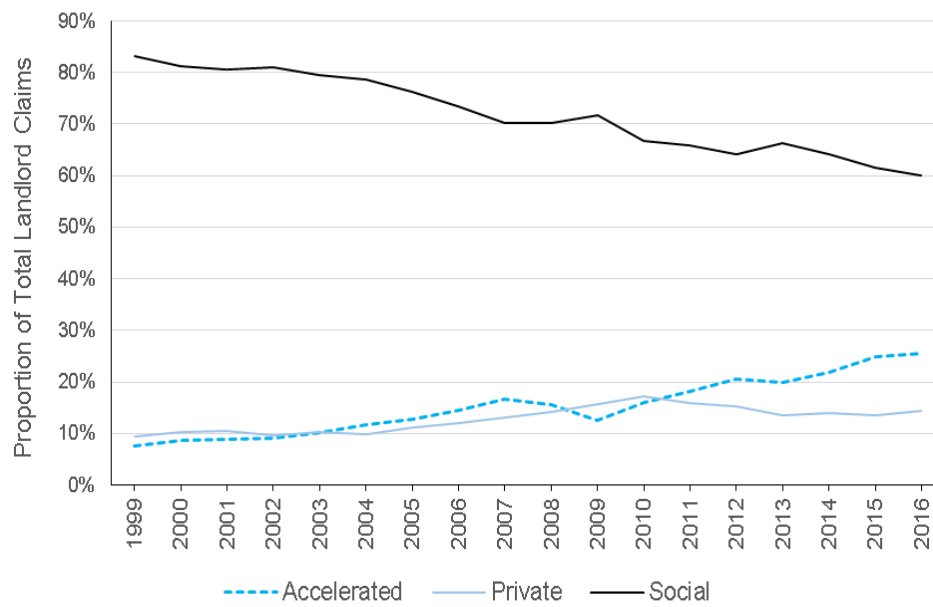


Claims issued: A possession claim is created when a claimant begins a legal action for an order for possession of property by making a claim that is then issued in a county court. There were 34,008 landlord possession claims issued in April to June 2016, down 6% on the same quarter in 2015 (36,211). After seasonal adjustment, the number of claims was 35,655 in April to June 2016, a decrease of 2% on the previous quarter (36,316).

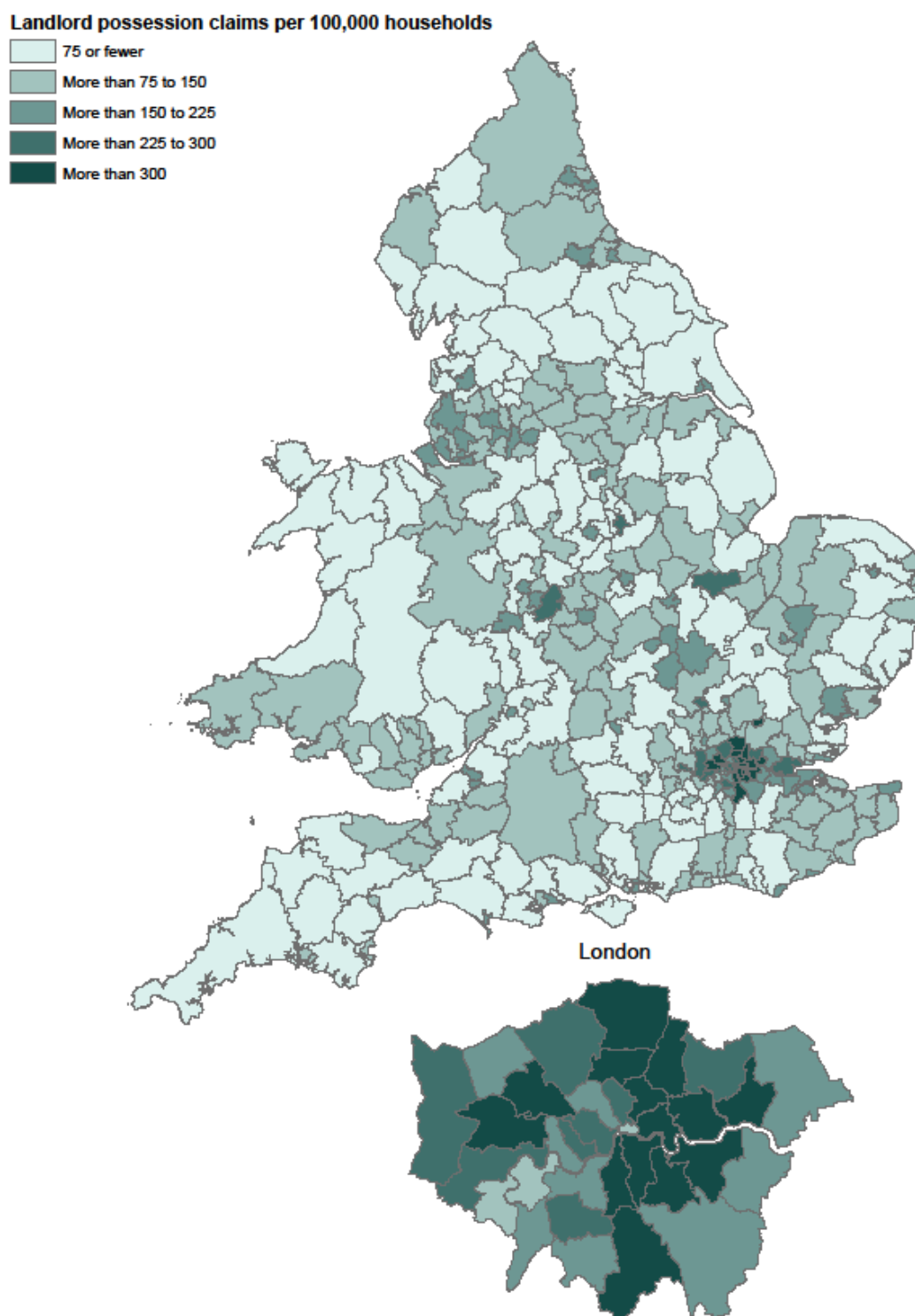
Within landlord possession claims, there are three types of claims: social landlord, private landlord and accelerated claims. Accelerated claims can be used by both private and social landlords under certain circumstances and are usually quicker than normal evictions. In April to June 2016, the majority of landlord possession claims (19,372, 57%) were social landlord claims, 9,552 (28%) were accelerated claims and 5,114 (15%) were private landlord claims.

The proportion of social landlord claims has fallen from 83% in 1999 to 62% in 2015. Whereas, the proportion of private landlord claims increased from 9% in 1999 to a peak of 17% in 2010. Since then it has declined, to 13% in 2015. Private and social landlord claims as a proportion of total landlord claims have fallen from 93% in 1999 to 75% in 2015. Claims on the accelerated procedure, in comparison, have increased from 7% in 1999 to 25% in 2015.

Figure 5: Proportion of Social, Private and Accelerated Landlord Claims in England & Wales, 1999 to 2016 Q2



Map 3: Landlord Possession Claims in England & Wales by Local Authority, 2016 Q2¹¹



Ryedale showed the lowest rate of landlord possession claims (21 per 100,000 household) whilst Barking and Dagenham showed the highest (548 per 100,000 household). London boroughs account for 17 of the 20 local

¹¹ Please see Annex C for more information on household projections data used to create this map

authorities with the highest proportion of landlord claims (Harlow, Luton and Slough being the only exceptions).

Orders: The court may grant an order following a judicial hearing which can be either for immediate possession (outright order) or suspended. A total of 28,125 landlord possession orders were made in April to June 2016, down 4% on the same period in 2015 (29,389). Seasonally adjusted figures show this decreased by 1% when compared to the previous quarter (from 28,582 to 28,250).

In April to June 2016, 37% of landlord possession orders were suspended while 63% were outright orders.

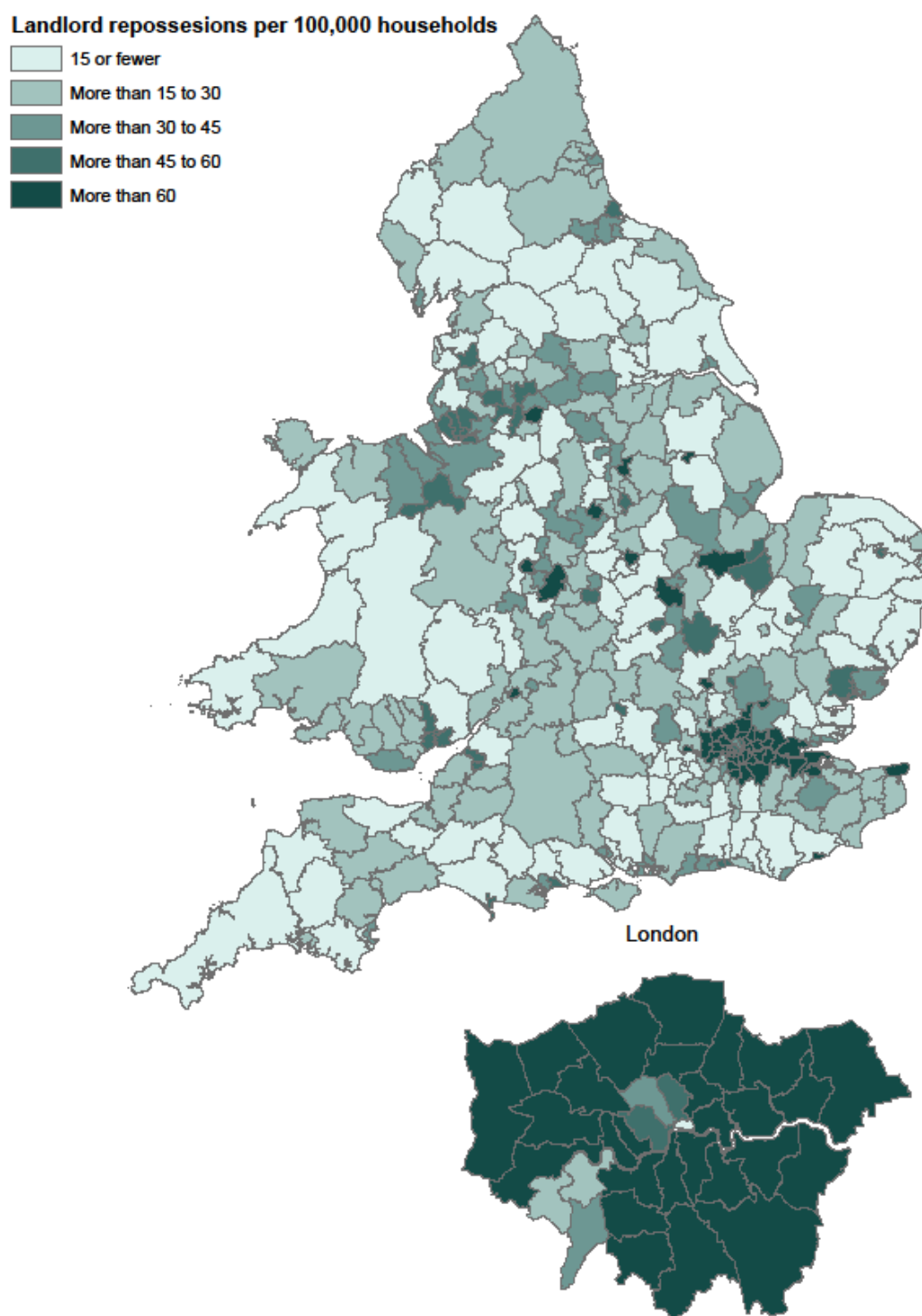
Warrants of possession¹²: Having received an order, or if the terms of a suspended order are broken, the claimant can apply for a warrant of possession. There were 18,186 warrants of possession in April to June 2016, showing less than 1% change on the same period in 2015 (18,271). Seasonally adjusted figures rose 1% compared to the last quarter, from 18,954 to 19,091.

Repossessions by county court bailiffs: Once a warrant has been issued, county court bailiffs can repossess the property on behalf of the claimant. There were 10,467 landlord repossessions by county court bailiffs in April to June 2016, up 1% on the same period in 2015 (10,372). Seasonally adjusted figures show a 1% decrease compared to last quarter, from 10,762 to 10,663.

Just under a quarter (23%) of landlord possession claims in 2014 lead to a repossession by country court bailiffs (the most recent year of complete data, due to the lag from claim to repossession), a proportion which has been stable between 19-23% since 2001.

¹² Multiple warrants may be issued per claim

Map 4: Landlord Repossessions by County Court Bailiff in England & Wales by Local Authority, 2016 Q2¹³



There were five local authorities with no landlord repossessions by county court bailiffs in April to June 2016 (Maldon, Ribble Valley, North Kesteven, West Somerset and City of London). London local authorities account for 17 of the 20 boroughs, with the highest proportion of landlord repossessions, in Enfield, at 298 per 100,000 households.

¹³ Please see Annex C for more information on household projections data used to create this map

Case Timeliness: Figure 6 shows that the average number of weeks taken from initial claim for those orders, warrants and repossessions by county court bailiffs made in each quarter. Figure 7 shows the percentage of landlord claims that reach each stage by the number of quarters since the claim was submitted.

Figure 6: Average Number of Weeks since initial Landlord Claim for Orders, Warrants and Repossessions by county court bailiffs, in England and Wales 2009 – 2016 Q2

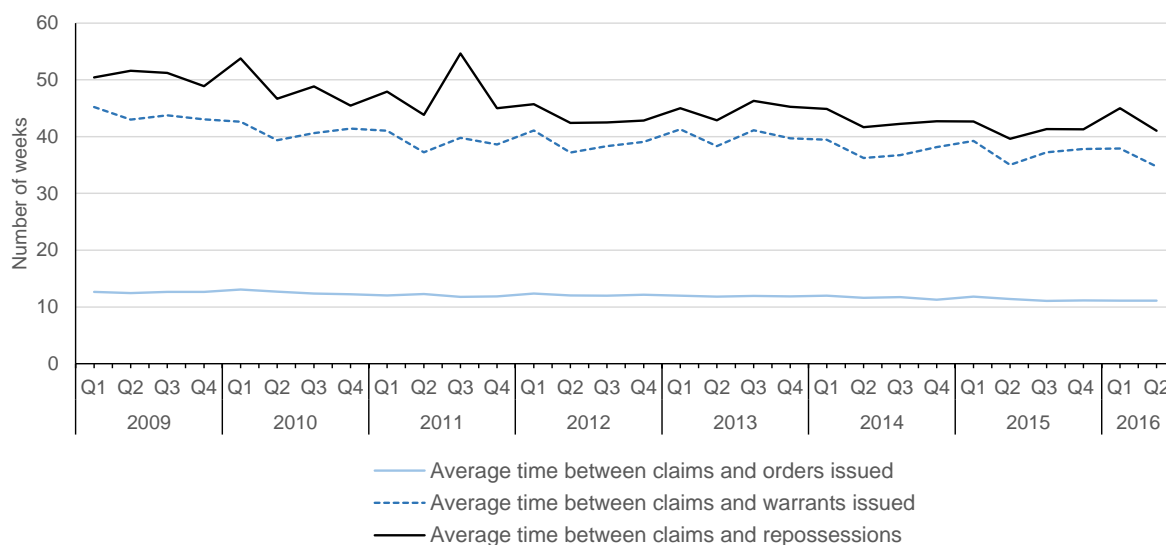
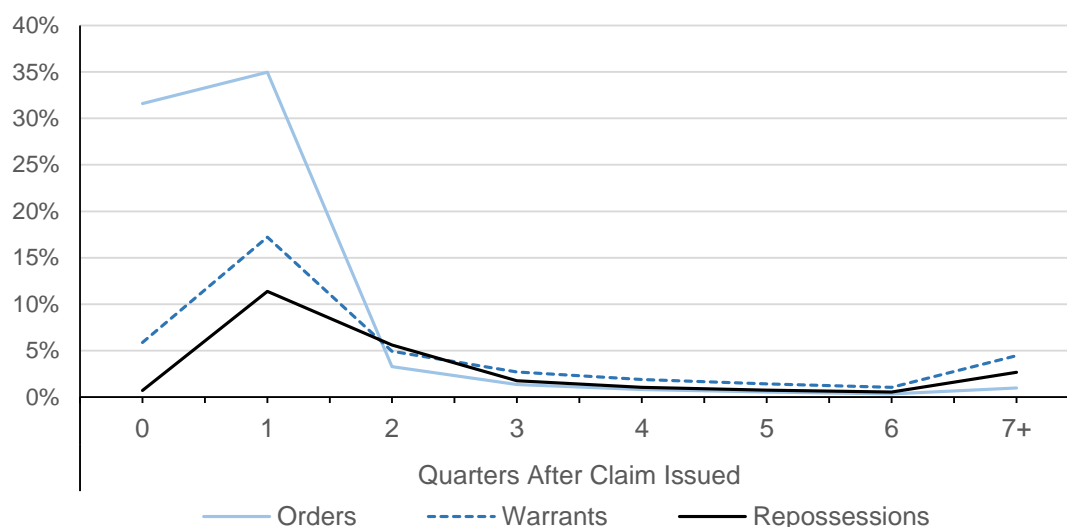


Figure 7: Percentage of Landlord Claims that reach each Stage by the Number of Quarters since the Claim was Submitted, in England and Wales 2011 Q2 – 2016 Q2



Orders: The average time taken in weeks from an initial claim to an order has ranged from 11.3 weeks to 12.6 weeks since 2005, with the most recent year (2015) standing at 11.4 weeks. Quarterly the average has been 11.1 weeks for four consecutive quarters up to and including April to June 2016. Of the claims submitted in the past five years, 74% have currently progressed to orders; 67% of which had progressed by the end of the quarter following the quarter in which the claim was lodged.

Warrants: Annually, the average time taken in weeks from an initial claim to a warrant has declined over time, falling from 43.8 weeks in 2005 to 37.7 weeks in 2014 and 37.4 weeks in 2015. In April to June 2016 the average time taken stood at 34.7 weeks. Of the claims submitted in the past five years, 40% have currently progressed to warrants; 23% of which had progressed by the end of the quarter following the quarter in which the claim was lodged.

Repossessions by County Court Bailiffs: The annual trend in the average time taken in weeks from an initial claim to a repossessions by a county court bailiff has also declined over time. Annually, it peaked to 50.6 weeks in 2009 and has since followed a declining trend dropping to 42.9 weeks in 2014 and 41.3 weeks in 2015.

In April to June 2016 it took an average of 41.0 weeks from claim to repossession. Of the claims submitted in the past five years, 24% have currently progressed to repossessions; 12% of which had progressed by the end of the quarter following the quarter in which the claim was lodged.

Annex A: Further information

Supplementary tables and CSV datasets are available alongside this bulletin, allowing users to analyse the data themselves.

The following tables are available, showing data for county courts in England and Wales:

- Table 1, Mortgage possession workload in the county courts, 1987 - 2016 Q2
- Table 2, Mortgage possession claims that lead to orders, warrants, and repossessions in the county courts, 1999 - 2016 Q2
- Table 3a, Average (mean) time in weeks for mortgage possession claims to become an order, warrant and repossession, 2005 - 2016 Q2
- Table 3b, Percentage of mortgage claims that reach the each stage by the number of quarters since the claim was submitted, 2011 Q2 - 2016 Q2
- Table 4, Landlord possession workload in the county courts, 1999 - 2016 Q2
- Table 5, Landlord possession claims that lead to orders, warrants, and repossessions in the county courts, 1999 - 2016 Q2
- Table 6a, Average (mean) time in weeks for landlord possession claims to become an order, warrant and repossession, 2005 - 2016 Q2
- Table 6b, Percentage of Landlord claims that reach the each stage by the number of quarters since the claim was submitted, 2011 Q2 - 2016 Q2
- Table 7, Landlord possession claims in the county courts by type of procedure and landlord, 1999 - 2016 Q2
- Table 8, Mortgage and landlord possession workload in the county courts, England, 1999 - 2016 Q2
- Table 9, Mortgage and landlord possession workload in the county courts, Wales, 1999 - 2016 Q2
- Table 10a, Seasonally adjusted mortgage possession actions in the county courts, 2009 - 2016 Q2
- Table 10b, Seasonally adjusted landlord possession actions in the county courts, 2009 - 2016 Q2

The CSV datasets contain local authority and court-level breakdowns of claims, orders, warrants and county court bailiff repossessions for England and Wales, for the full amount of time that data are available.

The data used for the maps in the publication is also now available in a CSV. It gives the number of claims and repossessions by county court bailiffs per 100,000 households at the local authority level.

For more information, please refer to the separately downloadable **Guide to local authority and court-level information**, which can be found in the CSV zip folder, which accompanies this publication.

Information on the representation status of claimants and defendants in repossession cases can be found in Civil Statistics Quarterly at www.gov.uk/government/collections/civil-justice-statistics-quarterly

Annex B: Policy changes

New Bailiff Laws

New laws came into effect on 6 April 2014 to bring an end to bad and aggressive bailiff behaviour, while making sure businesses, local authorities and others can still fairly enforce debts owed to them. These reforms are part of a wider package under changes to the Tribunals, Courts & Enforcement Act 2007.

With roughly 4 million debts collected each year, in future only bailiffs who have been trained and received certification will be allowed to practise.

Bailiffs will be banned from entering homes at night and from using physical force against debtors. The changes will also prevent bailiffs from entering properties where only children are at home and includes further measures to protect vulnerable people. Bailiffs will be prevented from taking vital household essentials from debtor's property, such as a cooker, microwave, refrigerator or washing machines.

A new set of fixed fees for debtors has also been introduced, to end the previous situation where bailiffs were setting their own fees – sometimes at very high levels – and adding these to the amount people in debt had to pay.

Introduction of Mortgage Pre-Action Protocol

A Mortgage Pre-Action Protocol (MPAP), approved by the Master of the Rolls, for possession claims relating to mortgage or home purchase plan arrears came into effect on 19 November 2008. The protocol applies to mortgage arrears on:

- First charge residential mortgages and home purchase plans regulated by the Financial Service Authority under the Financial Services and Market Act 2000;
- Third charge mortgages for residential property and other secured loans regulated under the Consumer Credit Act 1974 on residential property; and,
- Unregulated residential mortgages.

The Protocol gives clear guidance on what the courts expect lenders and borrowers to have done prior to a claim being issued. The main aims of it were to ensure that the parties act fairly and reasonably with each other in any matters concerning the mortgage arrears, to encourage more pre action contact between lender and borrower and to enable efficient use of the court's time and resources.

The introduction of the MPAP coincided with a fall of around 50% in the daily and weekly numbers of new mortgage repossession claims being issued in the courts as evidenced from administrative records. As orders are typically made (when deemed necessary by a judge) around 7 weeks (using 2011 data) after claims are issued, the downward impact on the number of mortgage possession orders being made was seen in the first quarter of 2009.

It has not been possible to adequately quantify the long term impact of the MPAP. This reflects the lack of a good comparator (although the MPAP was not introduced in Scotland, the big lenders in Scotland also operate south of the border and so lender behaviour is likely to be the same as in England and Wales), and the existence of other factors such as changing economic conditions, other measures introduced shortly after the MPAP, and lenders desire to minimise their losses.

More details about the protocol can be viewed using the link:

www.justice.gov.uk/guidance/courts-and-tribunals/courts/procedure-rules/civil/contents/protocols/prot_mha.htm

Annex C: Map information

For all four maps in this publication, the Isles of Scilly have been excluded from the analysis due to low numbers.

The household projections used to produce the maps are based on the Department for Communities and Local Government 2014-based projections for England:

www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/2014-based-household-projections-detailed-data-for-modelling-and-analytical-purposes

For Wales, StatsWales' 2011-based projections (which cover all local authorities within Wales):

statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Housing/Households/Projections/Local-Authority/2011-Based

Both are the latest datasets available for the areas they cover.

In addition to this, the boundary lines were drawn using the Great Britain local authority districts (LADs) from the ONS Geoportal:

geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/geoportal/catalog/main/

This contains the digital vector boundaries for LADs in Great Britain as of December 2014. Therefore, the maps created may not reflect any boundary changes that may have occurred in 2016.

Annex D: Explanatory notes

The United Kingdom 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.

The statistics in this bulletin relate to cases in the county courts in England and Wales. Calendar year statistics are also provided.

Revisions

The statistics in the latest quarter are provisional, and are therefore liable to revision to take account of any late amendments to the administrative databases from which these statistics are sourced. The standard process for revising the published statistics to account for these late amendments is as follows:

An initial revision to the statistics for the latest quarter may be made when the next edition of this bulletin is published. Further revisions may be made when the figures are reconciled at the end of the year. If revisions are needed in the subsequent year, these will be clearly annotated in the tables.

Symbols and conventions

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- .. no data available
- (r) Revised data
- (p) Provisional data

Contact points for further information

Current and previous editions of this publication are available for download at:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/mortgage-and-landlord-possession-statistics

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Sebastian Walters

Tel: 0203 334 3529

Email: sebastian.walters@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Queries on the wider policy implications of these statistics should be directed to the Department for Communities and Local Government's press office:

Matthew Gorman

Email: Matthew.Gorman@communities.gsi.gov.uk;

Queries on statistics shown for 'Properties taken into possession' and other related statistics should be directed to the Council of Mortgage Lenders' press office on 020 7438 8922.

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

Tara Rose

Justice Statistics Analytical Services

7th Floor

Ministry of Justice

102 Petty France

London

SW1H 9AJ

Email: Statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Other National Statistics publications, and general information about the official statistics system of the UK, are available from statisticsauthority.gov.uk/about-the-authority/uk-statistical-system

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Alternative formats are available on request from statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk