

2000/01 Survey of English Housing: Preliminary results

The Survey of English Housing is a continuous DTLR household survey which provides important housing data on owner occupation and the social and private rented sectors. This preview presents some of the key findings from the 2000/01 survey, which was carried out for DTLR by the National Centre for Social Research. Further results will be published later this year and in early 2002.

Key findings

- In 2000/01 70 per cent of households in England (14.4 million) owned their own home, while 20 per cent (4.2 million) rented from the social sector (the council or a Registered Social Landlord) and 10 per cent (2.0 million) rented privately.
- 2.3 million households (11 per cent) had moved in the year prior to interview. Forty two per cent of private renters had moved in the previous year, compared to 11 per cent of social renters and 7 per cent of owners.
- 37 per cent of households contained a couple with no dependant children living with them, 28 per cent consisted of one person living alone, 22 per cent contained a couple with dependant children and 7 per cent a lone parent with dependant children.
- 90 per cent of household heads buying with a mortgage were in employment. Overall, around two-thirds of all owner occupied households contained at least one person in work compared to around one third of households in the social sector.
- 67% of council tenants and 73% of RSL tenants were very or fairly satisfied with their landlord, giving an overall average for the social sector of 69%. This compares with 78% of private sector tenants.
- When asked what improvements they would like to see in their local area, 47 per cent of householders mentioned crime and vandalism, 45 per cent mentioned opportunities and facilities for children and young people, and 38 per cent mentioned local amenities, parks and leisure facilities.

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Trends in tenure

The proportion of owner occupier households rose from 57% in 1981 to 70% in 2000/01. During that time the number of owners increased from 9.9 million to 14.4 million.

The proportion of council tenancies fell from 30% in 1981 to 14% in 2000/01, largely as a result of “Right-to-buy” and more recently through the direct transfer of council dwellings to Registered Social Landlords (RSLs). The proportion of RSL households increased from 2% of all households in 1981 to 6% in 2000/01.

The private rented sector now stands at 10% of all households, having reached a minimum in the late 1980s. This sector is examined in more detail in Table 9.

Chart 1 Trends in tenure: England 1981 to 2000/01

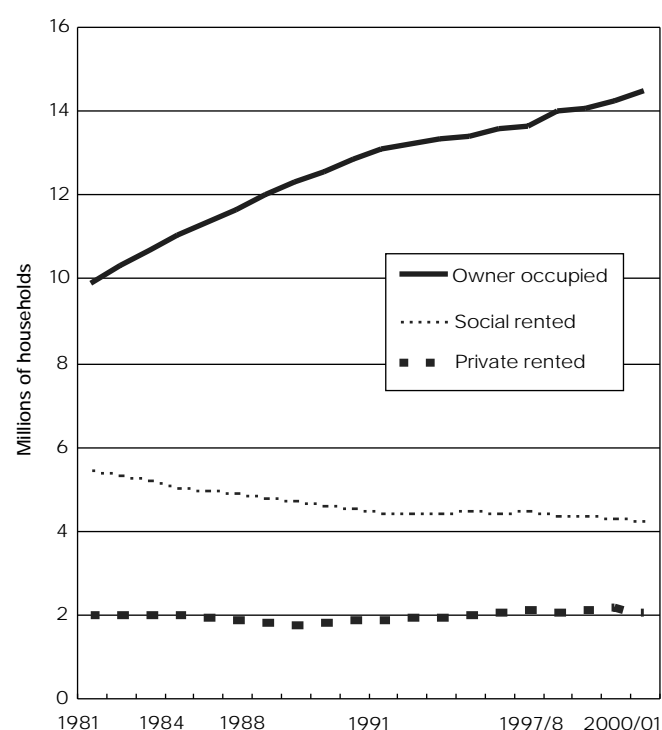


Table 1: Trends in Tenure: England 1981 to 2000/01

(all households)

Year	Owner occupied			Social Rented			Private Rented			Total
	Owned outright	Buying with mortgage	All	Council	RSL	All	unfurnished	furnished	All	
<i>thousands</i>										
1981	4,313	5,546	9,860	5,095	365	5,461	1,486	419	1,904	17,225
1984	4,590	6,399	10,990	4,660	374	5,034	1,412	508	1,920	17,945
1988	4,834	7,414	12,248	4,246	460	4,706	1,218	484	1,702	18,656
1991	4,795	8,255	13,050	3,872	564	4,435	1,236	588	1,824	19,309
1993/94	4,903	8,353	13,257	3,672	726	4,397	1,278	598	1,876	19,530
1994/95	4,973	8,353	13,326	3,677	767	4,444	1,302	634	1,936	19,706
1995/96	5,070	8,433	13,503	3,494	910	4,404	1,348	663	2,011	19,918
1996/97	5,176	8,434	13,610	3,482	1,010	4,493	1,385	663	2,047	20,150
1997/98	5,281	8,659	13,940	3,333	987	4,320	1,335	656	1,991	20,250
1998/99	5,337	8,691	14,027	3,324	1,028	4,352	1,396	648	2,044	20,423
1999/00	5,542	8,665	14,207	3,137	1,161	4,298	1,450	649	2,099	20,603
2000/01	5,579	8,858	14,437	2,941	1,279	4,220	1,376	627	2,003	20,660
<i>percentages</i>										
1981	25	32	57	30	2	32	9	2	11	100
1984	26	36	61	26	2	28	8	3	11	100
1988	26	40	66	23	2	25	7	3	9	100
1991	25	43	68	20	3	23	6	3	9	100
1993/94	25	43	68	19	4	23	7	3	10	100
1994/95	25	42	68	19	4	23	7	3	10	100
1995/96	25	42	68	18	5	22	7	3	10	100
1996/97	26	42	68	17	5	22	7	3	10	100
1997/98	26	43	69	16	5	21	7	3	10	100
1998/99	26	43	69	16	5	21	7	3	10	100
1999/00	27	42	69	15	6	21	7	3	10	100
2000/01	27	43	70	14	6	20	7	3	10	100

Data for 1991 and earlier are based on Labour Force Survey (LFS) Housing Trailers.

Later tables may exclude households for whom information is missing for the items analysed and hence totals may be marginally lower.

Length of residence

In 2000/01 2.3 million households (11%) had moved during the previous year (see Chart 3 for the main reasons given for moving). Of these, 43% were owner-occupiers in their current accommodation, 36% were private renters and 21% were in the social sector. However, 42% of all private renters had moved during the previous year, compared to only 11% of social renters and 7% of owner-occupiers.

Almost half of all households had lived in the same property for 10 years or more with one quarter having lived in the same property for 20 years or more.

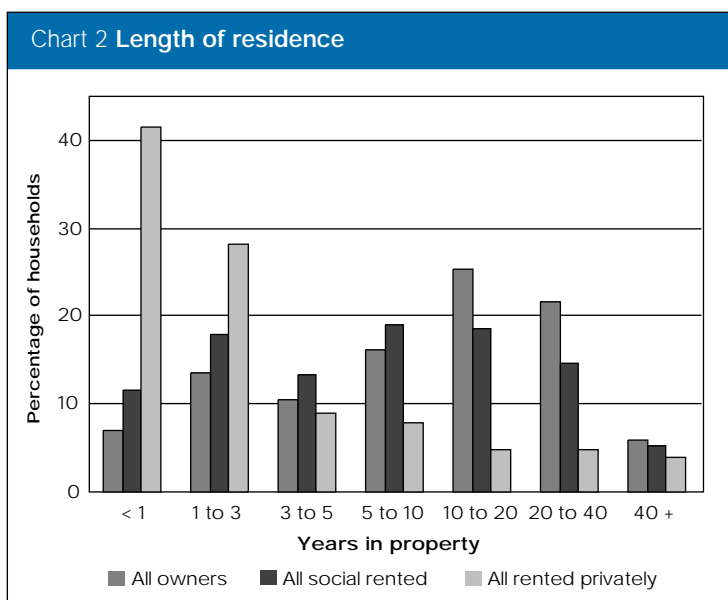


Table 2 Length of residence of head of household by tenure: England 2000/01

(all households)

Tenure	Less than 1 year	1 year, less than 3	3 years, less than 5	5 years, less than 10	10 years, less than 20	20 years, less than 40	40 years, or more	Total
								<i>thousands</i>
Owned outright	157	335	281	521	1,258	2,225	796	5,574
Buying with a mortgage	844	1,619	1,218	1,802	2,406	887	70	8,846
All owners	1,001	1,954	1,499	2,323	3,664	3,112	866	14,419
Rented from:								
council	306	459	360	538	570	516	189	2,940
RSL	178	291	202	263	212	100	31	1,277
All social rented	485	751	561	801	782	616	220	4,217
Rented privately:								
unfurnished	494	385	127	134	82	82	71	1,375
furnished	337	178	51	23	15	14	8	626
All rented privately	831	563	178	157	98	96	79	2,001
All tenures	2,316	3,268	2,239	3,281	4,544	3,825	1,165	20,638
								<i>percentages</i>
Owned outright	3	6	5	9	23	40	14	100
Buying with a mortgage	10	18	14	20	27	10	1	100
All owners	7	14	10	16	25	22	6	100
Rented from:								
council	10	16	12	18	19	18	6	100
RSL	14	23	16	21	17	8	2	100
All social rented	11	18	13	19	19	15	5	100
Rented privately:								
unfurnished	36	28	9	10	6	6	5	100
furnished	54	28	8	4	2	2	1	100
All rented privately	42	28	9	8	5	5	4	100
All tenures	11	16	11	16	22	19	6	100

Recent movers

The most common types of move were from one owned property to another or from one privately rented property to another. There was also a fair degree of movement within the social rented sector. Overall, movement within each of these three sectors was more common than movement between them.

About half of all moves were either to or from the private rented sector, showing how important this sector is in facilitating mobility within the housing market. The private rented sector accounted for 42% of all new households in 2000/01.

Twenty five per cent of new households gave their main reason for moving as marriage or cohabitation and 31% said they wanted to live independently or to buy. Among continuing household heads 23% said they moved to get different sized accommodation and 13% for job related reasons.

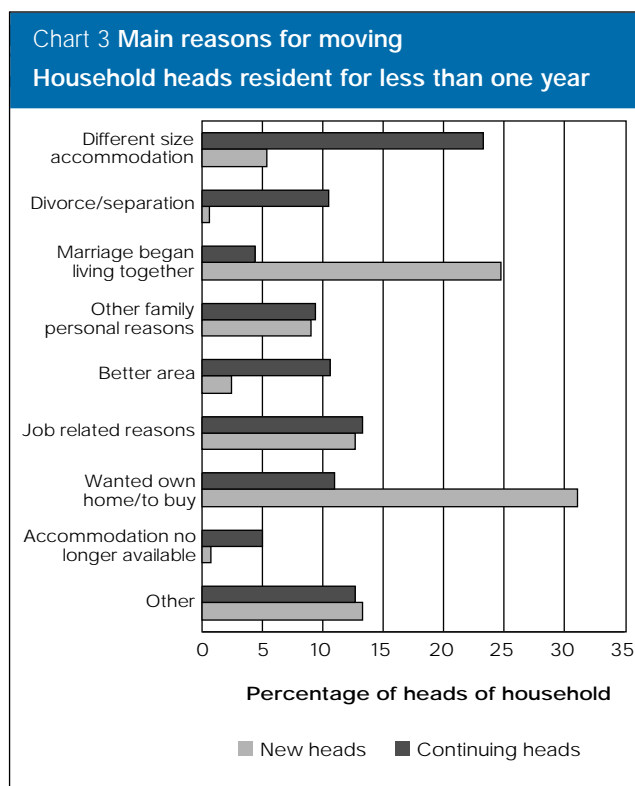


Table 3: Previous tenure by current tenure: England 2000/01 (heads of household resident less than a year)

Current tenure	Previous tenure								Total
	New head	Owner occupied			Social Rented			All Private Rented	
		Owned outright	Buying with a mortgage	All	Council	RSL	All		
									<i>thousands</i>
Owned outright	9	90	39	129	2	1	3	17	157
Buying with a mortgage	127	33	425	458	20	11	31	225	841
All owners	136	123	464	587	22	11	33	242	998
Rented from:									
council	73	8	30	37	126	16	142	53	305
RSL	31	7	13	20	37	46	83	40	174
All social rented	104	14	43	58	163	62	225	93	479
Rented privately:									
unfurnished	87	19	74	93	27	17	44	260	485
furnished	87	7	27	34	9	3	13	198	331
All rented privately	173	26	101	127	37	21	57	459	816
All tenures	413	163	608	772	222	94	316	793	2,293
									<i>percentages</i>
Owned outright	6	57	25	82	1	1	2	11	100
Buying with a mortgage	15	4	51	54	2	1	4	27	100
All owners	14	12	46	59	2	1	3	24	100
Rented from:									
council	24	3	10	12	41	5	46	17	100
RSL	18	4	8	12	21	26	48	23	100
All social rented	22	3	9	12	34	13	47	19	100
Rented privately:									
unfurnished	18	4	15	19	6	4	9	54	100
furnished	26	2	8	10	3	1	4	60	100
All rented privately	21	3	12	16	4	3	7	56	100
All tenures	18	7	27	34	10	4	14	35	100

Household type

Couples with no dependant children were the most common type of household (37%) in 2000/01. Eighty three per cent of this group owned their own home, including 39% who owned it outright.

A further 28% of households contained dependant children, of which 22% were headed by a couple and 7% by a lone parent. More than half of lone parent households were in social housing whilst one third were owners.

One person households made up a further 28% of all households. They were more common amongst the rented sectors (40%) than amongst owner-occupiers (23%). Among one person households, more males than females rented privately whilst more females than males rented from the social sector.

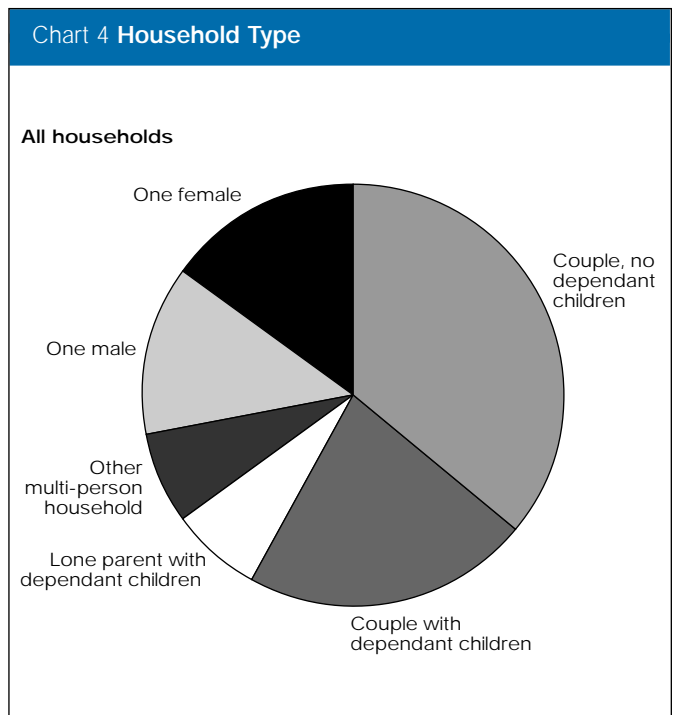


Table 4 Household type by tenure: England 2000/01

(all households)

Tenure	Household type							Total
	Couple, no dependant children	Couple, with dependant children	Lone parent with dependant children	Other multi-person household	One male	One female	All one person households	
	<i>thousands</i>							
Owned outright	2,973	324	68	356	554	1,304	1,858	5,579
Buying with a mortgage	3,349	3,268	386	409	905	542	1,447	8,858
All owners	6,322	3,592	454	765	1,459	1,845	3,304	14,437
Rented from:								
council	598	449	446	208	476	764	1,239	2,941
RSL	209	185	258	81	238	309	547	1,279
All social rented	807	634	704	289	714	1,072	1,786	4,220
Rented privately:								
unfurnished	399	240	170	125	248	194	441	1,376
furnished	107	47	30	172	204	68	272	627
All rented privately	505	287	200	297	452	261	713	2,003
All tenures	7,635	4,514	1,357	1,351	2,625	3,179	5,804	20,660
	<i>percentages</i>							
Owned outright	53	6	1	6	10	23	33	100
Buying with a mortgage	38	37	4	5	10	6	16	100
All owners	44	25	3	5	10	13	23	100
Rented from:								
council	20	15	15	7	16	26	42	100
RSL	16	14	20	6	19	24	43	100
All social rented	19	15	17	7	17	25	42	100
Rented privately:								
unfurnished	29	17	12	9	18	14	32	100
furnished	17	8	5	27	33	11	43	100
All rented privately	25	14	10	15	23	13	36	100
All tenures	37	22	7	7	13	15	28	100

Number of people in the household

The average household size was 2.4 people in 2000/01. There were noticeable differences between owner occupiers (2.5) and the rented sectors (2.2) and between those who owned outright (2.0) and those who were buying with a mortgage (2.8).

One person households were more common amongst social and private renters and 2 person households were more common amongst owner occupiers. About one third of owner occupiers lived in 3 or 4 person households compared to about a quarter of renters. These differences tend to reflect the large proportion of older people in social sector accommodation, and the greater concentration of middle aged people with young families in owner occupied accommodation. The social rented sector had the highest proportion of large (more than 5 person) households.

Chart 5 Number of people in the household by tenure

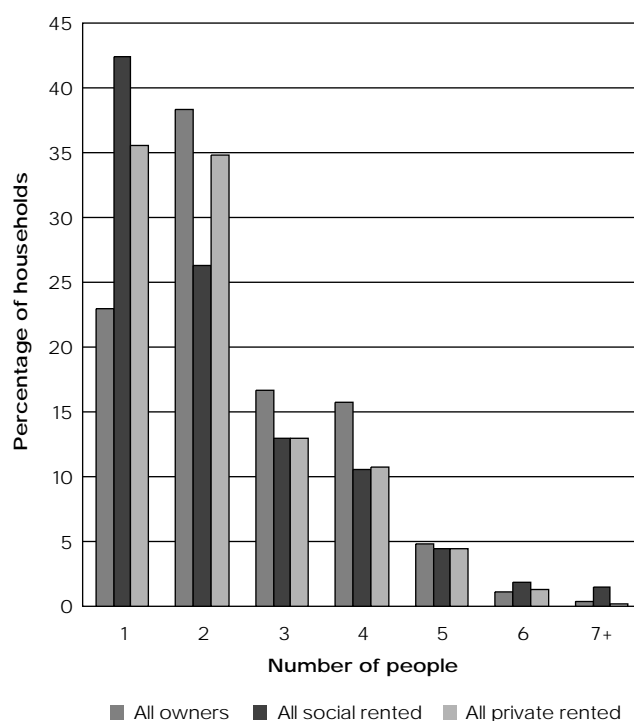


Table 5 Number of people in household by tenure: England 2000/01

(all households)

Tenure	Number of people in the household							Total	Mean number of persons
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more		
	<i>thousands</i>								
Owned outright	1,858	2,718	578	294	83	31	17	5,579	2.0
Buying with a mortgage	1,447	2,822	1,820	1,979	603	141	46	8,858	2.8
All owners	3,304	5,540	2,397	2,273	686	173	63	14,437	2.5
Rented from:									
council	1,239	769	381	318	139	54	41	2,941	2.2
RSL	547	342	169	128	51	22	21	1,279	2.2
All social rented	1,786	1,110	550	446	190	76	62	4,220	2.2
Rented privately:									
unfurnished	441	522	190	145	63	15	0	1,376	2.2
furnished	272	175	69	72	27	11	2	627	2.1
All private rented	713	697	259	216	90	26	2	2,003	2.2
All tenures	5,804	7,347	3,206	2,936	967	274	127	20,660	2.4
	<i>percentages</i>								
Owned outright	33	49	10	5	1	1	0	100	
Buying with a mortgage	16	32	21	22	7	2	1	100	
All owners	23	38	17	16	5	1	0	100	
Rented from:									
council	42	26	13	11	5	2	1	100	
RSL	43	27	13	10	4	2	2	100	
All social rented	42	26	13	11	5	2	1	100	
Rented privately:									
unfurnished	32	38	14	11	5	1	0	100	
furnished	43	28	11	11	4	2	0	100	
All private rented	36	35	13	11	5	1	0	100	
All tenures	28	36	16	14	5	1	1	100	

Ethnic group

In 2000/01 7% of all households in England were headed by someone from an ethnic minority. The ethnic minority population has a younger age distribution than the white population, hence ethnic minority heads of household are predominately younger than their white counterparts (Chart 6).

Table 6, which is based on three years' data to improve reliability, shows that there are marked differences in tenure between different ethnic groups. Overall, Indian heads of household are more likely to be owner occupiers than any other ethnic group, including whites. Pakistani householders are about as likely to own as white householders. Black-Caribbean and Bangladeshi heads of household are much less likely to be owners, and more likely to be in social housing (Table 6).

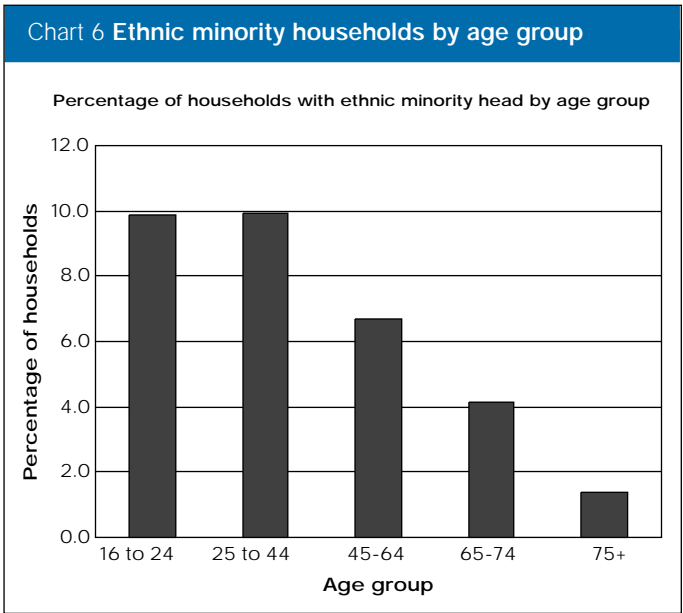


Table 6: Tenure by ethnic group of head of household: England average 1998/99 - 2000/01 (all households)

Ethnic group	Tenure		All	Social Rented			Private Rented			Total
	Owner occupied			Council	RSL	All	unfurnished	furnished	All	
	Owned outright	Buying with mortgage								
White	5,288	8,206	13,494	2,854	1,009	3,864	1,308	532	1,840	<i>thousands</i> 19,197
Black Caribbean	33	94	126	84	44	129	12	6	18	273
Indian	70	164	234	16	9	25	13	18	31	290
Pakistani	39	86	125	18	12	30	15	11	26	181
Bangladeshi ¹	2	17	20	23	9	31	3	3	7	58
Other or mixed	52	166	218	137	70	207	56	71	127	553
All ethnic minority	196	528	723	277	145	422	99	109	208	1,354
All	5,486	8,738	14,224	3,134	1,156	4,290	1,407	641	2,049	20,562
White	28	43	70	15	5	20	7	3	10	<i>percentages</i> 100
Black Caribbean	12	34	46	31	16	47	4	2	6	100
Indian	24	57	81	5	3	9	4	6	11	100
Pakistani	22	48	69	10	7	16	8	6	14	100
Bangladeshi 1	4	30	34	39	15	54	6	6	11	100
Other or mixed	9	30	39	25	13	38	10	13	23	100
All ethnic minority	14	39	53	20	11	31	7	8	15	100
All	27	42	69	15	6	21	7	3	10	100

¹ This estimate has a larger sampling error than the others because of the clustering of the Bangladeshi population as well as its small size.

Overcrowding and under-occupation

A reasonable measure of overcrowding is the difference between the number of bedrooms needed to avoid undesirable sharing (the bedroom standard) and the number of bedrooms the household actually has.

Overall 3% of households were overcrowded in 2000/01 (one or more bedrooms below the bedroom standard). Overcrowding tended to be more common in the social rented sector (6%) than among private sector tenants (4%) or owner-occupiers (1%). Chart 7 shows that almost half of overcrowded households lived in the social rented sector, but almost as many were owner occupiers, with a minority of private renters.

Under-occupation (two or more bedrooms above the bedroom standard) was far more common among owner occupiers (43%) than among social renters (13%) or private renters (17%).

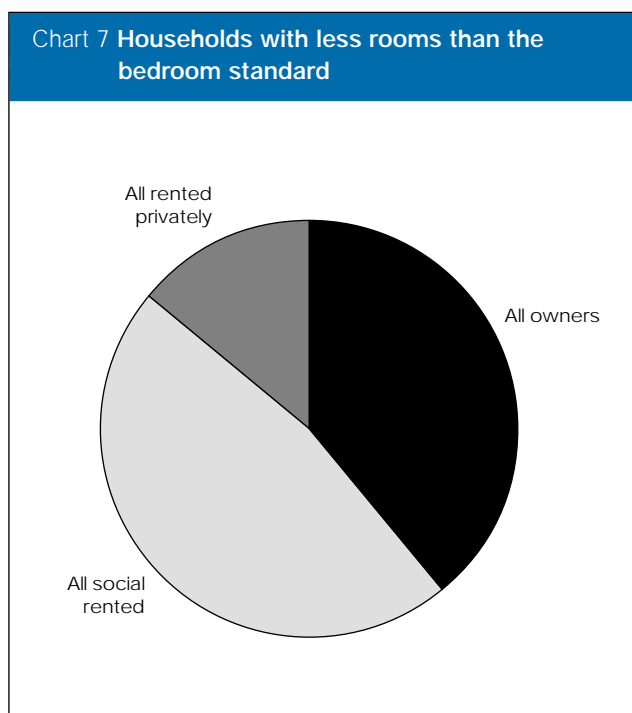


Table 7 Difference from bedroom standard by tenure: England 2000/01

(all households)

Tenure	Difference from bedroom standard					Total
	Two or more below	One below	At standard	One above	Two or more above	
						<i>thousands</i>
Owned outright	3	50	509	1,947	3,070	5,579
Buying with a mortgage	14	138	1,881	3,712	3,114	8,858
All owners	16	187	2,390	5,659	6,184	14,437
Rented from:						
council	16	169	1,375	940	442	2,941
RSL	7	49	791	336	95	1,278
All social rented	23	217	2,166	1,276	537	4,219
Rented privately:						
unfurnished	3	47	572	502	251	1,376
furnished	0	24	361	160	82	627
All rented privately	3	71	934	662	333	2,003
All tenures	42	476	5,490	7,597	7,055	20,659
Owned outright	0	1	9	35	55	100
Buying with a mortgage	0	2	21	42	35	100
All owners	0	1	17	39	43	100
Rented from:						
council	1	6	47	32	15	100
RSL	1	4	62	26	7	100
All social rented	1	5	51	30	13	100
Rented privately:						
unfurnished	0	3	42	37	18	100
furnished	0	4	58	25	13	100
All rented privately	0	4	47	33	17	100
All tenures	0	2	27	37	34	100

Economic status

The economic status of household heads cannot give a complete picture of the household as other members of the household may also be in paid work (Chart 8). The two measures should therefore be considered together.

In 2000/01 60% of all household heads and 90% of those buying with a mortgage were in paid work. More than a quarter of all household heads were retired, of whom three-fifths owned outright.

More than half of unemployed household heads were renting from the social sector and about a fifth were buying with a mortgage. One third of household heads in social housing were in paid work compared to two-thirds of both owners and private renters.

Chart 8 Number of earners in household

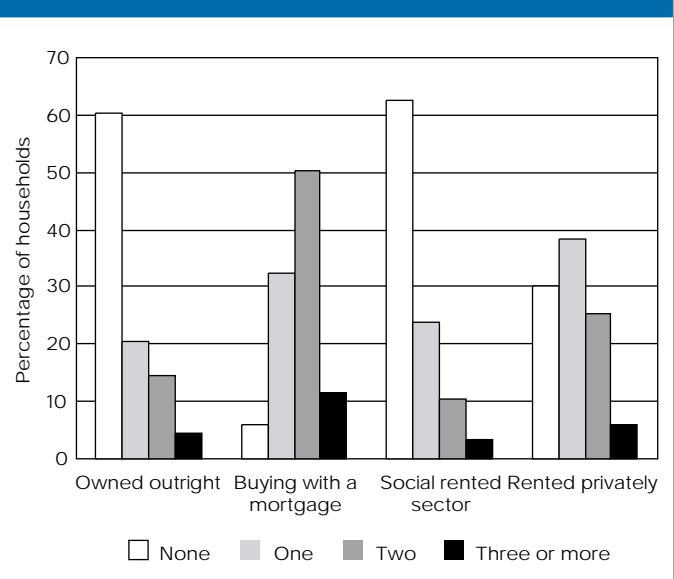


Table 8 Economic status of head of household by tenure: England 2000/01

(all households)

Tenure	Working			Unemployed	Retired	Other inactive	Total
	Full time	Part time	Total working				
<i>thousands</i>							
Owned outright	1,338	359	1,697	47	3,536	291	5,571
Buying with a mortgage	7,591	393	7,984	99	411	355	8,848
All owners	8,929	751	9,681	146	3,946	645	14,418
Rented from:							
council	671	238	909	178	1,096	748	2,931
RSL	303	118	422	79	429	345	1,275
All social rented	974	356	1,330	257	1,525	1,094	4,206
Rented privately:							
unfurnished	785	105	889	50	218	214	1,372
furnished	349	66	415	45	24	143	627
All rented privately	1,134	171	1,304	95	243	357	2,000
All tenures	11,037	1,278	12,316	498	5,714	2,096	20,624
<i>percentages</i>							
Owned outright	24	6	30	1	63	5	100
Buying with a mortgage	86	4	90	1	5	4	100
All owners	62	5	67	1	27	4	100
Rented from:							
council	23	8	31	6	37	26	100
RSL	24	9	33	6	34	27	100
All social rented	23	8	32	6	36	26	100
Rented privately:							
unfurnished	57	8	65	4	16	16	100
furnished	56	11	66	7	4	23	100
All rented privately	57	9	65	5	12	18	100
All tenures	54	6	60	2	28	10	100

Private renting

Some privately renting households contain people, or groups of people, who have separate tenancy agreements. Additionally, some tenants pay rent to the head of household ('lodgers') and the head of household may not be renting. Thus there are more tenancies (2.2 million in 2000/01) than there are privately renting households (2.0 million). Table 9, which deals exclusively with private renters, is therefore presented in terms of tenancies rather than households.

The private rented sector declined in size to a low point in 1989. In January 1989 the 1988 Housing Act introduced Assured and Assured Shorthold tenancies and generally prevented the creation of new regulated

tenancies. In February 1997 Assured Shortholds replaced Assured tenancies as the default type of tenancy.

Between 1989 and 1995/96 the sector increased to about 2¼ million tenancies and since then have remained at about that level. The 2000/01 estimate is lower than that for 1999/00 but the difference is not statistically significant.

The proportion of Assured Shorthold lettings has continued to increase - by 2000/01 56% of all private tenancies were Assured Shortholds whilst only 6% were regulated.

The overall average private rent in 2000/01 was £92 a week. Assured Shorthold rents averaged £103 a week and regulated rents £54.

Table 9 Private tenancies and rents by type of letting: England 1988 to 2000/01 (numbers of private tenancies)

Year	Tenancy type											
	Assured	Assured shorthold	All assured	Regulated, rent registered	Regulated, rent not registered	All regulated	Not accessible to public, rent paid	Not accessible to public, rent free	Resident landlord ¹	No security	Protected shorthold and pre-89 assured	Total ¹
	<i>thousands</i>											
1988	..	..	..	472	599	1,071	239	269	109	62	65	1,814
1990	357	143	500	322	268	590	228	254	89	87	38	1,787
1993/4	372	819	1,191	224	146	371	154	225	166	24	-	2,132
1994/5	367	877	1,244	172	139	311	187	244	181	30	-	2,197
1995/6	374	945	1,319	167	105	272	204	223	209	26	-	2,254
1996/7	331	1,074	1,406	128	114	242	193	223	198	18	-	2,280
1997/8	321	1,165	1,486	121	84	205	141	208	178	38	-	2,255
1998/9	254	1,223	1,478	107	81	188	156	231	169	25	-	2,247
1999/0	275	1,241	1,517	79	75	154	215	229	151	40	-	2,305
2000/1	213	1,221	1,434	62	60	122	180	202	192	56	-	2,186
	<i>percentages</i>											
1988	..	..	..	26	33	59	13	15	6	4	4	100
1999/0	12	54	66	3	3	7	9	10	7	2	-	100
2000/1	10	56	66	3	3	6	8	9	9	3	-	100
Mean rents²												
	<i>£ a week</i>											
1988	..	..	..	18	33	26	28		22	36		27
1990	58	63	59	24	33	28	28		33	28		40
1993/4	60	82	75	31	32	32	43		40	48		62
1994/5	62	83	77	36	35	35	42		45	47		65
1995/6	66	91	84	40	37	39	34		44	45		70
1996/7	66	94	88	42	36	39	62		46	58		76
1997/8	78	89	87	50	40	47	63		50	65		79
1998/9	76	96	93	51	37	45	55		47	64		83
1999/0	87	94	93	58	44	52	79		61	67		86
2000/1	88	103	101	58	50	54	83		54	77		92

¹ From 1993-94 onwards, figures include lodgers within owner occupier and social renting households. They numbered 85,000 in 1993-94.

² Rents exclude any payments for water charges and services which are included in the payment to the landlord. The rent free tenancies are excluded from the calculation of average rents.

Tenants' satisfaction with landlord

In 2000/01 67% of council tenants and 73% of RSL tenants were very or fairly satisfied with their landlord, giving an overall average for the social sector of 69%. This compares with 78% of private sector tenants.

Satisfaction among both council and RSL tenants declined between 1997/98 and 2000/01. There appears to have been less change among private tenants.

The DTLR has a target under the Spending Review 2000, from April 2001, to maintain or improve the satisfaction of social sector tenants with their landlord, as measured by this survey.

The proportion of tenants in all three tenures saying they were very satisfied was lower than it had been in the mid 1990s, but did not show any significant change between 1999/00 and 2000/01.

Chart 9 Satisfaction with landlord by tenure

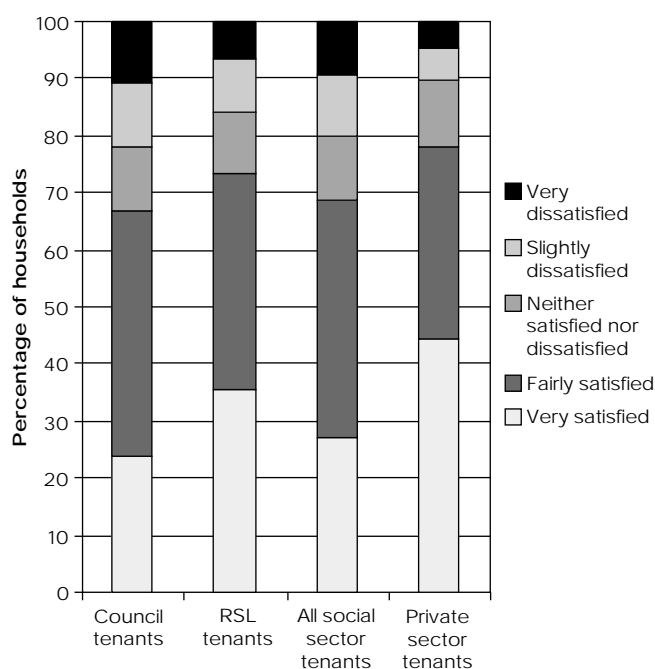


Table 10 Satisfaction with landlord: England 1994/95 to 2000/01

(all renting households)

Tenure	Satisfaction with landlord							Total
	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	All satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Slightly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	All dissatisfied	
<i>percentages</i>								
Council tenants								
1994/95 ¹	35	45	80	7	7	7	14	100
1995/96 ²	32	43	76	7	9	9	17	100
1997/98	33	46	78	8	7	6	13	100
1998/99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999/00	23	48	71	11	11	8	18	100
2000/01	24	43	67	11	12	11	22	100
RSL tenants								
1994/95 ¹	52	33	85	7	5	3	9	100
1995/96 ²	49	34	83	7	6	4	10	100
1997/98	46	40	86	6	5	3	8	100
1998/99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999/00	38	40	78	7	9	6	14	100
2000/01	36	38	73	11	9	7	16	100
All social sector tenants								
1994/95 ¹	38	43	80	7	7	6	13	100
1995/96 ²	35	41	77	7	8	8	16	100
1997/98	36	44	80	8	7	5	12	100
1998/99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999/00	27	46	73	10	10	7	17	100
2000/01	27	41	69	11	11	9	20	100
Private sector tenants								
1994/95 ¹	48	33	81	8	5	6	11	100
1995/96 ²	52	32	84	7	5	4	9	100
1997/98	51	29	80	8	7	5	11	100
1998/99	53	29	82	8	5	4	9	100
1999/00	45	34	80	9	7	5	11	100
2000/01	44	34	78	12	6	5	10	100

1 Question was only asked in October-March of 1994/5

2 Question was only asked in April-September of 1995/6

Table 11 Aspects of their area householders would like to see improved

Aspect	1995/96	1999/00	2000/01
Crime and vandalism	39	26	percentages ¹ 47
Opportunities and facilities for children and young people	39	40	45
Local amenities, parks and leisure facilities	27	32	38
Public transport service	22	29	30
Shopping and commercial facilities	14	23	26
Quality of environment	17	18	25
Availability of jobs	30	21	23
Local health services	11	15	20
Amount and quality of housing	12	12	14
Schools and colleges	8	9	10
None of these	18	16	8
All households ¹	100	100	100

1 Percentages sum to more than 100 as respondents were allowed to select more than one aspect of the area.

Improvements to the local area

The two aspects of their area householders most commonly said they would like to see improved were crime and vandalism (mentioned by 47% of households) and opportunities and facilities for young people (45%), followed by 'local amenities, parks and leisure facilities' (38%).

Crime and vandalism was mentioned by many more householders in 2000/01 than it had been in the previous year. The proportion of householders mentioning quality of environment also increased significantly on the previous year (to 25%).

About the Survey

The SEH is designed to yield a nationally representative sample of households in England. In 2000/01, interviews were achieved in 19,963 households.

The interviews are normally carried out with the householder or their partner, in their home, with the aid of a laptop computer. Each interview lasts around 25 minutes, although interviews with private renters can be longer.

The 2000/2001 Report

Further results from the 2000/01 survey will be published through the coming year, including extensive tables and analyses covering owner occupation, the social and private rented sectors, and the attitudes of householders. These will be announced on the DTLR web site (see panel below) and in National Statistics publication lists compiled by the Office for National Statistics.

Further Information

Further copies of this summary are available from:

David Walters, Housing Support Unit, Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions, 2/C6, Eland House, Bressenden Place, London SW1E 5DU

Fax: 020 7944 4527

e-mail: h.r.summaries@dtlr.gov.uk

A Survey of English Housing home page and other results from the survey can be found on the Housing Statistics pages of the DTLR web site at:

<http://www.housing.dtlr.gov.uk/research/hss/index.htm>

The DTLR publishes free information leaflets on a range of housing and regeneration topics. For a copy of the Housing Publications Order Form please contact:

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