



Economic and Social Data Service

# Housing and the Local Environment

## Introductory guide to large-scale government survey data

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ESDS Government

Author: S. King-Hele

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## 1. This guide

### Aim

This guide gives an overview of the large-scale government survey data available via the Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS) on the theme of 'Housing and the Local Environment'. The information provided is aimed at researchers who want to use micro-data (generally individual or household level data) from the surveys covered by ESDS Government to carry out their own analyses.

### ESDS Government

ESDS provides access to UK Social Sciences data held by the UK Data Archive. ESDS data includes UK survey micro-data, cross-national survey data, qualitative data and summary statistics for some international data. [ESDS Government](#)<sup>1</sup> is a branch of ESDS that supports the large-scale Government surveys such as the English Housing Survey (EHS) and the General Lifestyle Survey (GLF).

The surveys supported by ESDS Government are of the following type:

- micro-data (at the individual or household level generally)
- often collected at multiple time points; ESDS Government data are mostly repeated cross-sectional occasionally with a cohort element; for information about large-scale cohort studies in the UK, see the website of [ESDS Longitudinal](#)<sup>2</sup>.
- cover the UK or a country or countries within the UK. Most of the data can be used to obtain estimates at the national level.

A full list of surveys supported by ESDS Government can be found [here](#)<sup>3</sup>. The ESDS Government web site contains pages dedicated to each of the surveys listed above.

### How to access ESDS survey micro-data

Survey micro-data supplied by ESDS Government are available to explore and download free of charge to UK academics. To access ESDS Government survey data, all users must [register](#)<sup>4</sup> with the Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS). You will need to log in using your UK HE/FE Institutional or 'ukda' username and password to register. If you do not have a username and password, please see [Log-in help](#) on the ESDS web site.

Registered users can download/order the datasets direct from the ESDS web site (usually in SPSS, STATA or tab-delimited formats) via its online [catalogue](#)<sup>5</sup> record and via the download/order section of the [Major Studies](#)<sup>6</sup> web pages.

Many datasets are also available to most registered users in the [Nesstar](#)<sup>7</sup> system, which will allow you to explore the data online and to do basic exploratory analysis before choosing to download all, or a subset of, the data. Nesstar can save data into formats suitable for SPSS, STATA, SAS, Statistica, DIF (suitable for use in Excel), Dbase and NSDStat formats. There is [a guide to using Nesstar](#)<sup>8</sup> on the ESDS Government website.

All users requiring data for non-commercial purposes can download data free of charge. Where data is required for commercial purposes there is a per study number fee of £500. For all CD orders there is a flat media fee of £7.50, a per study number handling fee of £2.50 and a flat rate postage and packing fee (£3 in the UK, £4 rest of EU, £5 rest of world). All packages are sent first class via Royal Mail. See [Charges](#)<sup>9</sup> on the ESDS web site.

## **2. Using the main Government surveys and data collections on the theme of housing and the local environment**

### **Key datasets**

Housing statistics and information about the local area from large-scale surveys are used by many organisations including local and central government, businesses, academia and charities.

### **Housing surveys**

Each of England, Scotland and Wales and Northern Ireland has a national housing and/or house condition survey which provide information about housing and house conditions in each of those countries.

Topics commonly covered by these surveys include:

- housing tenure
- heating
- parking
- market valuations
- household composition
- demographic variables.

Some of these surveys also ask questions about the local area or the respondents' opinions of their neighbourhood.

### **Neighbourhoods and the local environment**

Many social surveys contain questions about the local area often with an emphasis on respondents' opinions about their neighbourhood. Types of topics covered include:

- level of satisfaction with the local area
- safety, crime and opinions about crime and anti-social behaviour in the area
- accessibility of and satisfaction with local facilities such as shops, doctors and public transport
- community belonging and trust
- mix of people
- political and local decision making
- the local housing market

### **List of the main surveys on housing and the local environment**

The main surveys on the topics of housing and the local environment for each UK country are summarised on the next page in Table 1.

Table 2 in the appendix contains more detailed information about some of the main theme-related questions, other topics covered in the survey, measurement over time, sample and respondents and the geographical variables included in these surveys.

**Table 1: Summary of the main large-scale UK survey data sets available via ESDS on the theme of housing and the local environment**

Coverage	Main topics	Surveys
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Housing	<a href="#">British Household Panel Surveys 1991-2008</a> <sup>10</sup> (a cohort study)
	Costs associated with housing	<a href="#">Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS) and Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS)</a> , 2000-ongoing <sup>11</sup> / <a href="#">Family Expenditure Survey (FES)</a> , 1961-2000 <sup>12</sup>
	Mortgages	<a href="#">Survey of Mortgage Lenders 1992-2001/ 5% Sample of Building Society Mortgages, 1974-1991</a>
	Housing	<a href="#">Poverty in the United Kingdom: a Survey of Household Resources and Standards of Living, 1967-1969</a> <sup>13</sup>
	Surveying and house condition	<a href="#">Consumers' Association Surveys – Surveyors Survey 1969</a> <sup>14</sup> (Note that the sample is not representative of the UK population)
<b>Great Britain</b>	Housing	<a href="#">General Household Survey 1971-2006 (GHS)</a> (now the General Lifestyle Survey, 2008-ongoing but only available under Special Licence (GLF)) <sup>15</sup>
	Local Environment	<a href="#">British Social Attitudes (BSA) Survey</a> , 1983-ongoing <sup>16</sup>
	Local Environment	<a href="#">Young People's Social Attitudes Survey</a> , 1994, 1998, 2003 <sup>17</sup>
	Local Environment	<a href="#">ONS Opinions Survey (formerly the ONS Omnibus survey) 1990-ongoing</a> <sup>18</sup>
<b>England and Wales</b>	House conditions	<a href="#">National House Condition Survey 1967 (NHCS)</a> <sup>19</sup>
	Local Environment	<a href="#">Citizenship Survey/ Home Office Citizenship Survey (HOCS)</a> , some years 2001-ongoing <sup>20</sup>
	Local Environment/Crime	<a href="#">British Crime Survey (BCS)</a> , 1982-ongoing <sup>21</sup>
<b>England</b>	Housing and house conditions	<a href="#">English Housing Survey (EHS)</a> , 2008-ongoing <sup>22</sup> <a href="#">Survey of English Housing (SEH)</a> , 1993-2008 <sup>23</sup> / <a href="#">English House Condition Survey (EHCS)</a> , 2002-2008 <sup>24</sup>
	Local Environment	<a href="#">Place Survey, 2008</a>
<b>Scotland</b>	Housing and house conditions	<a href="#">Scottish Household Survey</a> , 1999-ongoing <sup>25</sup> <a href="#">Scottish House Condition Survey</a> , 2003-ongoing <sup>26</sup>
	Local Environment/Crime	<a href="#">Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS)</a> and related surveys, some years 1993-2006 and 2008-ongoing <sup>27</sup>
	Local Environment	<a href="#">Scottish Social Attitudes (SSA) Survey</a> , 1999-ongoing <sup>28</sup>
<b>Wales</b>	Housing and house conditions	<a href="#">National Survey for Wales (NSW)</a> , 2009-ongoing <sup>29</sup> / <a href="#">Living in Wales (LIW) (or the Welsh Household and Dwelling Survey)</a> , 2004-2008 <sup>30</sup> <a href="#">Welsh House Conditions Surveys</a> <sup>31</sup> <a href="#">Welsh Social Survey 1992, including Welsh House Conditions Survey 1992</a> <sup>32</sup> <a href="#">National House Condition Survey, 1967(NHCS)</a> <sup>33</sup>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	Housing and house conditions	<a href="#">Northern Ireland House Condition Survey</a> , some years 2001-ongoing <sup>34</sup> <a href="#">Northern Ireland Continuous Household Survey</a> , 1983-ongoing <sup>35</sup>
	Local Environment	<a href="#">NI Life and Times Survey</a> , 1998-ongoing <sup>36</sup> / <a href="#">NI Social Attitudes Survey</a> , 1989-1997 <sup>37</sup>
	Local environment/crime	<a href="#">Community Attitudes Surveys, 1992-2002</a>

## Data for teaching purposes

From autumn 2011, a reduced version of the English Housing Survey 2007-2008: household data will be available via ESDS. This dataset will be available for teachers of social statistics who wish to introduce their students to 'real' survey data but without using the whole range of variables and documentation. This dataset will come with a short user guide containing basic information about the survey and variables.

## Choosing a survey for your research

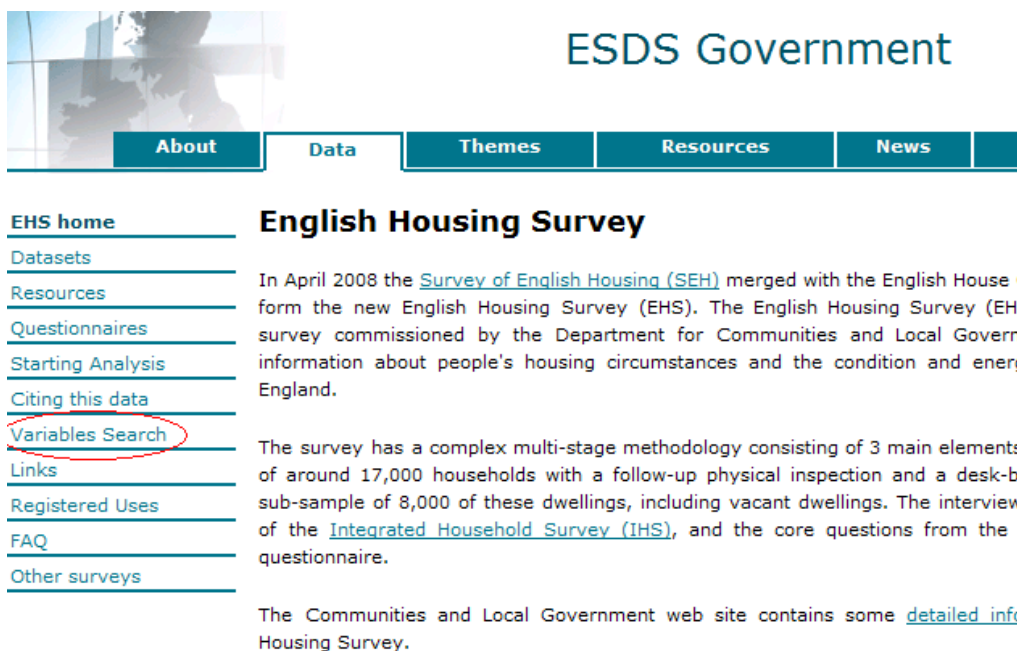
The survey you choose for your research will depend upon what you want to do. For example, if you want to look at the whole of the UK then you will be restricted to certain surveys. Similarly, if you want to analyse housing data for a particular year or examine housing and another topic, such as health, then you will also be restricted in the surveys you can use. Table 2 gives a summary of each of the large-scale government surveys in relation to housing and the local environment and should help you to identify the surveys that hold the data you require. The main source of data for many researchers is the English Housing Survey (EHS), which collects a wide range of data on housing in England.

## Finding relevant variables

The main ESDS Government webpage for each survey series contains an overview of the survey series, news about the survey and links to useful information such as:

- Frequent Asked Questions (FAQs)
- Starting analysis
- Citing the data
- Variables search

The variables search in particular allows you to search for a term or variable name within all data sets of a survey series so that you can easily identify whether the series contain variables of interest to your research. Following the link on the left of the webpage as shown below:



The screenshot shows the ESDS Government website. The header includes the text "ESDS Government" and a navigation menu with tabs for "About", "Data", "Themes", "Resources", and "News". Below the navigation menu is a sidebar with a list of links: "EHS home", "Datasets", "Resources", "Questionnaires", "Starting Analysis", "Citing this data", "Variables Search" (circled in red), "Links", "Registered Uses", "FAQ", and "Other surveys". The main content area is titled "English Housing Survey" and contains two paragraphs of text. The first paragraph describes the merger of the Survey of English Housing (SEH) and the English House Condition Survey (EHCS) to form the EHS in April 2008. The second paragraph describes the survey's methodology, including a multi-stage process with around 17,000 households and a desk-based sub-sample of 8,000 dwellings. A third paragraph mentions that detailed information is available on the Communities and Local Government website.

Each survey available on the ESDS website comes with documentation about the variables available. This documentation is available at the bottom of the webpage for each year of the survey.

Note that some of the large-scale UK surveys on housing in Tables 1 and 2 are not supported by ESDS Government. This means that although the data are available via ESDS and the UK Data Archive and the ESDS web-pages contain information about the surveys, there is no ESDS webpage with links to FAQs and a variable search. Examples include the English House Condition Survey and the Scottish House Condition Survey.

### **Weighting survey data**

Almost all of the major British social surveys require weighting. If data requiring weighting are not weighted the resulting estimates will be biased if they are interpreted as estimates for the wider population (as opposed to estimates relating to only the people interviewed).

In almost all social science analysis, one is interested in the characteristics of the wider population (typically, this being the population of Britain, the United Kingdom or one or more of its constituent countries) rather than just the respondents. For example, the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSAS) is designed to provide estimates of attitudinal data for the adult British population, but due to both differential selection probabilities (interviewing one dwelling per address, one household per dwelling, and one adult per household), one cannot interpret the achieved sample of the BSA as providing unbiased estimates of the social attitudes of the adult British population. To generate estimates that are unbiased estimates of the British adult population, one has to weight the BSAS data.

When you download a dataset, you should find the weights already provided with the data. The documentation comes with the data (either via the download or on the website) should explain which variable(s) is/are the weight(s) and how they were derived.

Standard statistical packages such as SPSS, Stata and R allow users to easily apply weights to the data.

You should refer to the survey documentation for each survey for information about weighting. Note that weighting may change slightly from year to year within the same survey series so you should check the documentation for each year of a survey you are using.

For general information on weighting refer to [Weighting The Social Surveys](#)<sup>38</sup> on the ESDS Government web site.

### **Harmonisation of questions**

Since the mid 1990s the government surveys have applied the principle of [harmonisation](#)<sup>39</sup> in order to improve the comparability of statistics. Harmonisation involves the use of standard questions and outputs with common classifications and definitions for a number of key concepts. Economic status, industry, occupation, employment status and socio-economic classifications are all harmonised concepts, which means that all government surveys that contain data on these topics will have obtained the data through the use of harmonised or 'standard' questions. Each of the government surveys also collect the following 'harmonised' core demographic variables from respondents: sex, age, ethnicity, marital status/cohabitation. There is a [UKSA harmonisation web site](#)<sup>40</sup>.

### 3. Other sources of data and information

#### Other sources of data

##### **Other datasets available via ESDS**

Although this guide focuses on the large-scale surveys often commissioned by UK Governments, ESDS provides access to many other data sets containing data on themes around housing and the local environment such as homelessness, flood vulnerability, urban regeneration and new towns and includes those containing:

- Small sub-national survey data: from regions or towns within the UK
- Data from studies outside the UK and cross-national survey data
- Qualitative data available through [ESDS Qualidata](#)<sup>41</sup>

If your particular interest is in longitudinal data, international/cross-national data or qualitative data, you will find major studies and support on the websites of [ESDS Longitudinal](#)<sup>42</sup>, [ESDS International](#) and [ESDS Qualidata](#)<sup>43</sup>.

You can use the ESDS website Catalogue Search to find these surveys by:

- Doing a word search for relevant variables or data using the [ESDS website Catalogue Search](#)
- Browsing the [ESDS Data Catalogue by subject](#) within topics of interest
- Or by following these links to topics in the ESDS data catalogue:
  - [Housing](#)
  - [Communities and urban studies](#)
  - [New towns](#)
  - [Land use and planning](#)

#### **Examples of other datasets available via ESDS related to the theme of 'housing and the local environment'**

##### **UK survey data:**

[North East Area Study, 1973; Sense of Place and Local Identity Study \(SOPLI\)](#)  
[Survey of New Refugees, 2005-2009](#)

##### **UK qualitative data:**

[Banking on Housing; Spending the Home, 2004-2007](#)  
[Understanding Environmental Knowledge Controversies: the Case for Flood Risk Management, 2007-2010](#)  
[Choice and Constraint in Non-Permanent Housing: Attitudes towards Mobile Homes and Residential Boats, 2007-2008](#)

##### **Non-UK survey data:**

[Wellbeing in Developing Countries, 2002-2007](#)  
[Causes of Homelessness among Older People in Four Cities in England, and Boston, Massachusetts, 2001-2003](#)  
[Survey of Households in Poor Urban Neighbourhoods in China, 2006-2007](#)

##### **Non-UK/international qualitative data:**

[Generational Contract Between Care and Inheritance in Britain and Japan, 2002-2003](#)

### **Other data**

Aside from the surveys covered by ESDS Government, there are a number of other data sources that may be of use including:

- [Census Aggregate Statistics](#)<sup>44</sup> (CasWeb)
- [Samples of Anonymised Records](#)<sup>45</sup>

### **Finding relevant variables**

#### **ESDS variables search**

You can search for variables in all the datasets on the ESDS website by doing a word search for relevant variables using the [ESDS website variables search](#).

#### **Survey Question Bank**

You can search for variables using the [Survey Question Bank \(SQB\)](#). The SQB allows you to search for variables from a range of surveys including ESDS and ESDS Government surveys.

### **Other sources of information**

If you simply want to obtain a figure, for example, the number of unemployed people in the UK in 2000, you can access a range of sources on the [UK Statistics Agency \(UKSA\)](#) web site.

The [Housing Statistics Network](#) is a user-led organisation which aims to facilitate dialogue between users and providers of housing statistics. They run seminars and courses on housing topics covering themes including current estimates, monitoring, projections/forecasts, equality, geography and access to housing. They also organise a forum for discussions related to housing themes.

The [Survey Question Bank housing web-pages](#) contain information about housing surveys, finding relevant variables in surveys and other useful links.

There are two sets of ESDS web-pages related to 'housing and the local environment':

- [ESDS Government website](#) – specifically for the large-scale government surveys
- [ESDS website](#) – all ESDS surveys

Both sites contain links to useful documents that may interest researchers who would like to explore this theme.

## Appendix: Summary of large-scale government surveys containing housing and the local environment variables

Table 2 summarises the main features of large-scale UK surveys that cover Housing and the Local Environment. For each survey, the table contains information about: theme questions, other topics in the survey, measurement over time, the sample and respondents and the geographical levels available.

Table 2 is intended to give a flavour of the kinds of topics and methods and sample size for each survey but it cannot be exhaustive and in some cases the range of questions asked or topics covered vary between different years of a single survey series. For this reason, it is advised that you follow the links to information about the survey on the ESDS Government website, where it is available, (click on the name of the survey in the first column of Table 2), and look for the variables and methodological information that interest you.

Each data set has a webpage which contains information about the main features of the data set as well as links to:

- Links to the data which you can download after registration with ESDS and documentation for the data set which you can browse before you download any data
- The main ESDS Government webpage for the survey series

The surveys are presented in alphabetical order:

- [British Crime Survey \(BCS\)](#)<sup>46</sup>
- [British Household Panel Surveys 1991-2008](#)<sup>47</sup> (A cohort study supported by ESDS Longitudinal)
- [British Social Attitudes \(BSA\) Survey](#)<sup>48</sup>
- [Citizenship Survey/ Home Office Citizenship Survey \(HOCS\)](#)<sup>49</sup>
- [Consumers' Association Surveys](#) ('Which?' magazine – not nationally representative.)
- [English House Condition Survey \(EHCS\)](#)<sup>50</sup>
- [English Housing Survey \(EHS\)](#)<sup>51</sup>
- [Family and Working Lives Survey, 1994-1995](#)
- [Family Expenditure Survey \(FES\)](#)<sup>52</sup>
- [Family Resources Survey \(FRS\)](#)<sup>53</sup>
- [General Household Survey \(GHS\)](#) (now the General Lifestyle Survey (GLF))<sup>54</sup>
- [Health Survey for England \(HSE\)](#)<sup>55</sup>
- [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#)<sup>56</sup>
- [Living Costs and Food Survey \(LCFS\) and Expenditure and Food Survey \(EFS\)](#)<sup>57</sup>
- [Living in Wales \(LIW\)](#)
- [\(or the Welsh Household and Dwelling Survey\)](#)<sup>58</sup>
- [National Food Survey \(NFS\)](#)<sup>59</sup>
- [National Evaluation of the New Deal for Communities Programme: Household Survey Data, 2002-2008](#)
- [National Survey for Wales \(NSW\)](#)<sup>60</sup>
- [Northern Ireland Continuous Household Survey](#)<sup>61</sup>
- [Northern Ireland House Condition Survey](#)<sup>62</sup>
- [Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey](#)<sup>63</sup>/[NI Social Attitudes Survey](#).<sup>64</sup>
- [ONS Opinions Survey \(formerly the ONS Omnibus survey\)](#)<sup>65</sup>
- [Place Survey, 2008](#)
- [Poverty in the United Kingdom: a Survey of Household Resources and Standards of Living, 1967-1969](#)
- [Scottish Crime and Justice Survey \(SCJS\)](#)<sup>66</sup>
- [Scottish House Condition Survey](#)<sup>67</sup>
- [Scottish Household Survey](#)<sup>68</sup>
- [Scottish Social Attitudes \(SSA\) Survey](#)<sup>69</sup>
- [Survey of English Housing \(SEH\)](#)<sup>70</sup>
- [Welsh Social Survey 1992, including Welsh House Conditions Survey 1992](#)<sup>71</sup>
- [Young People's Social Attitudes Survey](#)<sup>72</sup>

**Table 2: Summary of large-scale government surveys containing housing and the local environment topics**

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
<a href="#">British Crime Survey (BCS)</a> <sup>73</sup>  <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>74</sup>	Tenure Type of accommodation Levels of crime in area Fear of crime Experience of victimisation Second homes Crime prevention and security	Demographics Views on social issues Violence at work Contact with the police Performance of the Criminal Justice System	1982, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998. Annually from 2000.  Significant methodological changes from 2001 onwards – a larger sample, moved to continuous fieldwork with a different reference period to previous years, a ‘spliced’ sample design, new questions.	GB in 1982 and 1988. England and Wales 1984 and 1992 onwards.  In 2008-2009: Achieved 46,286 cases (non-victim form); 16,184 cases (victim form).  One randomly selected individual (aged 16+) in each sampled household.	2008-2009: Government Office Regions; Inner city/urban/rural. From 2008-2009 onwards, Police Force Area is now only available under Special Licence Access.  Earlier years also include UKSA District Level Classifications: Group, Subgroup, and Supergroup, (2003), LAD typology and 8-fold urban/rural classification.
<a href="#">British Household Panel Surveys 1991-2009</a> <sup>75</sup>  (Panel data supported by ESDS Longitudinal)	Home ownership Receives Housing Benefit Housing costs Problems with accommodation Heating types	Various demographic and other variables	1991-2009 (panel data)	United Kingdom  The BHPS are panel data supported by ESDS Longitudinal. For further information, see the BHPS web-pages at <a href="#">ESDS</a> <sup>76</sup> or <a href="#">ISER</a> <sup>77</sup> .	UK countries Government Office Regions; Region/Metropolitan Area (Standard Region, distinguishing former Metropolitan Counties and Inner and Outer London)

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
<a href="#">British Social Attitudes (BSA) Survey</a> <sup>78</sup> <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>79</sup>	<p>Tenure;  Type of accommodation;  Attitudes to: various including vandalism in area, moving intentions; housing benefits; Housing Associations; local area, etc.</p>	<p>Demographics;  Attitudes towards many topics including economic issues and policies, employment, education, sex and gender issues.</p>	<p>Annually from 1983 (except in 1988 and 1992).</p>	<p>GB.</p> <p>2008: Achieved 4,468 <i>individuals</i>.</p> <p>One randomly selected individual (aged 18+) in each sampled household.</p>	<p>2008: Government Office Regions (GORs)</p> <p>2005: GOR; SSR; Local Authority Code; Council Area in Scotland; Parliamentary Constituencies.</p>
<a href="#">Citizenship Survey/ Home Office Citizenship Survey (HOCS)</a> <sup>80</sup> <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>81</sup>	<p>Community: belonging, safety, crime and harassment, fear of crime, trust, satisfaction, mix of people, facilities;</p> <p>Influencing political decisions and local affairs;</p>	<p>Demographic and some geo-demographic information;  Identity and social networks;  Volunteering;  Race and religious prejudice, and perceptions of discrimination;  Mixing between people of different backgrounds values;  violent extremism (data not included in the 2009-2010 dataset - DCLG are investigating publishing this in the future).</p>	<p>HOCS 2001, 2003 and 2005</p> <p>Citizenship Survey 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.</p> <p>2010-2011 is the final survey.</p>	<p>England and Wales</p> <p>2009-2010: total sample of 16,140 people aged 16 and over, resident in England and Wales. Core sample: 9,335 people and a minority ethnic boost: 5,582.</p> <p>Since 2002: Multi-stage stratified random sample. The survey is conducted with a core, nationally representative, sample, plus a minority ethnic boost sample, achieved through direct screening and focused enumeration.</p>	<p>Government Office Regions (GORs)</p>

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
<p><a href="#">Consumers' Association Surveys</a>: Housing surveys 1969 and heating survey 1968</p> <p>('Which?' magazine subscribers surveys)</p>	<p>Relevant modules:</p> <p><a href="#">Newly Built Homes, 1969</a>  <a href="#">Furniture Removals, 1969</a>  <a href="#">Conveyancing, 1969</a>  <a href="#">Surveyors Survey, 1969</a>  <a href="#">Home Loans, 1969</a>  <a href="#">Finding a Home, 1969</a>  <a href="#">Selling a Home, 1969</a>  <a href="#">Central Heating Survey, 1968</a>  <a href="#">1968</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Housing Survey</a>  <a href="#">Background Information, 1969</a></p>	<p>1968 and 1969</p>	<p>UK</p> <p>Respondents are self-selected so <b>the samples are not nationally representative.</b></p>	<p>UK</p>
<p>The <a href="#">English House Condition Survey (EHCS)</a><sup>82</sup></p> <p>See also the <a href="#">National House Condition Survey (NHCS)</a><sup>83</sup> datasets</p> <p><a href="#">Link to datasets</a><sup>84</sup></p>	<p><b>Interview survey:</b>  Satisfaction with home and area; Adaptations to the home; Work done to property;</p> <p><b>Physical Survey:</b>  No./type of rooms and facilities in property; Condition of physical structure; Heating; Parking; Neighbourhood quality; Shared facilities and common areas.</p> <p><b>Market Value Survey:</b>  Market valuations 1) in its current condition. 2) if necessary repairs were undertaken.  Area housing market</p> <p><b>Private Landlord Survey:</b>  experiences and attitudes; Landlord type; No. properties; Why and how became landlord.</p>	<p><b>Interview survey:</b>  Household characteristics, Disability  Income</p>	<p>NHCS: 1967 and 1971, EHCS: 1986 and 1996 and from 2002 on a continuous basis from 2002; published annually from 2002 to 2008.</p> <p>Replaced by the EHS.</p>	<p>NHCS: covered England and Wales.  EHCS: England</p> <p>2007: achieved sample of 16,217 dwellings and 15,604 households</p> <p><b>Interview survey:</b> with the householder. <b>Physical Survey:</b> a visual inspection of the property, both internally and externally, by a qualified surveyor. <b>Market Value Survey:</b> This is a desk-based exercise providing two market valuations for each of the core cases.  <b>Private Landlord Survey:</b> If privately rented, the interviewee is asked for permission to approach the landlord.</p>	<p>GOR (Government Office Region)</p>

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
<p>The <a href="#">English Housing Survey (EHS)</a><sup>85</sup></p> <p><a href="#">Link to datasets</a><sup>86</sup></p>	<p><b>- Household data</b> Type of accommodation Tenure Housing costs</p> <p><b>- Housing Stock data</b> Dwelling type and age Floor area Structure types Parking and area characteristics Heating and insulation 'decent home' criteria Repair costs</p>	<p><b>- Household and Housing Stock data</b> Household type HRP and partner variables e.g. age, ethnicity, Income</p>	<p><b>- Household data</b> Annually from 2008/2009.</p> <p><b>- Housing Stock data</b> Annually from 2008.</p> <p>Replaced the Survey of English Housing (SEH) and the English House Conditions Survey (EHCS) (See below for these surveys).</p>	<p>England</p> <p>An initial interview survey (approx 7,000 households) and a follow-up physical inspection and a desk-based market valuation of a sub-sample of 8,000 of these dwellings, including vacant dwellings</p> <p><b>- Household data</b> 17,691 households <b>- Housing Stock data</b> 16,150 dwellings; 21,407 households</p>	<p>GOR (Government Office Region) Rural morphology Neighbourhood Renewal Fund Deprivation index</p> <p><i>Additionally in</i> <b>Housing Stock data:</b> Market area factor scores and rankings Area characteristics</p>
<p><a href="#">Family and Working Lives Survey, 1994-1995</a></p>	<p>Housing history since leaving parental home</p>	<p>Life and work history data; Training and education</p>	<p>Updates and expands on the <a href="#">Women and Employment Survey, 1980</a></p>	<p>Great Britain</p>	<p>Counties; Wards; Postcode Sectors; Local Authority Areas; Scottish Regional Councils</p>
<p><a href="#">Family Expenditure Survey (FES)</a><sup>87</sup></p> <p><a href="#">Link to datasets</a><sup>88</sup></p>	<p>Type of accommodation Heating, Housing costs, Maintenance and repairs costs Moving house costs Housing loans Housing benefit amounts</p>	<p>Expenditure; Income; Economic activity Earnings; Hours worked.</p>	<p>Annually from 1957-2000. Datasets unavailable for 1957-1960 and 1964-1967.</p> <p>Replaced by <a href="#">NFS</a><sup>89</sup> in 2001.</p>	<p>UK. NI incorporated in FES since 1968.</p> <p>Achieved 6,000 households in 2000/1.</p> <p>Exactly the same as the Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) above.</p>	<p>2000: SSR &amp; SSR with metropolitan areas</p>

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
<a href="#">Family Resources Survey (FRS)</a> <sup>90</sup>  <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>91</sup>	Purchase price Estimated value (1993-4) Tenure Housing type Renting before buying	Income; Benefits; Assets; Pensions; Travel to work; Savings; Health and ability to work; Employment.	Annually from 1992 but data only available from ESDS from 1993 onwards.	GB. Achieved 25,088 households in 2008/9.  NI was included in for the first time in 2002-03  All individuals aged 18+ in the sampled household (although some questions about benefits etc are asked about those aged 16-18).	2008-2009: GOR; Standard statistical regions and regions within London.
<a href="#">General Household Survey (GHS)</a> (now the General Lifestyle Survey (GLF)) <sup>92</sup>  <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>93</sup>  GLF is available via Special Licence only.	Housing tenure/costs; Type of accommodation; Building age; Rooms/persons per rooms; Consumer durables including vehicle ownership; Area: crime and safety, decisions and solving local problems, enjoys living in the area.  Older surveys: mortgages	demographics; migration/citizenship/ national identity/ethnicity; employment, income, pensions; education; health, smoking, drinking; child care.	Annually 1971-2006 (except for breaks in 1997/98 when the survey was reviewed and 1999/2000 when it was redeveloped).  The 1971 data is not downloadable from ESDS and is only available in ASCII.  Significant methodological changes from 2000 onwards.  2006- longitudinal component introduced (GHS-L/EU-SILC), see <a href="#">study description</a> .	GB. 2006: achieved 9,731 households (22,924 individual interviews).  All individuals aged 16+ in the sampled household.  Northern Ireland covered by <a href="#">Continuous Household Survey</a> <sup>94</sup> which is similar to and modelled on the GHS. <a href="#">Link to the data via ESDS</a> <sup>95</sup> .	2006: GOR; standard regions

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
<a href="#">Health Survey for England (HSE)</a> <sup>96</sup>  <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>97</sup>	Receives housing benefit Landlord type Tenure Type of dwelling (1994-1996)	Health and disability; Health Behaviour.  Household Reference Person only: Employment Income	Annually from 1991.	England. Achieved 22,623 individuals in 2008.  NI covered by <a href="#">NI Health and Wellbeing Survey</a> <sup>98</sup>	2008: Strategic Health Authority; GOR;  <a href="#">NI Health and Wellbeing Survey 2001</a> <sup>99</sup> : NI Health Board Area
<a href="#">Labour Force Survey (LFS)</a> <sup>100</sup>  <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>101</sup>	Housing tenure; Housing benefits claims and amounts; Landlord type.	Education; Health and Disability; Employment, work history and training.	1973-1983 biennial (1973 data unavailable). Annually from 1984. Quarterly from 1992, with major change to sample design. Advisable to use only from 1992 onwards when measuring over time.	UK. c. 60, 000 households per quarter  All individuals aged 16+ in the sampled household.	2006: Government Office Region (GOR) plus a more detailed level of GOR; The Unitary Authority/Local Authority Data files and the Annual Local
<a href="#">Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS) and Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS)</a> <sup>102</sup>  <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>103</sup>	Type of accommodation Heating, Housing costs, Maintenance and repairs costs Moving house costs Housing loans Housing benefit amounts	Expenditure: regular household bills, food expenditure, large items of expenditure, ownership of consumer durables; Income of individuals. Economic activity; Earnings; Hours worked.	Annually from 2001: The <a href="#">Expenditure &amp; Food Survey (EFS)</a> <sup>104</sup> replaced the <a href="#">FES</a> <sup>105</sup> & <a href="#">NFS</a> <sup>106</sup>	UK  2008: 5,091 households in Great Britain, and 574 in Northern Ireland  Each individual aged 16 or over in the household keeps diary records of daily expenditure for two weeks. Simplified diaries are kept by children aged between 7 and 15. Detailed questions are asked about the income of each adult member of the household.	2008: GOR
<a href="#">Living in Wales (LIW) (or the Welsh</a>	heating, insulation, overcrowding	household composition, ethnicity, religion,	Annually 2004-2008	Wales	Wales

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
<a href="#">Household and Dwelling Survey</a> <sup>107</sup> <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>108</sup>	housing history tenure/area features questions on usage of and satisfaction with the following services: local bus services; GP surgeries; hospital in-patients, out-patients and day cases; all health services; recycling facilities; sport and leisure provision; all local government services	disability and long-term limiting illness, employment transport equality issues environment volunteering quality of Life natural environment fire protection communication and internet usage economic status income	Succeeded by the National Survey for Wales series	In 2008, 12,811 addresses  Based on face to face interviews with the household reference person or another appropriate adult in a sample of households across Wales. In 2004 and 2008 a property survey was also carried out, which meant that some respondents received a follow-up visit by a qualified surveyor to undertake a property assessment of their home.	Unitary Authorities (Wales); Police Region; Fire Brigade Region; Welsh Assembly/Parliamentary Constituency
<a href="#">National Food Survey (NFS)</a> <sup>109</sup> <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>110</sup>	Landlord type	Food consumption and expenditure; Economic activity and earnings.	Annually from 1940 but data is only available from ESDS from 1974 onwards. Replaced by <a href="#">EFS</a> <sup>111</sup> in 2001	UK. Achieved 6,000 households in 2000/1. Household member who does most of the food shopping.	In 2000: Local Authority District
<a href="#">National Evaluation of the New Deal for Communities Programme: Household Survey Data, 2002-2008</a>					
<a href="#">National Survey for Wales (NSW)</a> <sup>112</sup> <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>113</sup>	<b>Household Qs:</b> housing tenure housing costs accommodation problems  <b>Individual Qs:</b> Neighbourhood	<b>Household Qs:</b> financial inclusion hhld deprivation children's deprivation internet access  <b>Individual Qs:</b> communications	The NSW has replaced the <i>Living in Wales</i> survey series  The pilot study was completed in 2009-2010. Once the design is finalised, the NSW will run	Wales  The 2009-2010 pilot survey was based on face-to-face interviews in a randomly chosen sample of households across Wales. In each of these households, the survey covered	Wales Unitary Authorities (Wales); Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies (Wales); Welsh National

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
	<p>Street cleaning</p> <p><b>Self-completion:</b> Local public services Satisfaction with aspects of life Local area Safety and crime Harassment and discrimination</p>	<p>disability environmental behaviour computer/internet Welsh Assembly Government Dental practices Volunteering Employment Finance</p> <p><b>Self-completion:</b> Health</p>	continuously to at least 2014. The main survey will begin in 2012.	<p>the head of household and a randomly selected adult (who may also be the head of household). There was also a short self-completion questionnaire for every adult in the household. A sample file is also included which contains geographical information about all the sampled households (including non-responding households).</p> <p>Household file: 4,559 cases; Individual file: 6,386 cases; Self-completion file: 3,331 cases; Sample file: 14,124 cases</p>	Assembly Constituencies
<p><a href="#">Northern Ireland Continuous Household Survey</a><sup>114</sup></p> <p><a href="#">Link to datasets</a><sup>115</sup></p>	<p>Tenure Consumer durables, and recycling. Housing benefit – receipt of Heating – method of payment Rooms</p>	<p>demographic, family and household information, education, adult health, employment, income and benefits tenure, consumer durables, and recycling.</p>	From 1983 to 2009-2010	<p>Northern Ireland</p> <p>The CHS is modelled on, and is similar in form and content to, the <i>General Household Survey/General Lifestyle Survey</i> (GHS/GLF)</p>	Northern Ireland (no lower geographies)
<p><a href="#">Northern Ireland House Condition Survey</a><sup>116</sup></p> <p>Data not available via ESDS.</p>	<p><b>The physical survey:</b> By surveyor inspection: assessment of the local neighbourhood; repairs and standards;</p> <p><b>The social survey:</b> housing history home improvements</p>	<p><b>The social survey:</b> household demographics including information on members of the household with a disability</p>	2001, 2004, 2006 and 2009	<p>Northern Ireland</p> <p>In 2009 the total number of dwellings selected for participation in the HCS was 3,000. This included 220 properties in each of Northern Ireland's 10 new council areas outside Belfast with 800</p>	Northern Ireland

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
	heating in the home			selected for the Belfast area (200 in North, East, South and West Belfast). The Survey uses a disproportionate stratified random sample design.	
<a href="#">Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey</a> <sup>117</sup> / <a href="#">NI Social Attitudes Survey</a> . <sup>118</sup>  Link to NILT datasets from <a href="#">ARK</a> <sup>119</sup> or <a href="#">ESDS</a> <sup>120</sup>  <a href="#">Link to NISAS datasets</a> <sup>121</sup>	Housing and the area.  Includes: Access to shops (1993) and services (2001); Area or urban regeneration (2001, 1997) and attitudes towards (1999); built environment (2004); fly-tipping (2005); housing (1993); second homes (1990-1998, 2008); social capital (2003) etc.	Attitudes towards many topics including politics, community relations, Europe. Economic activity (not full ILO), Social class  Various – see variables lists <a href="#">for each module</a> <sup>124</sup> .	Annually from 1998.  Previously, the NISAS 1989-1996 (except for 1992).	Northern Ireland. 1,228 adults in 2009.  One randomly selected individual (aged 18+) in each sampled household.	2009: National; Variable called 'Placeliv' (a big city, The suburbs or outskirts of a big city, A small city or town, A country village, Or, a farm or home in the country).
<a href="#">ONS Opinions Survey (formerly the ONS Omnibus survey)</a> <sup>122</sup>  <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>123</sup>	Various: See list of modules related to <a href="#">Family life, Housing and Neighbourhoods</a> .  Includes: Access to shops (1993) and services (2001); Area or urban regeneration (2001, 1997) and attitudes towards (1999); built environment (2004); fly-tipping (2005); housing (1993); second homes (1990-1998, 2008); social capital (2003) etc.	Core questions: demographic information;  Various – see variables lists <a href="#">for each module</a> <sup>124</sup> .	Carried out in 2/3 months each quarter since 1990.	GB. Achieves around 1,800 <i>individuals</i> per month.  One eligible person aged 16+ in the sampled household.	Feb. 2009: GOR at a detailed level
<a href="#">Place Survey, 2008</a>	Desirable area characteristics,		2008. (Future surveys were cancelled in 2010)	England	England Government Office

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
	<p>satisfaction with area, Satisfaction with and knowledge about local services Participation in decision making Safety, anti-social behaviour, littering, vandalism</p>		<p>The 2008 Place Survey provides information on people's perceptions of their local area and the local services they receive.</p>	<p>People aged 18 years and above living in England during 2008</p> <p>518,772 individuals</p> <p>The Audit Commission extracted a random sample of 6,000 addresses of adult residents for each local authority from the Post Office Small Users Address File. Local authorities were instructed to randomly draw from this sample to meet a minimum required sample of 1,100. Some councils stratified their sample in order to ensure adequate coverage of particular areas such as high streets or wards.</p>	<p>Regions (GORs); Non-Metropolitan Shire Counties; Non-Metropolitan Districts; Metropolitan Districts; Unitary Authorities (England); Metropolitan Counties</p>
<p><a href="#">Poverty in the United Kingdom: a Survey of Household Resources and Standards of Living, 1967-1969</a></p>	<p>Housing and living facilities; Savings and assets including value of housing and household possessions owned</p>	<p>Employment; Fringe benefits; Income; Savings and assets; Health and disability; Social Services; Income in Kind; Style of living</p>	<p>1967-1969</p>	<p>UK</p> <p>Interviews were completed with 2,052 households (6,045 people), in 630 parliamentary constituencies throughout the United Kingdom. Another 1,514 households (3,539 people), were later interviewed in a poor area of Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales to secure information about the populations of the poorest areas.</p>	<p>UK</p> <p>Electoral Wards/Divisions (UK); Populations of poorest areas</p>
<p><a href="#">Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS)</a><sup>125</sup></p>	<p>Tenure Type of accommodation</p>	<p>Demographics Economic activity</p>	<p>In 1982 and 1988 the Crime Survey in Scotland</p>	<p>Scotland. Achieved 5,041 interviews with people aged 16</p>	<p>For 2000 Scottish Crime Survey (SCS):</p>

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
<a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>126</sup>	Views of respondent's local area: transport, levels of crime, fear of crime, experience of victimisation.	Views on social issues Violence at work Contact with the police.	formed part of the British Crime Survey (BCS) – the Scottish part of the 1988 BCS was also known as the Scottish Areas Crime Survey. In 1993 the first independent Scottish Crime Survey was run and repeated in 1996, 2000 and 2003. In 2004 the SCS was re-launched as the larger Scottish Crime and Victimization Survey (SCVS) and renamed the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) from 2008 onwards.	and over in 2003.  5000 adult interviews and 400 child interviews in 2000.  2008-09: Main survey: 16,003 cases. Self-completion form: 10,974 cases. Victim form: 5,772 cases.  One randomly selected adult (aged 16+) in each sampled household. All children aged 12-15 in the sampled household. The 2000 survey had an ethnic boost.	Standard Scottish regions, 5 category rural indicator, highland/lowland indicator.  For 2008-09 SCJS: Health Boards; Police Force Areas; Community Justice Authority Areas; National Criminal Justice Board Areas; Local Authority Areas
<a href="#">Scottish House Condition Survey</a> <sup>127</sup>  <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>128</sup>	<p><b>The social interview</b> tenure, previous moves and intention to move; work done to the dwelling; heating arrangements, their use and costs; housing costs; satisfaction with the home and the local environment; existing adaptations and the need for others;</p> <p><b>The physical inspection</b> focused on: basic description of the</p>	<b>The social interview</b> covered a range of topics, including: household composition; self-reported health status and respiratory health; employment status and income.	1991, 1996 and 2002	Scotland  Face-to-face interview; Physical measurements; physical measurements carried out by housing surveyor  Target: 28549. Achieved: social survey 18417, physical survey (matched pairs) 15168. Weighted sample size: 2192246	Scotland

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
	dwelling; construction materials; the state of repair of the internal, external and common parts; the amenities and services; heating and insulation;				
<a href="#">Scottish Household Survey</a> <sup>129</sup>  <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>130</sup>	Household: housing and tenure, housing costs.  Random adult: individuals' housing change, tenure change, neighbourhood problems,	Household: household composition, health, the vehicles available to the household, the occupation and industry of the highest income householder, household income;  Random adult: transport and use of public transport, public services, income and employment.  Travel diary Culture and sport module	The survey commenced in February 1999 and has run continuously; data published annually from 1999-2000 onwards	Scotland  The survey commenced in February 1999. Over the first four years it achieved a sample of approximately 62,000 households collected continuously. The contract was extended for another four years (2003-2006 inclusive). Interviews are being carried out in approximately 3,900 households each quarter. The survey is designed so that the interviews from each quarter will provide results which are representative of Scotland as a whole. Statistically reliable results are available for larger local authorities on an annual basis and for all Local Authorities, regardless of size, every 2 years (1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008).	Scotland  Local Enterprise Companies (LECs) (Scotland); Health Boards; Main file: Local Authority Areas. Variables covering local authority of place of work, journey starting point and journey destination are also included in the travel diary files.; Urban/Rural Classification

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
<a href="#">Scottish Social Attitudes (SSA) Survey</a> <sup>131</sup> <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>132</sup>	Housing type Attitudes to housing and the homeless, noisy neighbours; Neighbourhood: e.g. features of area and views about area affordable housing, crime and vandalism, improvement, satisfaction etc.	Attitudes towards many topics including health, transport, religion, party identification. Economic activity (not full ILO), SOC, SEG, SIC.	Annually from 1999.	Scotland. Achieved 1,508 respondents aged 18 and over in 2007.  One randomly selected individual (aged 18+) in each sampled household.	Westminster Parliamentary Constituencies (Scotland); Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification
The <a href="#">Survey of English Housing (SEH)</a> <sup>133</sup> <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>134</sup>	Tenure; Housing costs; History and moving intentions;	Attitude questions revised/rotated annually. Employment; Earnings.	Annually from 1993 to 2008  Survey of English Housing (SEH) was merged with the English Housing Condition Survey (EHCS) to form the <a href="#">English Housing Survey (EHS)</a> in 2008.	England. Achieved 15,622 households in 2007-2008.  Household reference person in the sampled household. Additional interviews with private renters or their partners in each tenancy group in the household.	2007-2008: Local Authority GOR; SSR; County.
<a href="#">Welsh Social Survey 1992, including Welsh House Conditions Survey 1992</a> <sup>135</sup>  See also: Welsh House Conditions Surveys 1963-2008 <a href="#">Link to 2008 WHCS on Welsh Assembly website</a> <sup>136</sup> .	Housing: tenure; type of accommodation; number of rooms/bedrooms; age of property; household type and characteristics; length of residence; working status of household members; council tax banding; type of landlord; rent; receipt	Welsh language Training and Education	1992  The aims of this survey were: to provide information on housing policy topics and to enable a stratified sample design to be implemented for the subsequent 1993 Welsh House Condition Survey	Wales  One-stage stratified or systematic random sample  (A) 17321 (target) 12700 (obtained) Households (B) 30632 (obtained) Persons aged 3 years and over (C) 27720 (obtained) Welsh and training questionnaires completed	Wales  Wales  (A)Counties; (B)Health Authority Regions/Districts; (C)Local Authority Areas; (D)Local Authority Districts; (E)Training and Enterprise

Survey	Theme questions	Other topics in survey	Measurement over time	Sample and respondents	Geographical level
Unavailable via the UK Data Archive	of rebates/allowances; views on owner occupation; financing; waiting lists; use of basic amenities; energy conservation; smoke alarms; improvement activity. Private Renters: category of letting; length of time in accommodation.				Council/Local Enterprise Company Areas; (F)Development/Planning Areas; (G)Unitary Authority Areas
<a href="#">Young People's Social Attitudes Survey</a> <sup>137</sup> <a href="#">Link to datasets</a> <sup>138</sup>	Attitudes towards local area  e.g. tenure; comparison with other areas for schools and public transport.	Attitudes towards many topics including politics, family life, Economic activity	1994, 1998 and 2003.	GB. Achieved 663 interviews in 2003.  All young people aged 12-19 living in households of British Social Attitudes Survey respondents	2003: Country; GOR.

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