

Current Housing Need - Assessment of data sources

Appendix 6

Potential Data Inputs to the HNDA Calculation (Current housing need)	No of house holds	Date	Description of Source	Advantages and disadvantages of source	Data source used
HOMELESSNESS					
HL1 Return	388	2009- 2010	Total number of homeless applications under the Homeless Persons legislation 2009-10, aged 30+ = 476. 88 of those were made temporarily homeless due to the Moray floods in 2009. As most of these eventually returned to their accommodation they have been removed from the total.	annually/quarterly measure	No
Waiting List	182	01-Nov-10	Households aged 30+ who are homeless and in priority need and without priority need.	Snapshot in time, taken at the same time as other data	Yes
OVERCROWDING					
Census (2001)	2,086	2001	Based on an occupancy rating. This is a ratio of the number of people living in a property and number of rooms in the property (not just the number of bedrooms). Too few rooms equates to overcrowding = 2,292. Apply proportion of Moray households who are aged 30+, $2,292 \times 0.91 = 2,086$. Note figure applies to private and social sector dwellings.	Data is probably out of date. Potential for double counting with other needs groups	No
SHCS (2003 - 2006)	1,820	Jun-08	Based on the Bedroom Standard definition of overcrowding i.e. if the actual number of bedrooms is less than the required number of bedrooms the dwelling is considered to be overcrowded. Local authority results 2003-2006. Survey figures have been grossed up to all Moray households = 2,000. Apply proportion of Moray households who are aged 30+, $2,000 \times 0.91 = 1,820$. Note wide confidence intervals of + or - 1,000 and figure applies to private and social sector dwellings.	Wide confidence intervals.	No
Waiting List	275	01-Nov-10	Households aged 30+, not currently occupying social housing and residing in Moray, who had more waiting list points for overcrowding than anything else.	Agreed exclusions possible, data is current, no double counting with other needs groups	Yes
CONCEALED HOUSEHOLDS					
Census 2001	166	2001	Identifies concealed families i.e. two or more families living in the same household/property.	Data is probably out of date. Potential for double counting with other needs groups	No

Current Housing Need - Assessment of data sources

Appendix 6

Potential Data Inputs to the HNDA Calculation (Current housing need)	No of house holds	Date	Description of Source	Advantages and disadvantages of source	Data source used
SHS	357	2005-06	Extent to which households surveyed share rooms with other households identified a Scotland figure only of 31, 013 or 1% of all households. Percentage applied to all Moray households 39,207 (GROS 2008-based household projections) = 392. Apply proportion of Moray households who are aged 30+, $392 \times 0.91 = 357$. Note confidence intervals are likely to be quite wide.	Wide confidence intervals. Potential for double counting with other needs groups	No
Waiting List	205	01-Nov-10	Households aged 30+ with shared amenities points.	Agreed exclusions possible, data is current, no double counting with other needs groups	Yes
MEDICAL/SUPPORT NEEDS					
SHCS	1,820	2007-09	Total households receiving care services. Survey data grossed up to the whole of Moray = 2,000. Apply proportion of Moray households who are aged 30+, $2,000 \times 0.91 = 1,820$. Note figure applies to private and social sector dwellings. Confidence intervals tend to be wide for smaller local authorities.	Households not necessarily in housing need. Wide confidence intervals. Potential for double counting with other needs groups	No
SHCS	910	2007-09	Total Households who required adaptations. Survey data grossed up to the whole of Moray = 1,000. Apply proportion of Moray households who are aged 30+, $1,000 \times 0.91 = 910$. Note figure applies to private and social sector dwellings. Confidence intervals tend to be wide for smaller local authorities.	Wide confidence intervals. Potential for double counting with other needs groups.	No
SHCS	1,820	2007-09	Total dwellings which have aspects that restrict activity of a LTI/disabled household member = 2,000. Apply proportion of Moray households who are aged 30+, $2,000 \times 0.91 = 1,820$. Note figure applies to private and social sector dwellings. Confidence intervals tend to be wide for smaller local authorities.	Wide confidence intervals. Potential for double counting with other needs groups	No
SHS	4,637	2009	Percentage of households surveyed, only Scotland level available, containing someone who needs regular care. Scotland percentage applied to all Moray Households, $13\% \times 39,207 = 5,096$. Apply proportion of Moray households who are aged 30+, $5,096 \times 0.91 = 4,637$. Note figure applies to private and social sector dwellings. Note confidence intervals are likely to be quite wide.	Wide confidence intervals. Potential for double counting with other needs groups	No

Current Housing Need - Assessment of data sources

Appendix 6

Potential Data Inputs to the HNDA Calculation (Current housing need)	No of house holds	Date	Description of Source	Advantages and disadvantages of source	Data source used
Waiting List	463	01-Nov-10	Households aged 30+ to which Medical Needs Points have been awarded and where medical needs are the most pressing factor. Where factors are equal, medical points take precedence.	Agreed exclusions possible, data is current, no double counting with other needs groups	Yes
POOR QUALITY					
SHCS	1,820	2007-09	Total number of households with any urgent disrepair. Survey data grossed up to the whole of Moray = 12,000. 10,000 private households and 2,000 social sector households. Take the social sector figure only and assume the private households can afford to fund the urgent disrepair themselves. Apply proportion of Moray households who are aged 30+, $2,000 \times 0.91 = 1,820$. Confidence intervals tend to be wide for smaller local authorities.	Households not necessarily in housing need. Wide confidence intervals. Potential for double counting with other needs groups	No
Waiting List	36	01-Nov-10	Households aged 30+ where poor condition is the most pressing housing need affecting the household.	Agreed exclusions possible, data is current, no double counting with other needs groups	Yes
HARASSMENT					
	0	n/a	n/a	The council use in-situ solutions to address harassment and anti social behaviour. As a result, very few households would require to move home.	