



Private registered provider social housing stock in England - sector characteristics and stock movement

2023-2024



Version 1.0 – October 2024

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Introduction

Private registered provider social housing stock in England - sector characteristics and stock movement provides details of stock owned by private registered providers (PRPs) in England. The analysis uses data collected through the Statistical Data Return (SDR), a self-reported census of stock owned and managed by each PRP.

This document is supplemented by **technical notes and definitions** and **data quality and methodology** notes. These notes provide additional information on our SDR data collection and cleansing processes; key limitations with the data and provide additional context for the statistics presented.

Additional tables and data are also available along with tools allowing for the interrogation of the data at both a PRP and geographical level.

Coverage

These statistics provide information on social housing owned and managed by PRPs on 31 March each year. Unless otherwise stated, all figures in this document refer to stock located in England. The definitions used within the release are consistent with the way data was collected each year. The term unit used in this release includes self-contained units and non-self-contained bedspaces.

Accredited Official Statistics status

These statistics are considered by the United Kingdom Statistics Authority (UKSA) regulatory arm (the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR)) to have met the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and are considered an accredited official statistic (this designation replaces the former National Statistic designation). For more information see the **data quality and methodology note**.



Key

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



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

T.X

Identify the table from which data is drawn. Tables are available from the 2024 data release page.

Key facts

96% of stock owned by large PRPs

The 231 large PRPs (those owning 1,000 or more units of social housing) represented 17% of the total PRP population in 2024 but owned 96% of all stock.

For-profit providers increase owned social stock by over 30%

The 69 for-profit providers reported 38,573 units of social stock in 2023, over 30% more than in 2023 (29,272). The majority of the stock owned by for-profit providers is LCHO (57%).

Net gain of 42,332 units of social housing stock in 2024

There were 2,345 more units gained in 2024 compared to 2023 but 992 fewer losses.

Evictions still below pre-pandemic levels

Total evictions are still lower than the levels seen in 2020 (5,782 in 2024 versus 10,311 in 2020), but have risen since 2023 as more normal activity returns following the lifting of the restrictions introduced during the pandemic.

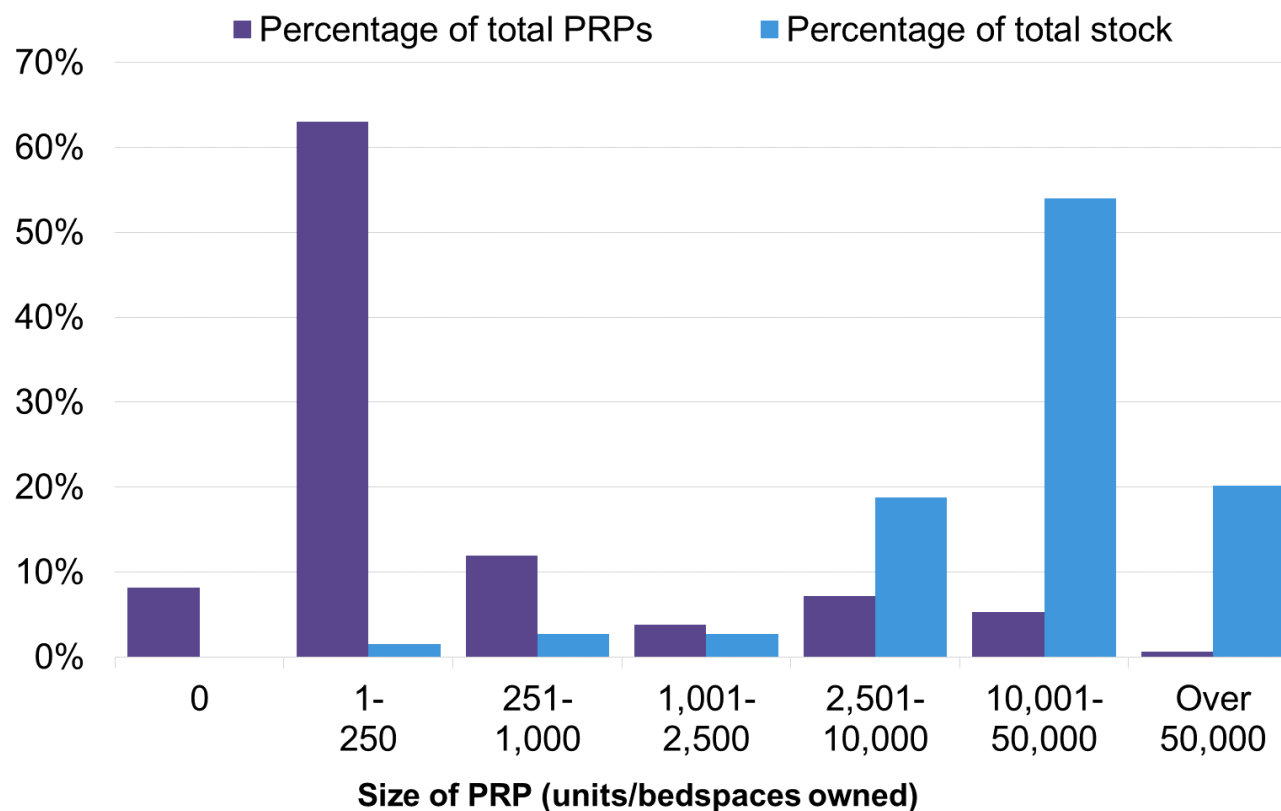
Size of PRPs and social stock ownership

96% of social stock in the sector is owned by PRPs who own 1,000 or more units each.

83% of PRPs own fewer than 1,000 social units each.

Eight PRPs own 50,000 or more units of social stock each.

Number of PRPs and stock owned by PRP size 2024



The overall profile of stock ownership has remained broadly stable since 2023. With just 6% of PRPs (81) owning 74% of all social stock. These PRPs each own 10,000 or more units.

112 PRPs (8%) own no social housing. These PRPs are likely to be in the process of deregistering, be newly registered PRPs yet to gain stock or be a non-stock holding parent organisation of a group.

A number of PRPs operate in group structures and the total number of stock held within some of these groups will be higher than the individual PRPs presented here. Further information on the number of PRPs in group structures can be found later in this briefing note.

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Section based on weighted data.

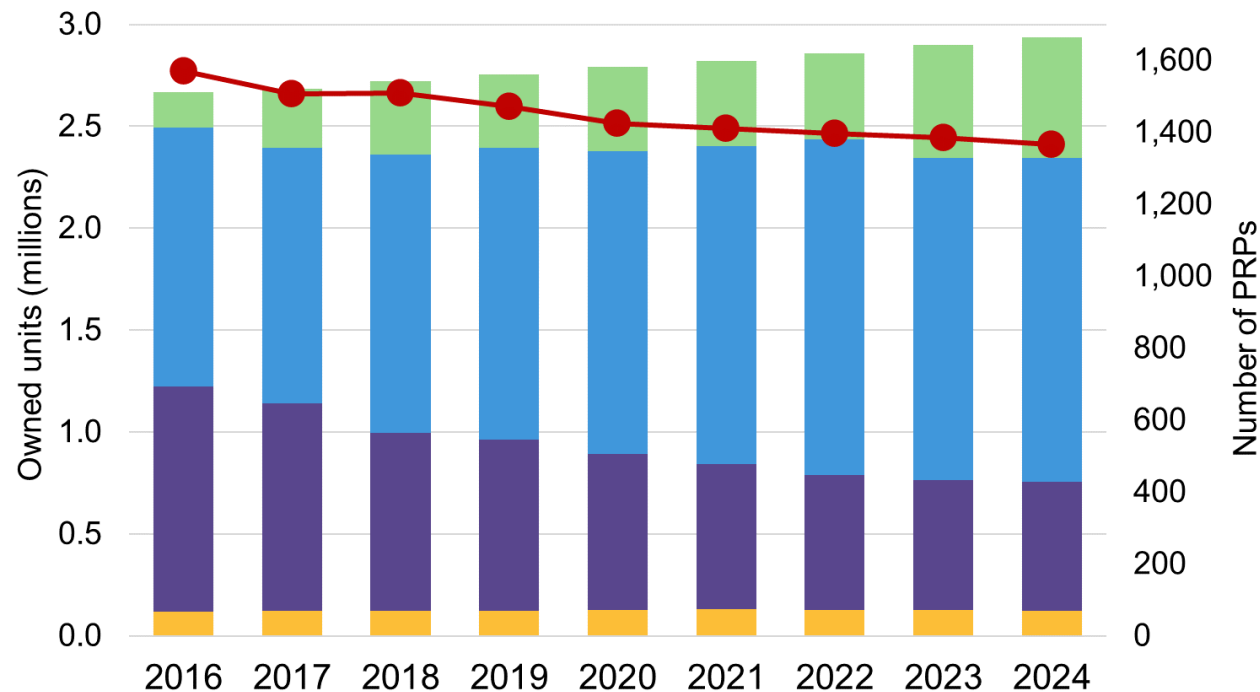
Stock distribution 2016-2024

Group consolidation and transfer activity since 2016 has meant that social stock is increasingly concentrated in PRPs who own 10,000 or more units.

Correspondingly the number of PRPs registered with us has fallen across the period.

PRP trend

Number of PRPs and proportion of stock owned by PRPs size



Number of units owned by PRPs each owning:

- <1,000 units
- 1,001 - 10,000 units
- 10,001 - 50,000 units
- >50,000 units
- Number of PRPs

T3.1a
T3.1b

Since 2016, there has been a steady shift of social stock ownership towards PRPs each owning a larger number of units.

Stock is increasingly concentrated in those PRPs owning 10,000 units or more, with a reduction in both the number of and proportion of stock owned by those owning 1,000 to 10,000 units of social stock.

PRPs owning over 50,000 units each have increased their proportion of total stock owned (from 19% in 2023 to 20% in 2024).

PRPs who own fewer than 1,000 units each have consistently maintained ownership of approximately 4.5% of all social housing units since 2016.

Over time the number of PRPs has decreased relatively steadily (from 1,570 in 2016 to 1,366 in 2024) as PRPs have merged and consolidated stock.



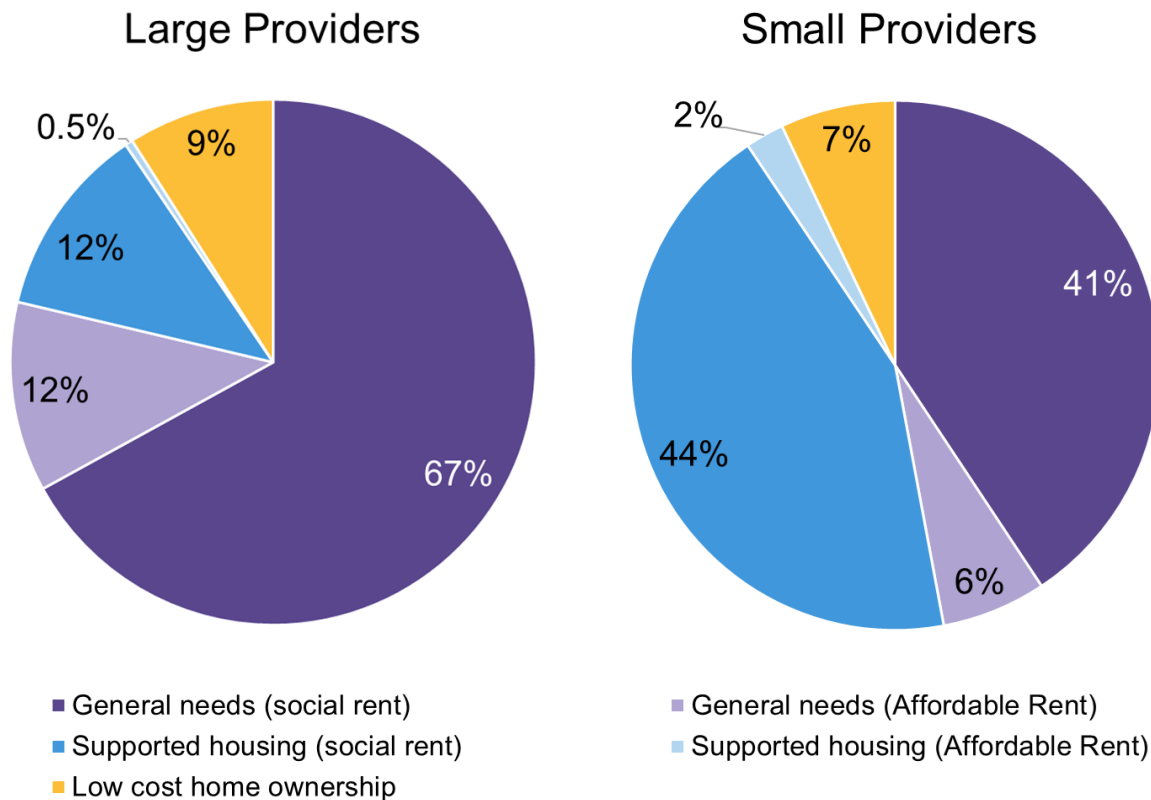
Section based on weighted data.

Social stock by PRP size

Large PRPs' stock is proportionally more general needs (78.7% combining Affordable Rent and social rent), compared to small PRPs' stock (47.1%).

Small PRPs own proportionally more supported housing than large PRPs (45.9% combining Affordable Rent and social rent compared to 12.3%).

Social stock owned by PRP size



As in 2023, small PRPs (those owning fewer than 1,000 units each) owned just over 4% of all social stock in 2024.

However, the profile of the stock owned by them is different to the profile of stock owned by large PRPs (those owning 1,000 or more units each).

Supported housing (social rent) accounted for almost half (44%) of the stock owned by small PRPs compared to (12%) of the stock owned by large PRPs.

Low cost home ownership (LCHO) is held in relatively similar proportions across large and small PRPs (9% for large PRPs and 7% for small PRPs). However, the vast majority of small PRPs (90%) do not report owning any LCHO. This compares with just 7% of large PRPs, who are much more likely to have a mixed portfolio (93% owning a mix of LCHO and low cost rental).

T3.1c



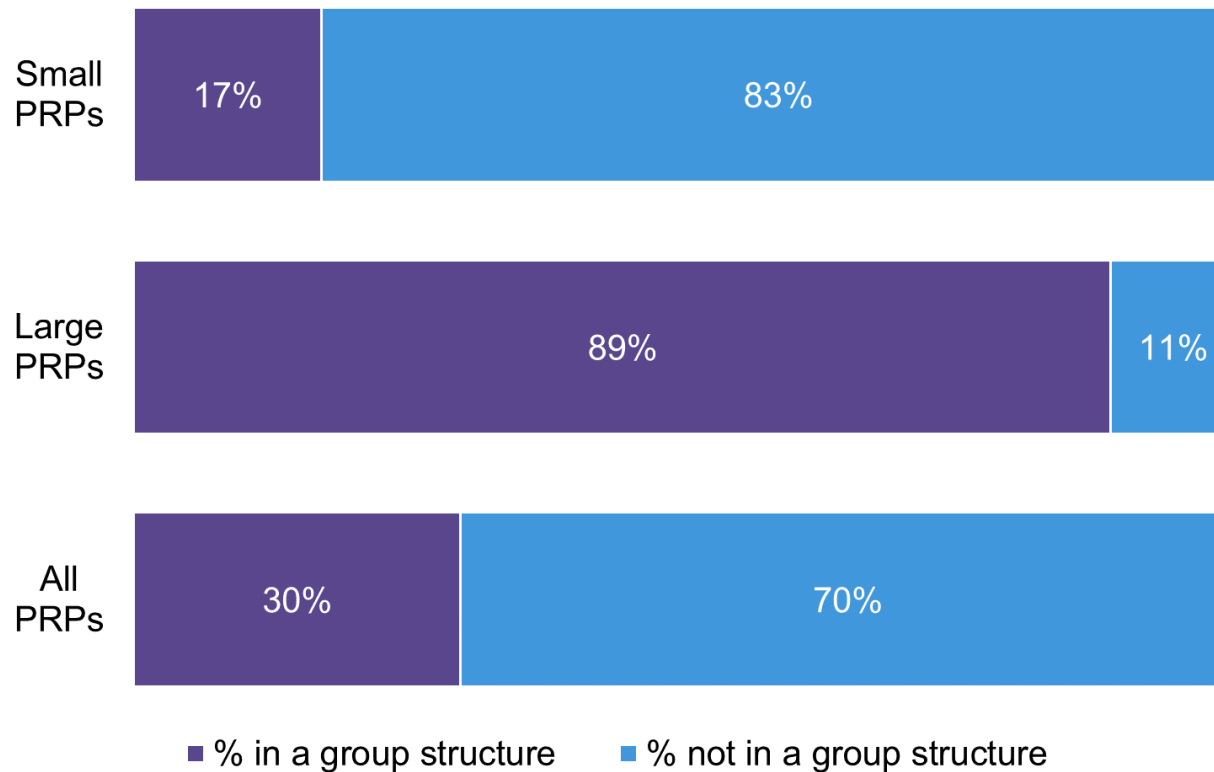
Section based on unweighted data.

Group membership

Overall group membership has continued to increase slightly with 30% of PRPs in a group (up from 29% in 2023 and 28% in 2022).

As in 2023, PRPs in groups own 95% of all social stock in 2024.

Group membership by PRP size 2024



PRPs can operate on an individual basis or as part of a group structure. Group structures vary considerably, some comprising only registered providers and others comprising registered providers and non-registered entities.

PRPs may enter into group structure arrangements for a variety of reasons. Group structures may be established to undertake commercial activities within one or more subsidiaries; in others it may be to merge operations (perhaps to share strengths and complementary specialities or to become more efficient) while maintaining individual corporate identities within a group structure.

T3.2



Section based on unweighted data.

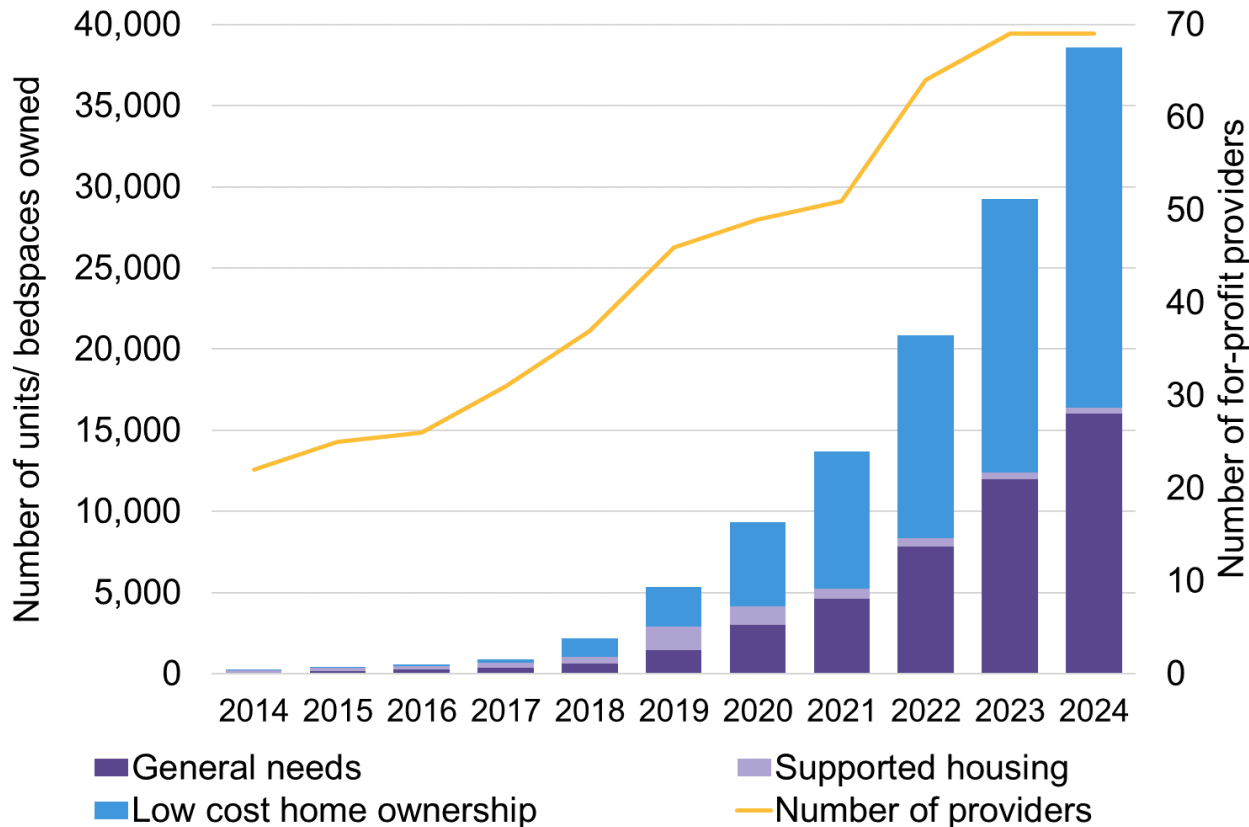
For-profit providers

For-profit providers owned 38,573 units of social stock in 2024, over 30% more than in 2023 (29,272 units).

The growth has been driven by a 34% increase in general needs stock and a 31% increase in LCHO.

For-profit providers only own 1.3% of all social stock, although this is slightly more than in 2023 (1.0%) and 2022 (0.7%).

For-profit providers and owned units 2014 to 2024



57% of the social units owned by for-profit providers are low cost home ownership (LCHO) and 42% are general needs low cost rental.

As in 2023, LCHO continues to be the fastest growing stock type for the for-profit providers in unit terms, with a further increase of 5,304 units added since 2023. This growth also accounts for nearly a third of the total LCHO growth in the PRP sector between 2023 and 2024 (as it did between 2022 and 2023).

Overall for-profits accounted for approximately 20% of the total increase in social stock (low cost rental and LCHO) across the sector between 2023 and 2024.

! For-profit providers were first permitted by the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008. The first for-profit provider was registered with us in 2010. In 2024 one small for-profit provider did not submit SDR data to us. They reported owning eight general needs units in 2023. They are counted in the provider count but no stock is recorded or included in the data for 2024.

! Section based on unweighted data.

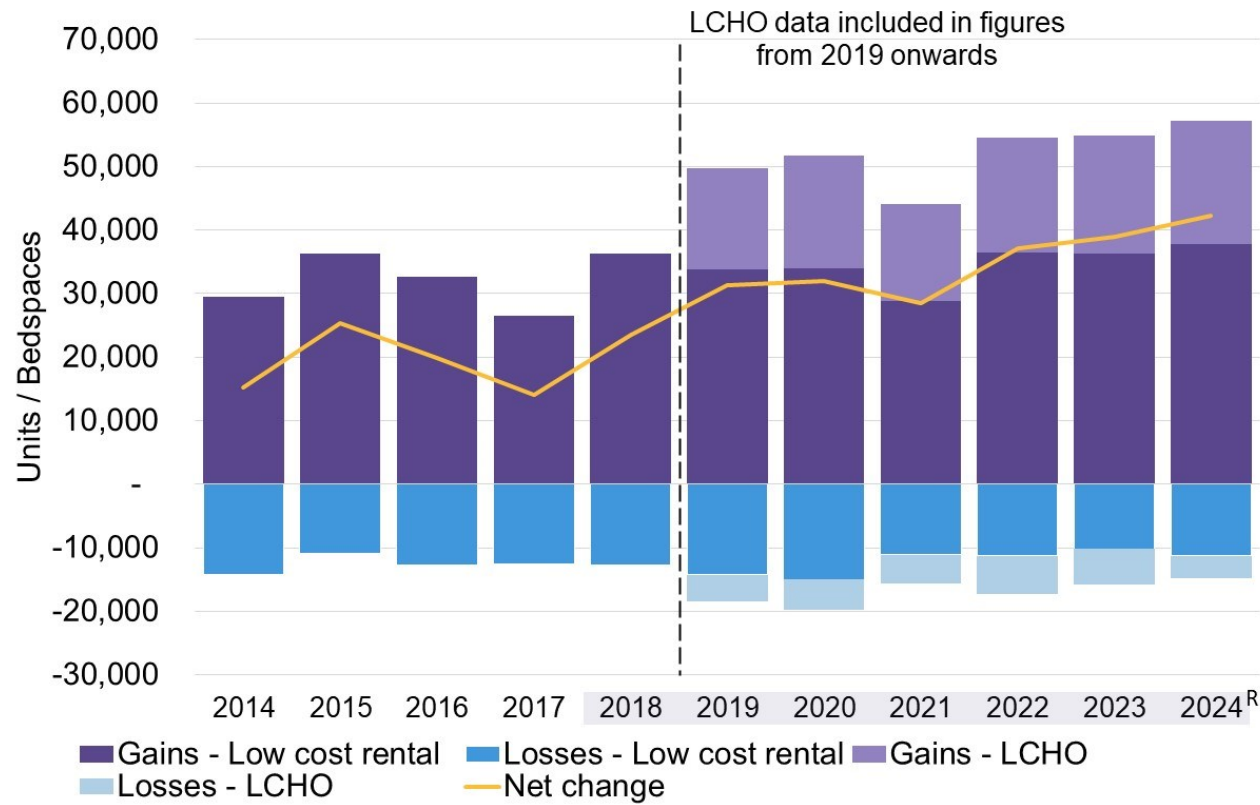
T3.3

Social housing stock gains and losses

Large PRPs reported a net gain of 42,332 units of social housing stock in 2024.

There are cycles in the gains of low cost rental units due to the phasing of funding and delivery priorities under various funding programmes.

Social stock movement 2014 to 2024^R (units)



The number of units gained across the sector increased from 54,877^R in 2023 to 57,222 in 2024. Overall, there were 2,345 more gains in 2024 than in 2023, and 992 fewer losses.

The net gain in social housing has continued to increase year-on-year since 2017 (excepting the dip seen in 2021 due to the impact of Coronavirus).

The phasing of funding and delivery priorities under the 2021-2026 Affordable Homes Programme, the Shared Ownership and Affordable Homes Programme 2016-2021 (SOAHP) and precursor programmes are the key drivers behind this pattern.

! R - Note that this section has been revised since the previous release. Data from 2018 to 2024 excludes losses identified as 'transfers to other RPs' where these could be identified in the SDR 'other losses' data as these do not represent a loss of stock to the sector. A data quality issue has also been resolved. See page 16 for more details. Figures in this section are lower than the year-on-year change in low cost rental stock reported in the **stock profile** as they only cover large PRPs. These figures do not include stock transferred between PRPs during the year. Includes intermediate and Affordable Rent units.

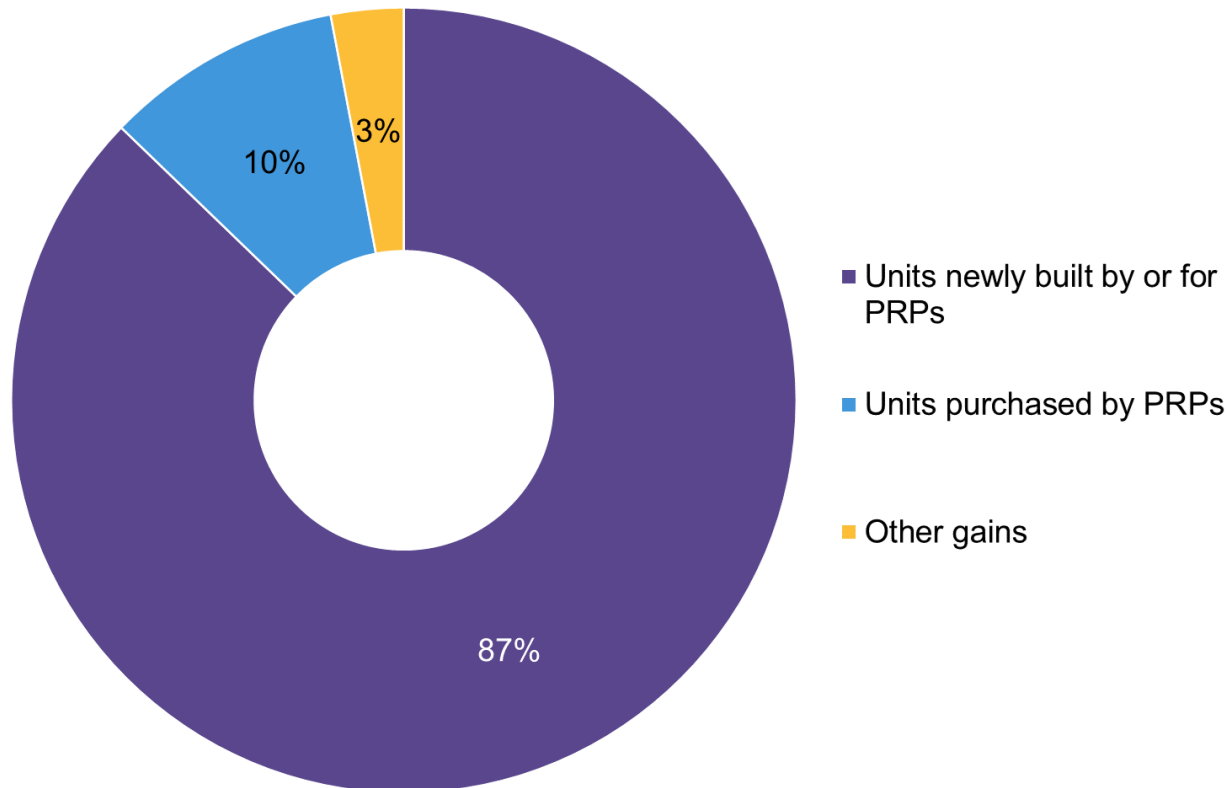
T3.4a

Social housing stock gains 2024

Large PRPs built 49,673 units of social housing stock in 2024, an 8% increase on the 45,939 units built in 2023.

Social housing stock purchased by large PRPs remained stable at 10% of gains.


Low cost rental stock gains by source 2024 (%)



Overall PRPs reported 4.2% more units gained in 2024 than in 2023 (57,222 compared to 54,877), with approximately a third of gains being LCHO units.

It should be noted that some new stock built under section 106 requirements may be classed as 'purchased' in the SDR data, due to PRPs purchasing these units from developers once they are completed.

T3.5

 Section based on data from large PRPs only. Includes intermediate and Affordable Rent units. PRPs only record gains directly made during the year. Where a merger of PRPs takes place within a year, some unit gains (including new builds) are shown in the SDR as a transfer and are excluded from this analysis. See **technical notes** for more information.

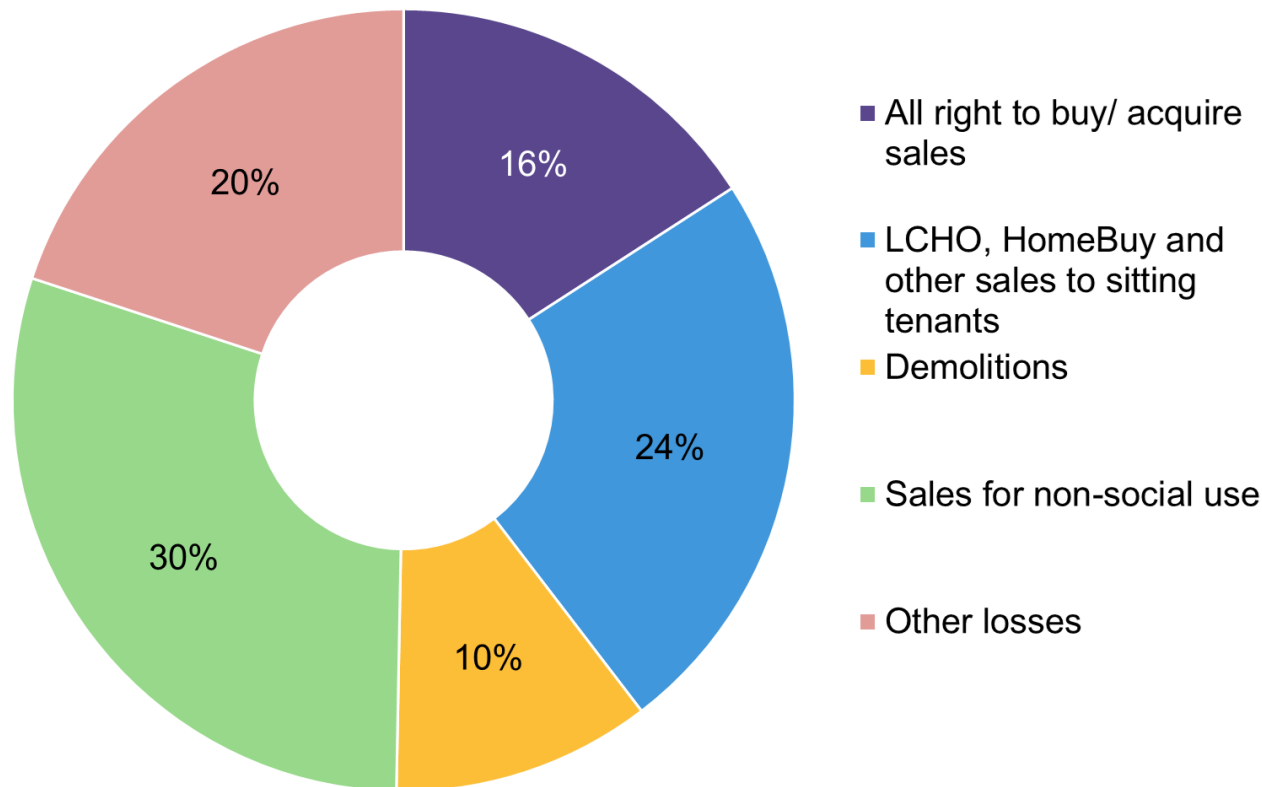
Social housing stock losses 2024

Losses to social housing stock decreased by 6% to 14,890 (from 15,882^R).

Right to buy/ acquire sales fell by 48% (from 4,516) to 2,364 units.

LCHO, HomeBuy and other sales to sitting tenants decreased by 37% to 3,532 units.


Social housing stock losses by type 2024 (%)



There has been a significant decrease in the number of losses due to right to buy and LCHO sales. This is likely driven by a combination of the increases to the cost of living coupled with a higher cost of borrowing during 2023/24, which contributed to lower activity seen in the housing market.

Sales for non-social use have increased this year, from 2,792 in 2023 to 4,431 in 2024. Given the decreases in the right to buy and LCHO sales, sales for non-social use account for the largest proportion of losses in 2024. Analysis of our financial data returns suggests that providers are undertaking fixed asset sales for a variety of reasons. These include stock rationalisation and disposal of uneconomic properties, as well as generating receipts to support reinvestment in new and existing stock.

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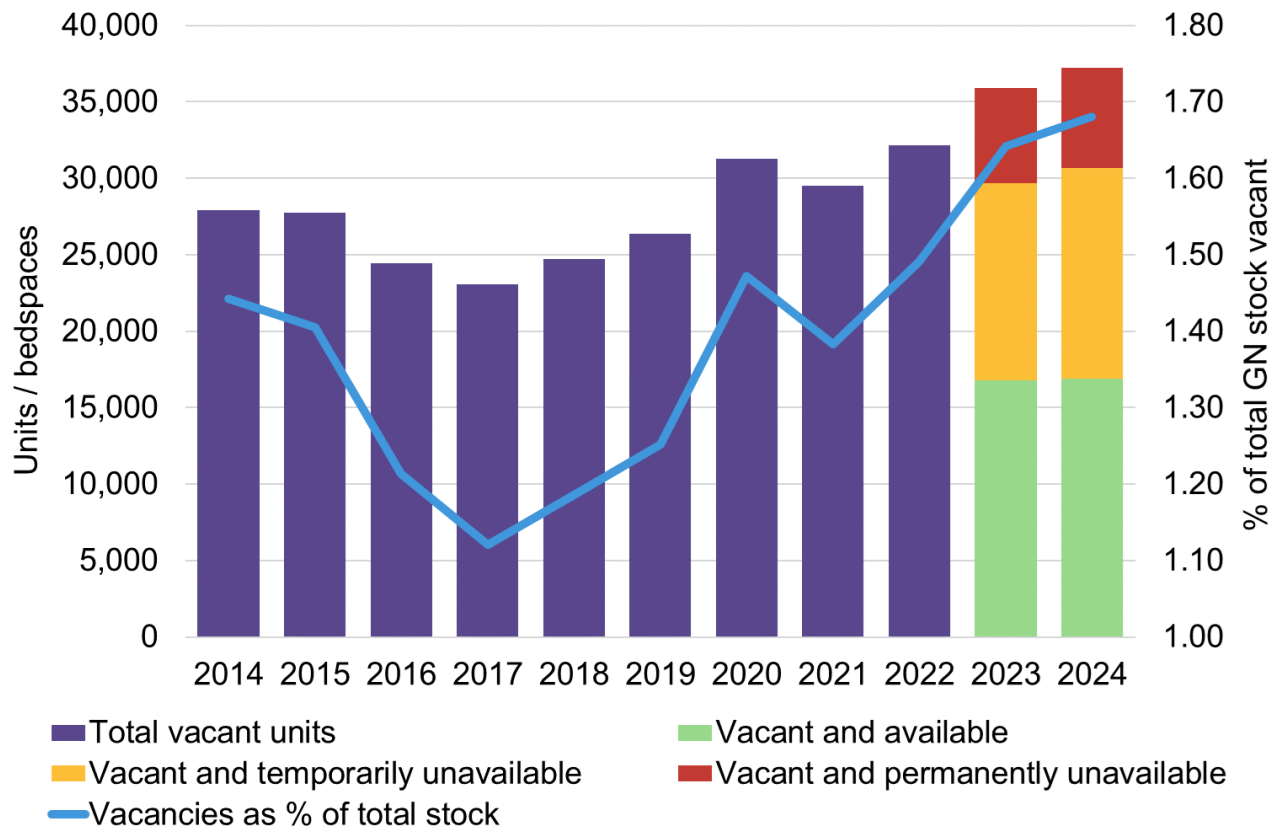
 Section based on data from large PRPs only. Includes intermediate and Affordable Rent units. PRPs only record losses directly made during the year. If a merger of PRPs takes place within a year, units lost by a PRP that has deregistered or which became a small PRP will not be captured. See **technical notes** for more information.

General needs vacancies

Large PRPs reported 37,231 general needs low cost rental vacancies, an increase of 1,320 units from 2023.

The percentage of total general needs stock vacant on 31 March increased marginally when compared to the same date in 2023 (from 1.64% to 1.68%).


General needs low cost rental vacancies 2014 to 2024




The vacancy data reported in the SDR relates to units vacant on 31 March each year. As such, in year fluctuations are not visible.

Further breakdown of vacancy data shows that the number of units vacant and available for letting has remained similar between 2023 and 2024, but there have been increases in vacant units which are temporarily (+7%) or permanently unavailable (+5%).

Units are likely to be reported as temporarily unavailable when works are being carried out as part of PRPs stock condition remediation and energy efficiency works. Those reported as permanently unavailable may be scheduled for significant work, restructure or demolition.

 The chart and analysis has been presented from 2014 data providing a 10 year trend. New data collected since 2023 allows a breakdown of vacancy data to show availability.

 Section based unweighted data from large PRPs and includes intermediate and Affordable Rent units.

T3.8

General needs vacancies by region

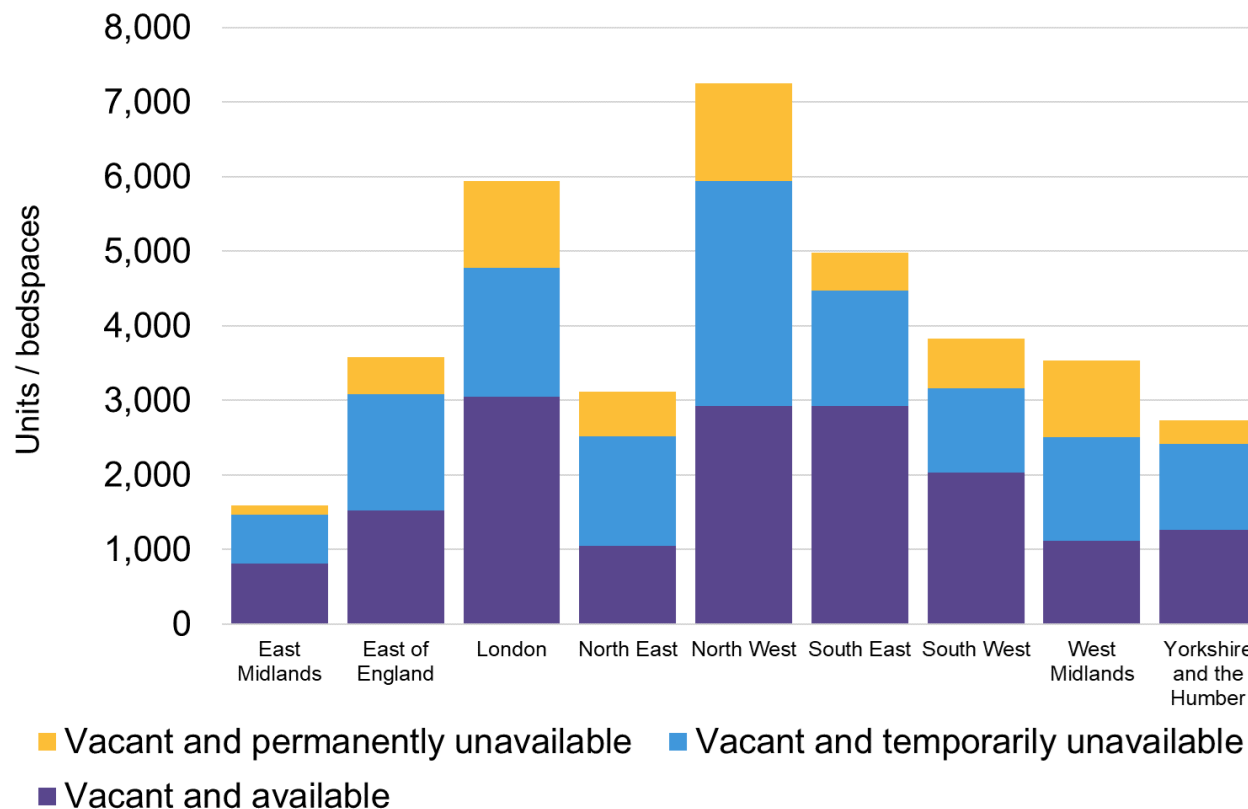
As in 2023, the North West had the most vacant self-contained general needs low cost rental units in 2024.

The South West saw the largest increase in vacant units since 2023 (+1,296) with the majority of this increase (75%) due to an increase in those units vacant and available for letting.

Vacant self-contained general needs low cost rental units by region 2024

Most regions have between 0.5% and 0.7% of self-contained general needs stock being temporarily unavailable. The exception to this is the North East that has 0.9%.

The larger variation in the number of permanently unavailable units will be driven by multiple factors such as re-development programmes and individual PRP approaches to asset management around units that are planned for disposal. Some PRPs continue to record these units as housing until the point of disposal but others remove them from their housing stock as soon as they are vacated.



T3.9



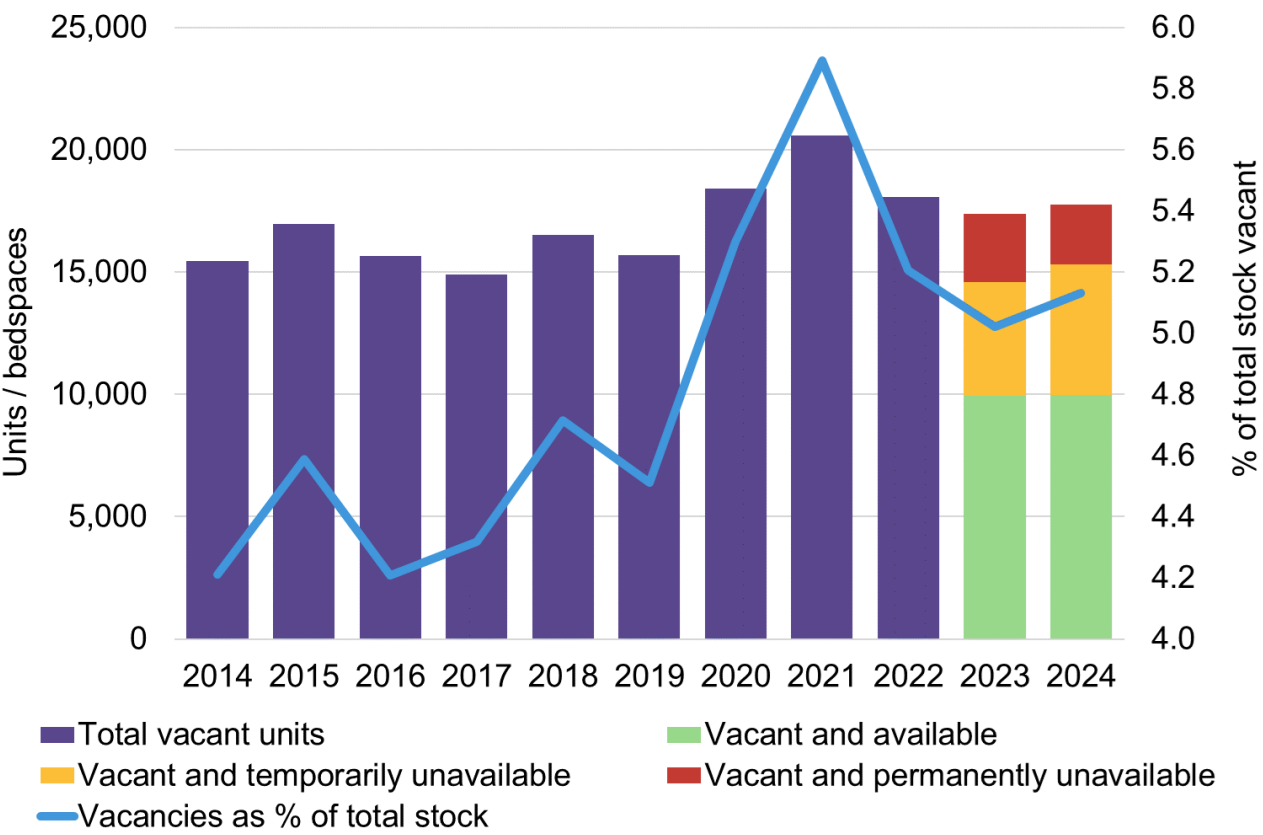
Section based on data from large PRPs. Includes intermediate and Affordable Rent units. Figures in this section are lower than the total vacancies for 2024 listed earlier in the report as those contain both self-contained and non-self-contained units. See **technical notes** for more information.

Supported housing vacancies

There were 17,744 units of supported housing low cost rental reported as vacant. This was very slight increase since 2023 (+376 units).

5.1% of supported housing low cost rental units owned by large PRPs were vacant on 31 March 2024.

Supported housing low cost rental vacancies 2014 to 2024



The higher percentage of supported housing vacancies compared to general needs vacancies within each year may be due to some supported housing units being reserved for (and awaiting letting to) specific client groups. This may also explain the volatility in the absolute number of vacant supported housing units.

The large reduction seen between 2021 and 2022 was likely related to the relaxation of restrictions linked to the coronavirus pandemic.

Units are likely to be reported as temporarily unavailable when works are being carried out as part of PRPs stock condition remediation and energy efficiency works. Those reported as permanently unavailable may be scheduled for significant work, restructure or demolition.

SH vacancies

T3.10

! The chart and analysis has been presented from 2014 data providing a 10 year trend. New data collected since 2023 allows a breakdown of vacancy data to show availability.

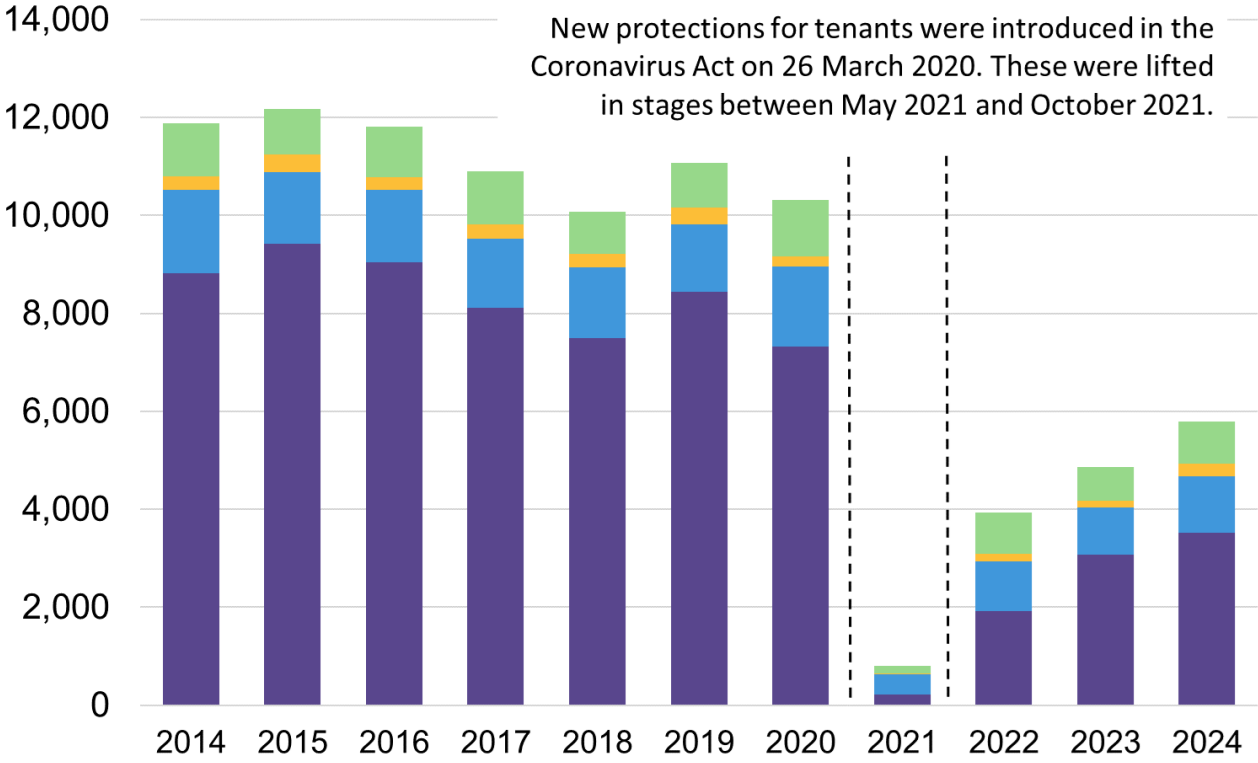
! Section based unweighted data from large PRPs and includes intermediate and Affordable Rent units.

Evictions

Continuing the trend, evictions have risen again since 2023 but are still a long way below the levels seen in 2020 (5,782 in 2024 versus 10,311 in 2020).

In 2024 evictions for arrears are the most common form of eviction. This represents a continued reversion to long-term trends following the lifting of coronavirus related restrictions on evictions.

Evictions by PRPs 2014 to 2024



The increase in evictions activity by PRPs from 2023 represents a continued, but gradual, move back towards long-term trends. However total eviction numbers remain well below pre-pandemic levels (with 2024 being just 56% of those seen in 2020).

It should be noted that eviction figures in the SDR only count warrants of possession that have been executed by court bailiffs. It is therefore possible that the continued pressure on the court system will be a driver as to the number of evictions PRPs can carry out and explain, at least in part, why evictions have not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels.

For more information see **technical notes and definitions**.

! The chart and analysis has been presented from 2014 data providing a 10 year trend.

! Section based on data from large PRPs only. Includes intermediate and Affordable Rent units. Submission of eviction data was optional until 2020. Weighting applied between 2014 and 2019. See **technical notes** for more information.

Evictions

Weighted data for 2014 to 2019

■ Arrears ■ ASB ■ Both ■ Other

T3.11
T3.12

Background

These statistics are based on data gathered in the SDR survey. This survey collects data that we believe is included in the PRPs administrative or management systems. We consult with PRPs to ascertain which data items are present in systems and work to minimise the overall burden placed on data providers requesting data already collected.

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

Governance of data and statistics at RSH

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

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

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

Accounting for missing data

In 2014, following consideration of alternative methods and discussions with the National Statistician's Office and the then Department for Communities and Local Government - now Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), we selected weighting to account for the small proportion of missing data. The impact of weighting on data for the 2024 SDR is shown in the additional tables provided as part of this release. The overall effect of weighting on the final totals is relatively minor, which is as expected, given that small PRPs own a small proportion of stock and had a response rate of 95.7% in 2024.

Stock losses and gains revisions

Data quality note

The SDR collects information on gains and losses to social housing for each large PRP. In 2024, we identified that PRPs were including some transfer information in our ‘other losses’ category, this was highlighted due to a significant intragroup transfer being reported by a PRP in 2024. As such we undertook to review the narrative information we hold on the types of losses reported in the ‘other losses’ category across the time period for which ‘other losses’ has been a category in order to improve the quality of our reporting.

We were able to positively identify a number of transfers within the data field, showing that although the units were lost to that particular PRP they were not lost to the sector (i.e. they were transferred to another registered provider so were still included in the overall stock numbers reported in these statistics). As gains due to transfers from registered providers were excluded from our gains information, this was leading to an unbalanced view of losses and gains.

It should be noted that not all PRPs provided narrative information so we are aware that there may be a low level of transferred stock included in our ‘other losses’. To address this issue going forward we plan to include additional questions in the SDR to capture transfers between registered providers, transfers between PRP members in the same group structure, and transfers out of the sector separately to ‘other losses’.

The removal of these transferred units from ‘other losses’ has had a relatively minimal impact on years between 2018 and 2023 (ranging from just 0.9% to 2.9% of total losses). However, in 2024 the significant level of intragroup transfers reported equated to nearly 30% of all losses and 68% of other losses.

As part of the review work we also noted that conversions to LCHO had been omitted from losses since 2019 and therefore under represented the number of LCHO losses against the number of low cost rental gains. An additional adjustment was made to the 2018 data to remove a specific category of losses that was only captured in that year to align data coverage. This resulted in a net negative adjustment and is marked with *.

The net impact of this work is shown in the table.

Year	Previously published LCR+LCHO “Other Losses”	Plus LCHO conversions losses (and data alignment)	“Other Losses” including LCHO conversions	Less “Other losses” which are reported to be transfers between RPs in provider narrative each year	Revised “Other losses”
2018	3,217	-109*	3,108	486	2,622
2019	3,616	366	3,982	157	3,825
2020	4,140	383	4,523	414	4,109
2021	3,304	280	3,584	451	3,133
2022	2,266	218	2,484	290	2,194
2023	1,924	0	1,924	241	1,683
2024	9,204	0	9,204	6,234	2,970

Notes – glossary of terms

Affordable Rent

Affordable Rent homes are those made available (to households eligible for low cost rental housing) at a rent level of no more than 80% (inclusive of service charges) of local market rents. Affordable Rent homes can be either newly built, acquired from other PRPs or converted from existing low cost rented homes, but only where they form part of an agreement with Homes England or the Greater London Authority. They can be either general needs or supported housing. See also [London Affordable Rent](#).

Evictions

A tenancy brought to an end by the execution of a warrant of possession by court bailiffs. Eviction does not include abandonment, even where a property is abandoned in the period between a warrant of possession and the execution of that warrant. All evictions effected during the year are included, regardless of the year in which the possession order or warrant of possession itself was obtained, the type of tenancy to which it relates, or whether the original possession order was an outright, postponed or suspended possession order. Evictions from immediate licenses are also included.

Evictions that have not been effected during the year, regardless of the date of the possession order or warrant of possession, are excluded.

For profit providers

A provider whose objects may not contain a reference to the provision of social housing or whose constitution allows it to trade for a profit (this might be expressed as an ability to distribute dividends to shareholders, or pay out its surpluses to other organisations etc.) or whose objects allow it to carry out activities that are not linked to housing provision, or any combination of these. There are no standard regulatory requirements in relation to the constitutions of for-profit providers – although specific requirements may be necessary as assessed at the point of registration.

General needs housing

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

Notes – glossary of terms

Group parent

An entity defined as the parent body of another organisation where it: (a) owns more than half the nominal value of the share capital in that other organisation; or (b) has the power to appoint or remove all or some of the board members of the governing body of that other organisation.

Group structure

For the purpose of the SDR and this release, PRPs are defined as being members of a group structure if they are subsidiaries and associates of one another within the meaning of those terms as set out in Section 271 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008.

Housing for older people

Properties made available exclusively to older people and that fully meet the definition of supported housing specified in the Rent Policy Statement. In these statistics housing for older people units are presented within supported housing units.

Large PRPs

For the purposes of the SDR release this includes all PRPs that complete the 'long SDR form'. These are PRPs that own 1,000 or more social housing units/ bedspaces.

London Affordable Rent

London Affordable Rent (LAR), was introduced in 2016 by the Mayor of London. LAR units are Affordable Rent units in London let at or below the weekly rent benchmarks set by the GLA. They are included in Affordable Rent figures in the SDR collection. For more information see [Homes for Londoners: Affordable Homes Programme](#).

Notes – glossary of terms

Low cost home ownership

Low cost home ownership (LCHO) accommodation is defined in the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 as being that occupied or made available for occupation in accordance with shared ownership arrangements, shared equity arrangements, or shared ownership trusts; and it is made available to people whose needs are not adequately served by the commercial housing market. LCHO figures do not include ‘fully staircased’ properties *i.e.* properties once occupied under relevant arrangements but where the occupier has for example acquired a 100% share of a shared ownership property or repaid an equity loan on a shared equity property in full.

From 2022 PRPs have been instructed to include units where the maximum available share had been sold (but where this was less than 100% of the equity) in LCHO. Previously PRPs had been asked to include them in leasehold data.

Low cost rental accommodation

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

Non-self-contained unit (bedspace)

A non-self-contained unit will consist of an area in a hostel/ dormitory or other similar entity or a room or rooms (within a block of flats, sheltered scheme, house in multiple occupation or similar entity) which is/ are private to the tenant but which require sharing of some or all living, cooking, bathroom or toilet amenities. When counting non-self-contained units, PRPs record the number of areas for which an individual tenancy can be issued, not the number of occupants. All non-self-contained units are recorded in the SDR as bedspaces.

Owned stock

A PRP owns property when it: (a) holds the freehold title or a leasehold interest (of any length) in that property; and (b) is the body with a direct legal relationship with the occupants of the property (this body is often described as the landlord). No non-residential properties should be reported in the SDR. In earlier data collections (RSR), a minimum period of lease (21 years) was stated. Stock held on shorter leases will have been counted as stock managed but not owned in these earlier collections.

Notes – glossary of terms and version history

Private registered providers

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

Self-contained unit

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

Small PRPs

These are PRPs that own fewer than 1,000 social housing units/ bedspaces and that complete the 'short SDR form'.

Social housing

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

Social stock

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

Supported housing

Units can only be classified as supported housing if they meet the definition of supported housing specified in the Rent Policy Statement. The fact that a tenant receives support services in their home does not make it supported housing.

Notes – glossary of terms and version history

Transfers

PRPs are directed to include all properties that another organisation (including PRPs or LAs) have transferred to them for social rent, where the ownership has been transferred from one organisation to another by lease or transfer of the freehold. This includes properties transferred within a group structure.

The SDR records the number of times a unit has been transferred and not the number of unique units/ bedspaces transferred as the same unit may be transferred more than once within a given period.

Version history

1.0 Original release.

Why not have your say on our statistics in 2024/25?

Email feedback to enquiries@rsh.gov.uk or rate how this document meets your needs.



All needs met



Some needs met



No needs met

OGL

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The Regulator of Social Housing regulates registered providers of social housing to promote a viable, efficient and well-governed social housing sector able to deliver and maintain homes of appropriate quality that meet a range of needs.