
Who Gets Social Housing October 1st 2024 – September 31st 2025

Housing Scrutiny Commission: 17th March 2026

Assistant Mayor for Housing: Cllr Elly Cutkelvin
Lead Director: Chris Burgin

- Ward(s) affected: All
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- Report version number: v0.1

1. Purpose

- 1.1.** This report provides an update to Members of the 'headline' Housing Register and Lettings data, relating to Leicester City Council's Housing Register.
- 1.2.** The report deals with the period 1st October 2024 to 30th September 2025.

2. Headline data from the Housing Register

2.1. Overall number of households on the Housing Register

- 2.1.1.** The number of households on the Housing Register is 6200 on 01/10/2025. This has remained relatively unchanged compared to 6448 on 01/10/2024.
- 2.1.2.** The number of homelessness households has also remained relatively unchanged at 1864 compared to 1829 for the same period in the previous year.

2.2. Banding proportions

- 2.2.1.** Band 1 applicants account for 29% (1826) of those on the Housing register. At this time last year Band 1 applicants accounted for 28% (1749) of the Housing register. This is a slight increase in real terms there are 77 more people in Band1 now than at this time last year.
- 2.2.2.** Band 2 applicants account for 32% (1992) of all households on the Housing Register. This remains unchanged from the same time last year.
- 2.2.3.** Band 3 applicants account for 38% (2380) of all households on the Housing Register. This is a decrease of 2% from this time last year and in real terms means there are 165 fewer applicants in Band 3.

2.3. Primary reasons for joining the Register

- 2.3.1.** Overcrowding remains the biggest reason for joining the Housing Register and currently accounts for 52% (3236) of the register. This is an overall reduction of 2% (187) compared to 01/10/2024. We continue to see a consistent reduction in the numbers on the register with an overcrowded priority. This can be attributed in part to the EasyMove Scheme. Further details of this are detailed below at 2.3.4.
- 2.3.2.** There are three levels of banding priorities for overcrowding. This allows for overcrowding needs on the Housing Register to be better separated dependent on level of need, which in turn allows for those in the most critical housing need to be elevated and prioritised appropriately.
- 2.3.3.** The following information summarises the differences between priorities:

- Band 1 Overcrowding priority is awarded to those whose overcrowding meets the most critical need – either meeting the statutory overcrowding definition within the Housing Act 1988 or otherwise exceeding the property’s maximum occupancy levels. The number of statutory overcrowded/critically overcrowded households has remained relatively unchanged from 232 on 1/10/2024 to 230.
- Band 2 Overcrowding priority is awarded to those whose overcrowding falls short of Band 1 criteria but is acknowledged within LCC’s Allocations Policy as severe – those lacking 2 bedrooms or more, or families living in 1-bed flats. The number of households with this priority has reduced in the last 12 months from 786 to 759.
- Band 3 Overcrowding priority is awarded to those whose overcrowding is not severe but is acknowledged within LCC’s Allocations Policy as causing potential households’ difficulties – those lacking just one bedroom. The number of households with this priority has reduced in the last 12 months from 2405 to 2247.

2.3.4. The EasyMove scheme finds housing solutions for social tenants by facilitating a mutual exchange between an overcrowded and an under occupying household. This creates an alternative route to suitable accommodation for tenants whilst reducing the cost of void properties and making best use of our stock.

2.3.5. In 2024/25 there were 18 successful exchanges ensuring 36 households moved into more suitably sized accommodation and overcrowding was resolved for 18 households whilst a further 18 were able to downsize ensuring more affordable accommodation and best use of housing stock. This resulted in an estimated overall saving of £166,000 in avoided costs associated with LCC void properties for 2024/25.

2.3.6. The scheme target has been set at 20 mutual exchanges for 2025/26. Up to 30/9/2025, there have been 9 successful mutual exchanges with one being a 3-way swap meaning that 19 households have been moved into more suitable accommodation. We expect to meet the target of 20 swaps by 31/3/2026.

2.3.7. In addition to the support provided for tenants in overcrowded conditions to exchange their tenancy with those who are under-occupying their home, support and advice is given to assist them to find suitable accommodation via alternative routes such as through the Housing Register or in the Private Rented Sector.

2.3.8. In most circumstances people who are supported into the Private Rented Sector under Silver, Gold or Platinum schemes, retain their banding on the Housing Register to enable move on into a long term affordable and suitable housing solution.

2.3.9. People who are homeless or threatened with homelessness accounts for 30% (1864) of all households on the Housing Register. This is a slight increase of 35 applications from the same time last year. It should be noted that not all homeless households are awarded Band 1 priority and the banding award is determined by the stage of their homeless application (Prevention, Relief, Main Duty).

2.3.10. More detailed information on reasons for joining the housing register can be found at **APPENDIX 1**.

2.4. Housing demand vs. Housing Need

- 2.4.1. Housing demand and housing need are different.
- 2.4.2. Housing need is driven by population growth and various socioeconomic factors and is measured by the Local Authority in terms of circumstances. These circumstances are then assessed, and priority is awarded on the housing register depending on the level of housing need.
- 2.4.3. Housing demand includes housing need as a driver, but other drivers exist. Housing demand is also driven by preference, for example households wanting to live in a certain area of the city. This can subsequently drive-up waiting times in that particular area. Preference is a key element of Leicester City Council's Housing Register, as we operate a choice-based lettings scheme, allowing applicants to bid on properties as they wish (except for those priorities that require auto-bidding due to urgency).
- 2.4.4. **In Leicester, information indicates the following:**
- 2.4.5 Type of accommodation (i.e., house, bungalow, flat, maisonette)
- 2.4.6 Need for all types of accommodation is high and significantly outstrips supply.
- 2.4.7 When looking at family-sized housing, houses have higher demand than maisonettes and flats, leading to lower average waiting times for the latter.
- 2.4.8 Adapted accommodation.
- 2.4.9 Need for fully wheelchair adapted accommodation outstrips supply. Waiting times for this type of accommodation have reduced for 1, 2 & 3 bedroom accommodation in the last 12 months (see 3.5). We have also seen a lot of 4 bedroom accommodation in this time. This report shows that, for the first time, there is no disparity between the number of Fully Wheelchair Accessible need applicants on the register achieving lets compared to their representation on the register in the last 12 months. Waiting times are still higher than those waiting for general needs accommodation but continues to reduce.
- 2.4.10 Work being undertaken to source more fully wheelchair accessible accommodation has resulted in a further increase in lets in these over the last 12 month and with more new build adapted accommodation due to come online in March 2026, we hope to see further reductions.
- 2.4.11 Applicants who require partially adapted accommodation are still achieving lets at a higher rate than their representation on the register with 60% of applicants needing this type of accommodation achieving lets on the register between 1/10/2024 and 30/9/2025. This has increased from 48% for the same period last year. This can be attributed to the number of partially adapted bungalows and flats that are available within our stock.
- 2.4.12 Work is ongoing to analyse this and determine how we can continue to increase supply and we are:
- a. Aiming to secure suitable adapted or adaptable accommodation through the acquisitions process.

- b. Ensuring that a proportion of new builds are adapted to fully wheelchair accessible standard.
- c. Seeking to adapt suitable void properties for Fully Wheelchair Accessible households if viable.
- d. Working closely with Housing Occupational Therapist's to ensure a person-centred approach to all adapted needs applicants; considering the best way to resolve their housing need in the short term whilst planning for future needs. This may mean lowering the level of adaptations needed for some without reducing their priority on the register in recognition of a higher adapted requirement in the long term.
- e. The disparity is reviewed as part of these reports and inform the adapted strategy in relation to ongoing work to ensure adapted accommodation is available at, at least a proportionate rate to General Needs Accommodation and waiting times are comparable for all category needs.

2.4.13 Size of accommodation

2.4.14 The highest size-need is for 1 and 2 bedroom accommodation which each account for 33% of total need.

2.4.15 Area of accommodation

2.4.16 Housing need in all areas of the city is high, but needs are highest Castle and North Evington Wards where the highest proportion of people on the housing register are awarded the highest Band 1 priority. Lowest need is in Knighton and Thurncourt, with the lowest proportion of people on the housing register awarded Band 1. Generally, housing need is highest in the Centre and West of the City and lowest in the East and South of the City. A detailed breakdown is in **APPENDIX 3**.

2.4.17 Supply is somewhat disparate in relation to Lets, with high demand Wards Castle and North Evington, where more Band 1 applicants live seeing fewer Lets. However, Thurncourt and Evington which are low demand areas have seen moderate lets with the highest proportion of lets being in the West of the city. With the exception of Evington and Thurncourt, lets in the east of the city are much lower, with the lowest being seen in Spinney Hills and Knighton. Supply in various areas can be affected by a number of factors but is primarily driven by the level of Council stock in the area, and the frequency with which tenants leave accommodation. A detailed breakdown is in **APPENDIX 4**.

2.4.18 Landlord preference

- Demand for Council tenancies is higher than Housing Association tenancies, which are also available through the Housing Register. This leads to marginally lower average waiting times for the latter.

2.5. Other observations

2.5.1. Social Housing tenants (Leicester) account for 22% of all households on the Housing Register. This has reduced slightly from 23% at the same time last year.

3. Lettings Headline data

3.1. Overall number of lettings

3.1.1. The number of lettings in the last 12 months has decreased by 6% from 1138 for the corresponding period last year to 1073. This can be attributed to the increased acquisitions in the previous 12-month period which included Zip and Citygate which have not been replicated in this 12-month period.

3.1.2. To combat the rise in demand;

- a) Leicester City Council has an ambitious acquisitions programme and continues to work towards securing funding to purchase and let more Social Housing across the City.
- b) Leicester City Council also has a strong private rented sector access scheme which has seen significant investment in incentives and staff over the last 6 months. Whilst market rents continue to rise in the private rented sector and the sourcing of new private rented accommodation continues to be challenging in the current market, the additional resources made available to the Private Rented Sector Team enabled a 29% increase in lettings from the corresponding period last year totalling 371 lettings. This is expected to increase further with additional staff resource now in place.
- c) The EasyMove project officer works with overcrowded and under occupying social housing tenants to achieve moves into suitable accommodation outside of the Housing Register and performance is explained above in 2.3.

3.2. Which applicants are achieving the lettings?

3.2.1. Of all lettings between 1/10/24 and 30/9/25;

- a) Band 1 accounted for 89% of all lets.
- b) Band 2 accounted for 8% of all lets, although there were only 6 family-sized lets to Band 2 families seeking general needs accommodation in the period.
- c) Band 3 accounted for 3% of all lets but it should be noted that these were mainly allocations of Sheltered Housing, adapted housing or age designated accommodation, which is under less demand or priority is given to older applicants. Band 3 applicants have the lowest assessed housing need and will generally not have success on the Housing Register for general needs housing. They are advised to seek other housing options.

3.2.2. 695 (64%) of all lettings were for households who became homeless or were at threat of homelessness. This has increased from 576 (53%) of lettings for the previous year and reflects the support given to homeless households to secure settled accommodation through the housing register and reduce stays temporary accommodation.

3.2.3. New Parks had the most lettings (175) in the last 12 months followed by Belgrave (114) where there is a current new housing development ongoing.

3.2.4. More detailed information on lettings can be found at **APPENDIX 2**.

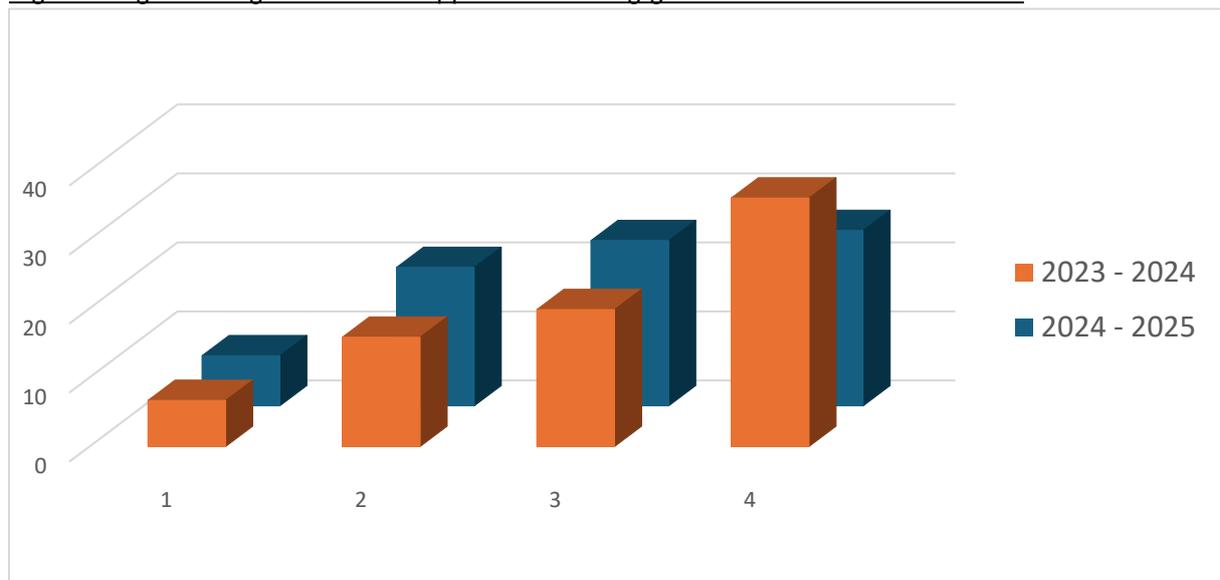
3.3. Time taken to achieve an offer of accommodation

3.3.1. Please note the charts below indicate the average time, in months, to achieve an offer during the period. The amount of time spent on the register, and waiting times, is highly dependent on the applicant's level of bidding activity and choices. As such, waiting times could be significantly above average if an applicant is demonstrating lower bidding activity and/or activity that is focused on particular areas of the city, or particular property types.

3.4. Waiting times for 'General Needs' properties

3.4.1. Band 1 applicants: For properties that were not directly allocated, the current average waiting times for Band 1 applicants seeking general needs accommodation between 1/10/24 and 30/9/25 compared to the same period last year are shown in Fig1, below (shown in months):

Fig1 average. waiting times for B1 applicants seeking general needs accommodation:

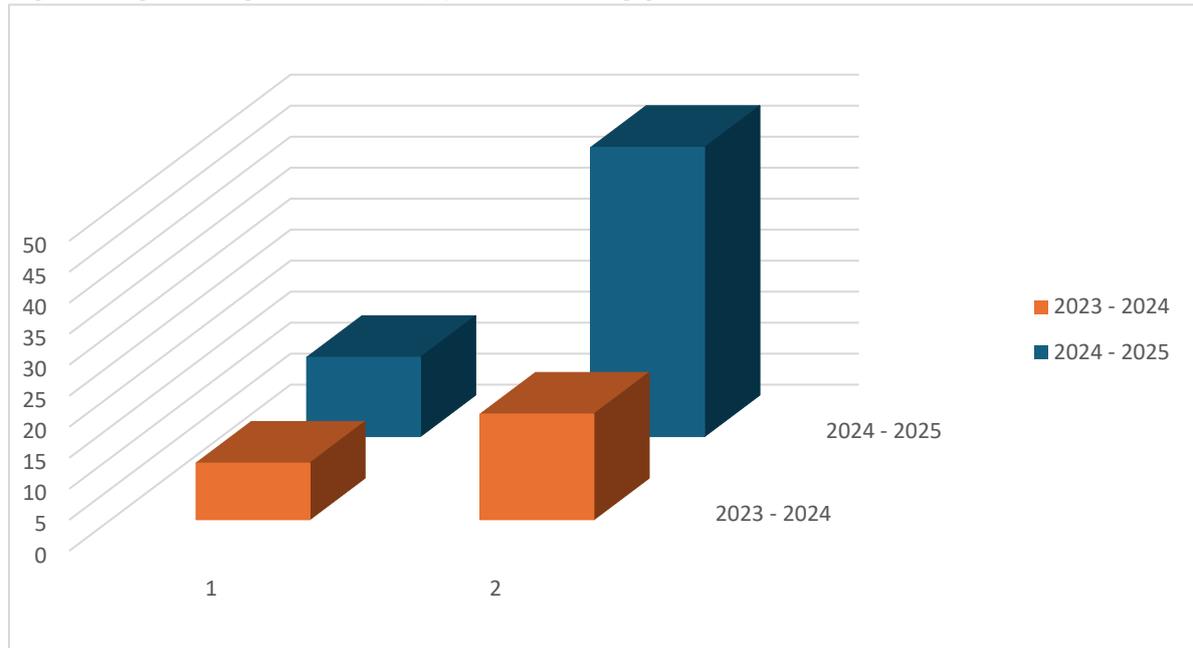


3.4.2. Average waiting times for 2 and 3 bedroom accommodation has increased by 3 months meaning that families needing this type of accommodation are waiting for approximately 19 months for 2 bedroom accommodation and 23 months for 3 bedroom whilst the average waiting time for 4 or more bedrooms has decreased from 36 to 25 months.

3.4.3. There has been an increase of around 2 months for 1 bedroom accommodation. It is likely that this is following the previous decrease which occurred in part to the acquisition of 1 bedroom accommodation which was let to Homeless households leaving temporary accommodation and allowed more 1 bedroom accommodation to be advertised and let through Leicester HomeChoice.

3.4.4. Band 2 applicants: For general needs properties that were not directly allocated, the current average waiting times for Band 2 applicants between 1/10/24 and 30/9/25 compared to the same period last year are shown in Fig2:

Fig2 average waiting times for B2 applicants seeking general needs accommodation:

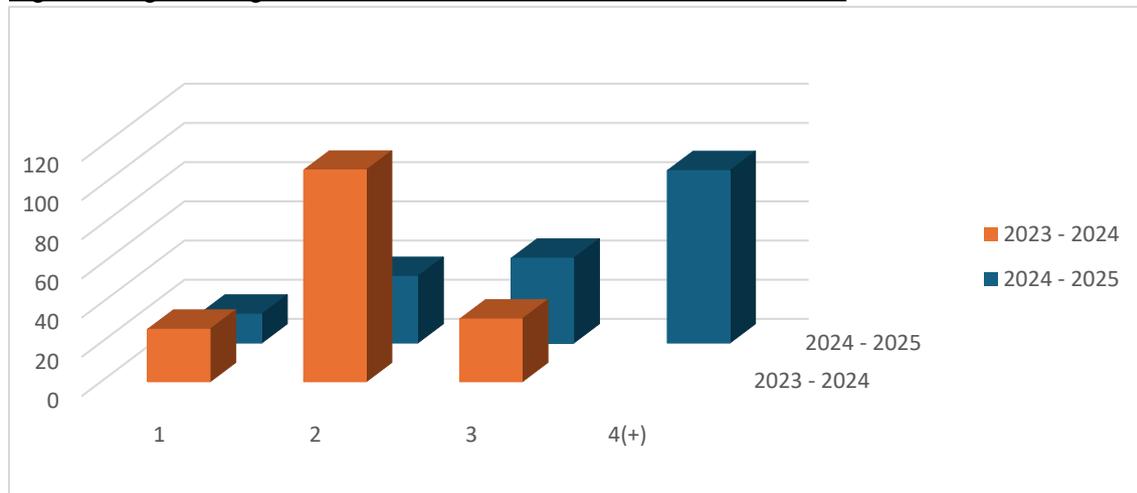


3.4.5. Average waiting times have increased by 4 months for all 1-bedroom accommodation and there have been 7 lets of family sized accommodation to a Band 2 household where the property was not directly allocated resulting in waiting times increasing by 30 months. This is because applicants have been waiting in Band 2 for a long time due to the lack of lets of family accommodation in this Band and can be attributed to the increased demand within homelessness.

3.5. Waiting times for Wheelchair Accessible Accommodation¹

3.5.1. For wheelchair accessible properties that were not directly allocated, the current average waiting times for households between 1/10/24 and 30/9/25 compared to the same period last year are shown in Fig3:

Fig 3 average waiting times for wheelchair accessible accommodation:



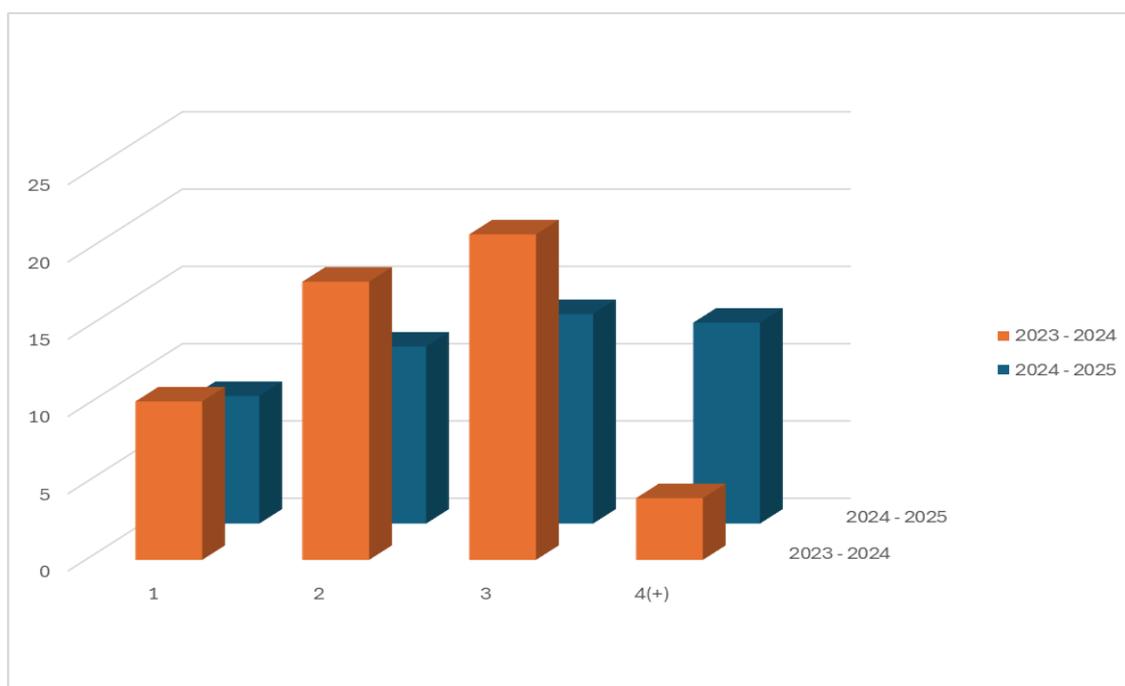
3.5.2. Average waiting times have decreased for households waiting for fully wheelchair accessible accommodation overall.

3.5.3. You can also see there has been a lot of a 4-bedroom, fully wheelchair accessible accommodation made through the register in this 12-month period when there were none made in the previous year. There have been an additional 6 lettings to households in this category compared to previous 12 months.

3.6. Other Adapted Accommodation²

3.6.1. For other forms of adapted accommodation, the current average waiting times for households between 1/10/24 and 30/9/25 compared to the same period last year are shown in Fig4:

Fig 4 average waiting times for other adapted accommodation:



3.6.2. Average waiting times have reduced for households requiring 1 and 2 bedroom partially adapted accommodation, and increased for those requiring 3 bedroom+. The latter includes a lot to a 7 bedroom, partially adapted home which accounts for the increase in waiting times here as this size of accommodation is exceptionally rare so households wait significantly longer to be rehoused.

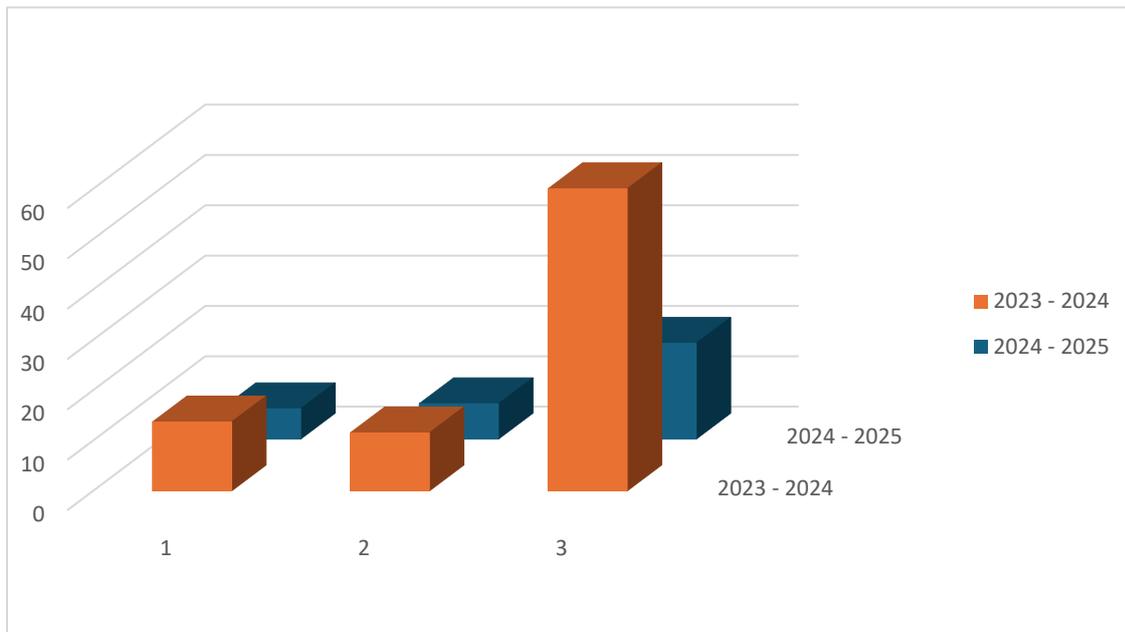
3.7. Ground Floor Accommodation³

3.7.1. For ground-floor-specific accommodation, the average waiting times for households between 1/4/24 and 31/3/25 compared to 1/4/23 and 31/3/24 are shown in Fig5:

Fig 5 average waiting times for ground-floor- specific accommodation:

¹ Known as Cat A accommodation, and defined as being fully adapted for wheelchair users, which would include widened doorways.

² Known as Cat B accommodation, and defined as being significantly adapted, for example the need for a through-floor lift and level-access shower in situ.

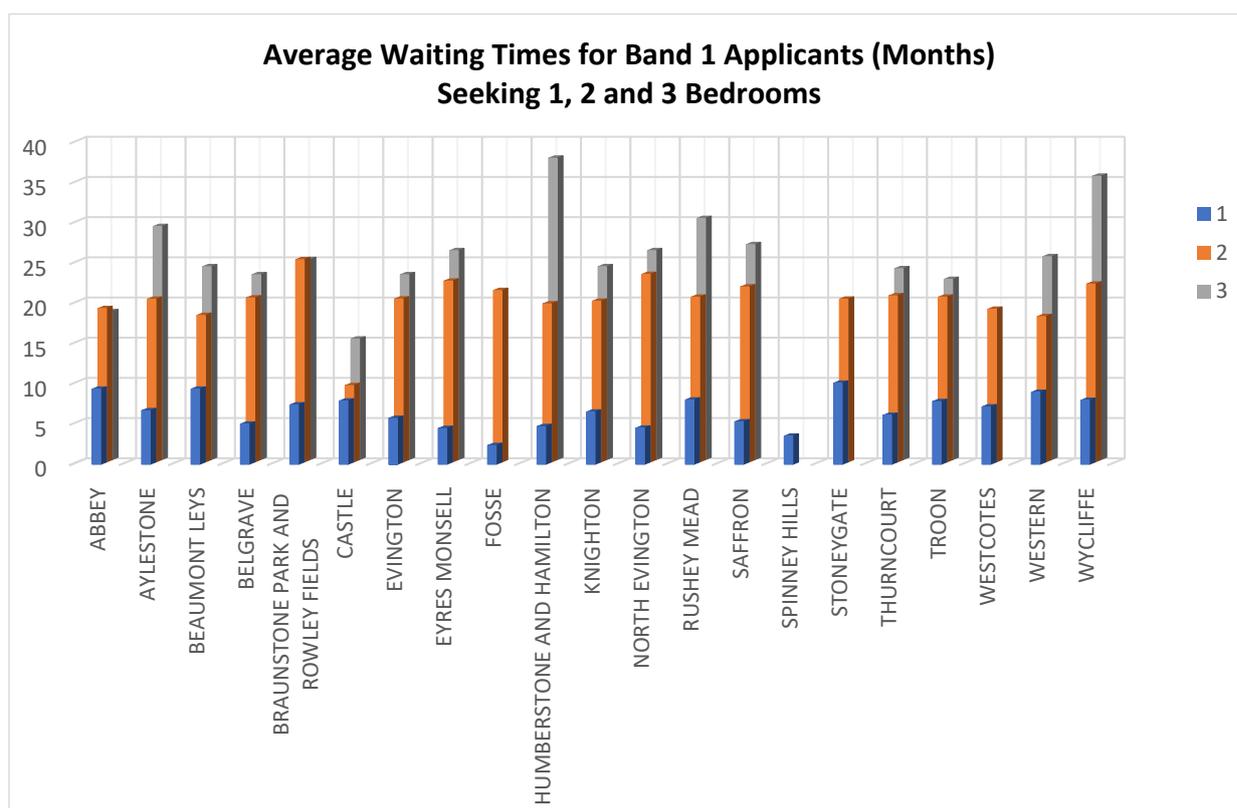


- 3.7.2. Compared to the same period for last year we can see that waiting times have decreased slightly for those in Band 1 requiring 1 and 2 bedroom ground floor accommodation and significantly for those requiring 3 bedroom accommodation. There are only 29 households registered who require ground floor accommodation so lets can significantly impact on waiting times, particularly for larger family homes.
- 3.7.3. If we look at the rate households in Bands 1 & 2 were rehoused in between 1/10/24 and 30/9/25 compared to their representation on the register as at 1/10/2025, General Needs households are being rehoused at a slightly lower rate than their representation on the register.
- 3.7.4. Those requiring partially adapted accommodation are being rehoused at a higher rate than their representation although, the disparity has remained static since last year.
- 3.7.5. For the first time, those requiring fully wheelchair accessible accommodation have received lets at the same rate as their representation on the register. This along with the reduction in average waiting times is excellent progress and shows the ongoing work to provide more adapted accommodation for disabled applicants is having a positive impact. However, the numbers requiring this type of accommodation have increased slightly so this work needs to continue to maintain current performance. With the excess of partially adapted accommodation available, we will ideally seek to further adapt some of this accommodation for wheelchair users.

Adapted Category	Number on register	% of total register 2024/25	% of total register 2023/24
General Needs	3372	88%	87%
Ground Floor	25	1%	1%
Partially Adapted	296	8%	9%
Fully Wheelchair	124	3%	3%
Adapted Category	Number of lets	% of total lets 2024/25	% of total lets 2023/24
General Needs	853	82%	85%
Ground Floor	20	2%	1%
Partially Adapted	138	13%	13%
Fully Wheelchair	28	3%	2%

3.8. Waiting Times by Ward

3.8.1. The chart below shows the average waiting times for applicants with the highest priority Band 1 need on the register. This indicates the length of time applicants were on the housing register waiting for accommodation in the ward they moved into.



3.8.2. This shows that applicants who want to move to Wycliffe and Humberstone & Hamilton Wards and require 3-bedroom accommodation are likely to wait longer to achieve a let whilst those wanting to move to Abbey and Castle Wards are likely to wait for a shorter period. Abbey has seen a high number of lets in the last 12 months which could account for the lower waiting times in this Ward. Castle also has lower waiting times for 2-bedroom accommodation whilst Fosse has the lowest waiting time for 1 bedroom.

3 Known as Cat G accommodation and defined as being a property all on the ground floor or having facilities that would make it suitable for someone unable to use stairs.

3.8.3. Lets on the register are driven by supply in any particular area as well as the popularity of those areas. Applicants are encouraged to bid in all areas of the city to reduce their waiting times and increase their chances of receiving an offer.

3.9. Housing Associations

3.9.1. Lettings to Housing Associations and HomeCome accounts for 312 (29%) of all lettings in the last 12 months. This is an increase of 12% and equates to 124 additional lets compared to the corresponding period last year.

3.9.2. HomeCome was the largest provider with 72 lets which have been sourced to assist with reducing the numbers of homeless households in temporary accommodation. This equates to an additional 52 properties compared to the same period last year.

3.9.3. PA Housing was the largest Registered Provider with 70 (22%) of the lets with Midland Heart the next highest provider with 63 lettings (20%).

3.9.4. Leicester Home Choice (our choice-based lettings scheme) are provided with 50% of all available Housing Association properties for letting through the scheme and this is proactively monitored by the Housing Solutions Team.

3.10. Direct Allocations

3.10.1. Leicester City Council's Housing Allocations Policy allows for direct allocations of housing to be made to applicants whose circumstances merit priority rehousing on the basis of managing risk, emergencies, and best use of stock.

3.10.2. The number of direct lettings accounts for 38% (409) of all lettings for the 12-month period. This has decreased from 40% and equates to 65 fewer direct lettings compared to the corresponding period last year. This is mainly attributed to the reduction in lets overall and these were boosted last year with the acquisition and letting of Zip and City Gate.

3.10.3. Direct lets to homeless households account for 80% of the total number of direct lets. This has decreased from 84% compared to the corresponding period last year.

4. Financial, legal, equalities, climate emergency and other implications

4.1. Financial implications

There are no direct financial implications beyond those identified within the main body of the report.

Signed: Stuart McAvoy – Head of Finance

Dated: 14th January 2026

4.2. Legal implications

As the report is a briefing/update, there are no direct legal implications to refer to on the report's contents.

Signed: Zoe Iliffe

Dated: 21/1/2026

4.3. Equalities implications

Our Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) requires us to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between those who share a protected characteristic as defined by the Equality Act 2010 (sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, disability, race, religion or belief, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, age) and those who do not. The Council also has an obligation to treat people in accordance with their Convention rights under The Human Rights Act, 1998.

There are no identified direct adverse equality impacts arising from this report, which provides a retrospective summary of headline housing register and lettings data for the period specified. The report considers available data related to protected characteristics, in particular race and disability. Disability related information is reflected through analysis of adapted and partially adapted accommodation. Work is currently underway to increase the supply of adapted and partially adapted accommodation within the city to better meet the needs of disabled individuals and families.

Asian households registered on the housing register have been provided with information encouraging wider bidding activity and consideration of suitable offers outside their first area of preference. This analysis will be repeated after 12 months to assess whether the actions taken have had an impact. These two areas along with the other areas cited in the report should lead to positive outcomes for people from across a range of protected characteristics who are on the housing register and monitoring of these areas should help to identify any concerns and put in place mitigating actions to address these as appropriate.

Signed: Sukhi Biring, Equalities Officer

Dated: 14 January 2026

4.4. Climate Emergency implications

Whilst there are no significant implications from this report, housing is one of the largest sources of carbon emissions in Leicester, responsible for 33% of emissions. Following the city council's declaration of a Climate Emergency and its aim to achieve net zero carbon emissions, addressing the emissions from housing is vital to the council's efforts to reduce carbon emissions. This is particularly important within the council's own housing stock, including new purchases, where it has a greater level of control.

Carbon emission control measures relating to acquisitions and increased housing stock are covered separately in reports on these areas as and when they come forward.

Signed: Phil Ball, Sustainability Officer, Ext 372246

Dated: 13th January 2026

5. Summary of appendices:

- 5.1.** Appendix 1 - Households on the Register by Band & Priority and as at 01/10/2025
- 5.2.** Appendix 2 - Lettings by Priority for the 12-month period 01/10/2024 – 30/09/2025
- 5.3.** Appendix 3 – Households on the Housing Register by Ward (as at 01/10/2025)
- 5.4.** Appendix 4 – Housing Register Lets by Ward (01/10/2024 – 30/09/2025)
- 5.5.** Appendix 5 – Management Dashboard
- 5.6.** Appendix 6 - Customer Information Dashboard

6. Is this a private report? No

7. Is this a “key decision”? If so, why? No – update only.

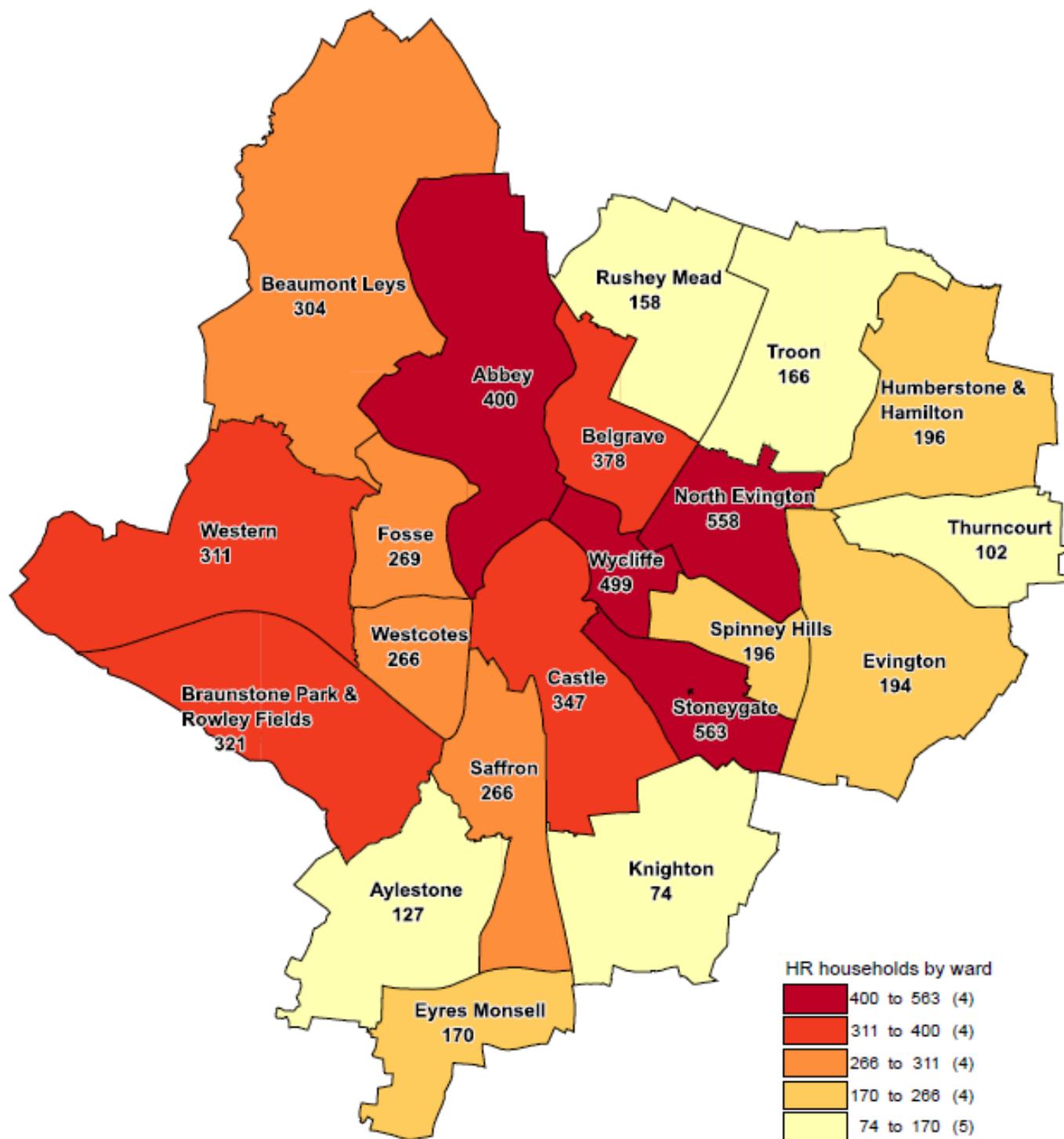
Households on the Register by Band & Priority and as at 01/10/2025

	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4 Bed	5 Bed	6 Bed	Total
BAND 1	420	706	450	201	38	13	1828
Harassment	10	15	14	2	1	-	42
Management Case	25	23	10	3	1	-	62
Medical	65	61	47	33	6	-	212
Priority Under-occupation	55	4	1	-	-	-	60
Referred Case	-	5	6	3	2	-	16
Stat Overcrowding	-	73	86	50	13	8	230
Statutory Homeless	206	519	285	110	15	5	1140
Young Person Leaving Care	59	6	1	-	-	-	66
BAND 2	731	689	308	198	55	11	1992
Care package ASC	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
Leaving Armed Forces	1	2	-	1	-	-	4
Leaving Residential Care	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Medical	88	112	168	64	9	1	442
Overcrowded Families in 1 Bed	-	459	89	3	-	-	551
Severe Overcrowding	-	9	24	122	43	10	208
Statutory Homeless	163	30	5	4	-	-	202
Temporary Accommodation	434	62	19	4	3	-	522
Under-occupation	-	15	3	-	-	-	18
BAND 3	924	627	691	134	4	-	2380
Sheltered Housing Only	88	-	-	-	-	-	88
Adult Leaving Care	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Medical Care + Support	20	14	4	-	-	-	38
Overcrowding - non tenant	796	476	85	12	1	-	1370
Overcrowding - Tenants	16	135	602	121	3	-	877
Workplace Move	3	2	-	1	-	-	6
Grand Total	2075	2022	1449	533	97	24	6200
	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4 Bed	5 Bed	6 Bed	Total

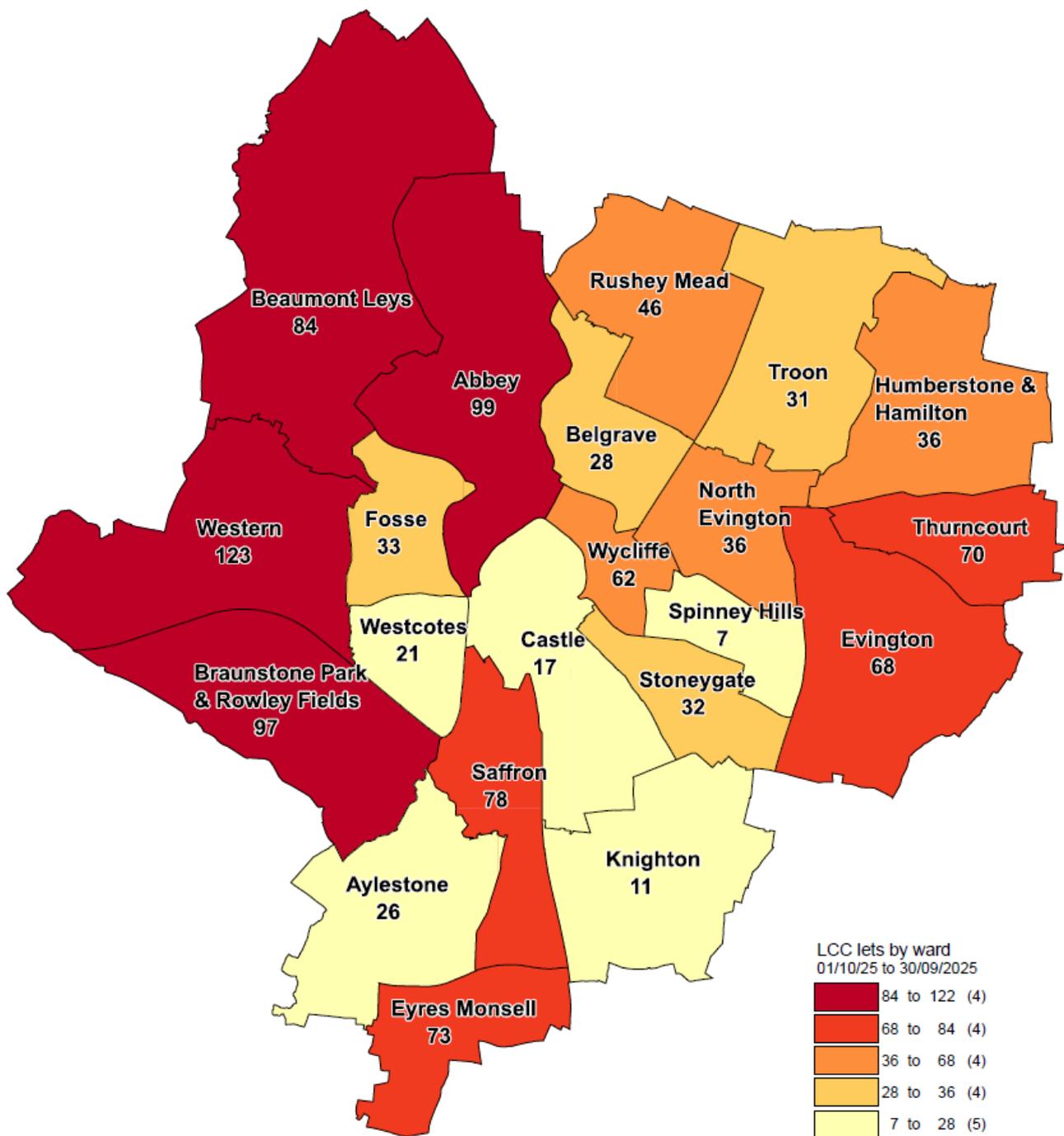
Lettings by Priority for the 12-month period 01/10/2024 – 30/09/2025

	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4 Bed	5 Bed	7 Bed	Total
BAND 1	408	261	251	31	2	1	954
Harassment	15	11	9	1	-	-	36
Management Case	30	11	10	2	-	-	53
Medical	33	30	18	2	-	1	84
Priority Under-occupation	20	-	1	-	-	-	21
Referred Case	1	5	3	2	-	-	11
Stat Overcrowding	2	28	32	5	1	-	68
Statutory Homeless	270	176	178	19	1	-	644
Young Person Leaving Care	37	-	-	-	-	-	37
BAND 2	77	6	1	-	-	-	84
Care package ASC	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leaving Residential Care	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Medical	24	3	1	-	-	-	28
Severe Overcrowding	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Statutory Homeless	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
Temporary Accommodation	30	2	-	-	-	-	32
BAND 3	22	4	5	3	1	-	35
Sheltered Housing Only	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Medical Care + Support	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Overcrowding - Non tenant	13	4	5	3	1	-	26
Overcrowding - Tenants	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Workplace Move	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grand Total	507	271	257	34	3	1	1073

Households on the Housing Register by Ward (As at 01/10/2025)

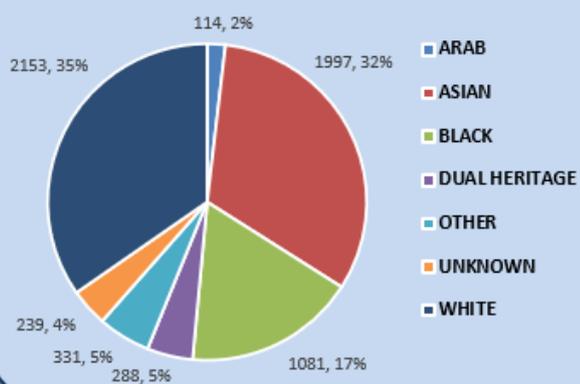


Housing Register Lets by Ward (01/10/2024 – 30/09/2025)

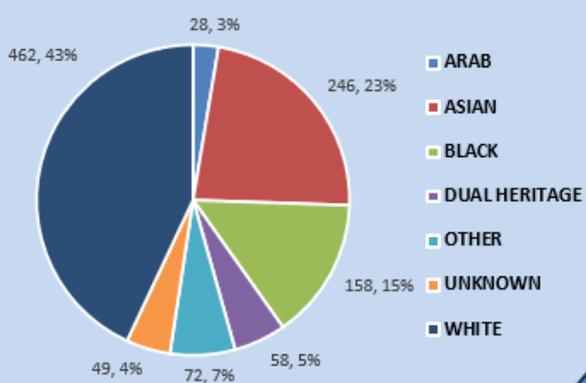


Management Dashboard

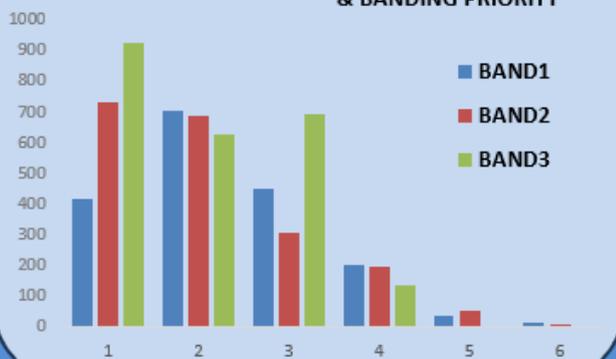
WAITING LIST BY ETHNICITY



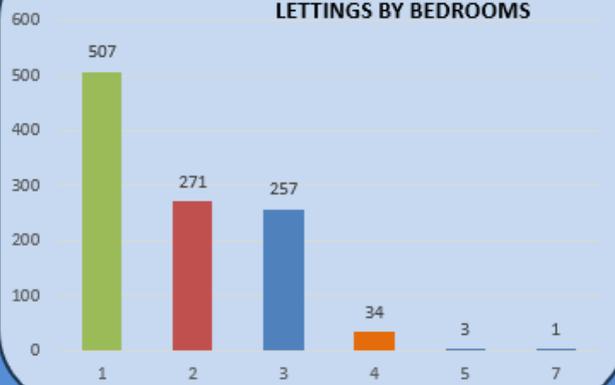
LETTINGS BY ETHNICITY



WAITING LIST BY BEDROOMS & BANDING PRIORITY



LETTINGS BY BEDROOMS



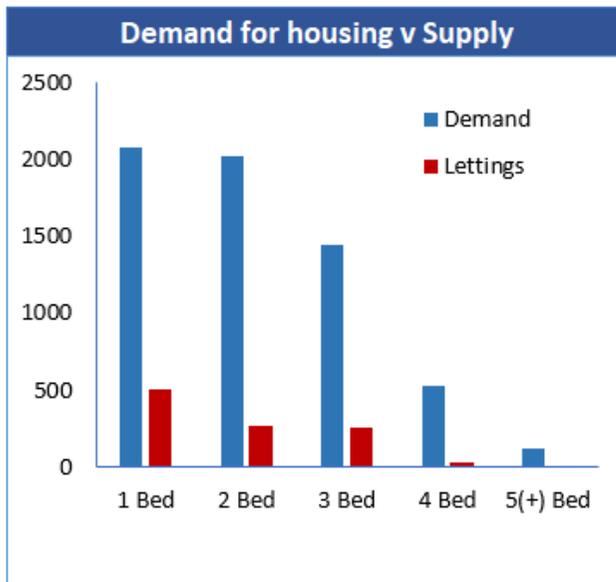
Average Waiting Times for Band 1 Applicants (Months)



Who Gets Social Housing? (Council and Housing Association Homes)

Updated every 6 months
Last update: October 2025

Total Applicants on 1st October 2025	Total Lettings October 2024 to September 2025
6,200	1,073



Average waiting times (months) for different property types					
Figures quoted are average waiting times for individuals housed through the bidding process in the past 12 months					
General Needs Homes			Wheelchair Accessible Homes		
	1 BED	2 BED	3 BED	4 BED	5+ BED
BAND 1	7	20	24	25	23
BAND 2	18	*	*	*	*
BAND 3	*	*	*	*	*
Accessible Homes with Level Access Shower			Ground Floor Homes		
	1 BED	2 BED	3 BED	4 BED	5+ BED
BAND 1	6	12	30	*	13
BAND 2	12	41	*	*	*
BAND 3	93	*	*	*	*

*No actual data available during this period. General Needs Homes excludes age designated 1 bedroom properties
For further information visit our website at www.leicester.gov.uk/housingapplications