

# **Scottish House Condition Survey: 2016-2018 Local Authority Tables Key Results**

PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES AND PLACES

## Key results from the Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) Local Authority Tables 2016-2018

This note provides a short analysis of key points of interest from the Scottish House Condition Survey 2016-2018 local authority level tables which were published on 25 February, 2020. The full list of available tables is included in Annex A and can be accessed at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-local-authority-analyses/>.

### Using Local Authority Data: Key Information

The release supplements the SHCS 2018 Key Findings<sup>1</sup> report which was published in January 2020 and presents the latest national data for key measures of energy efficiency, fuel poverty, energy perceptions and housing quality. The local authority tables provide key indicators at local authority level relating to households and dwelling types. However they lag the main national data because three years are combined to mitigate the smaller sample sizes involved when analysing sub-national geographies. In this case, survey data from the period 2016-2018 are averaged. Consequently, the national rates presented here, and in the Excel tables, will not match those found in the main Key Findings report. Furthermore, due to overlapping years with previous releases, the tables are a snapshot in time, and should not be used to quantify changes in time by comparing to previous releases.

All stated estimates lie at the midpoint of a confidence interval which primarily depends on sample size. The largest local authority sample over the three year period (with the exception of Edinburgh and Glasgow, with 590 and 621 respectively) is Fife with 433 households, while the smallest is Scottish Borders, with 209 households. Comparisons between all estimates should take account of the confidence limits, and caution be taken if simply comparing the stated midpoints.

For example, the prevalence of damp in Angus was estimated to lie in the range 3-10%, while in Fife, in the range 2-5%. Despite the midpoint in Angus being more than double Fife (7% versus 3%), the extent of overlap between the two ranges means the survey has not detected a statistically significant difference between them. For this reason, and for clarity, this summary focuses on observed differences between local authority and national rates in the 2016-2018 period. National rates use the full sample (for most tables, 8,816 households) and therefore have smaller uncertainties, meaning observed differences are more likely to be real.

Confidence intervals are visualised in the accompanying plots, and are calculated at the 95% level, where there is a one in twenty chance the true value will lie outside these ranges. Similarly, only statistically significant differences between estimates at the 95% confidence level are highlighted. A statistical tool provided with the published local authority tables helps users determine if differences between any two estimates are significant at the 95% confidence level or not. This allows users to reproduce any of the analysis in this summary as required.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-2018-key-findings/>

## Housing Stock Attributes

The age of construction and build form of a dwelling has consequences for energy performance, improvement potential, affordability and living conditions. At the same time, types of dwellings can differ in terms of the size of exposed areas with fewer exposed areas of wall, or shielding by dwellings above and below, leading to lower levels of heat loss than in buildings with fewer sheltered sides. Household stock attribute data demonstrates that Scottish housing is diverse and varies across authorities. Such variations will be a factor in later statistics on energy efficiency and fuel poverty and should be borne in mind.

On average over the period 2016-2018, over two thirds of Scotland's dwellings were built after 1945 (69%). However, this figure is as high as 86% in West Lothian and as low as 52% in City of Edinburgh.

Glasgow City is the authority where households were most likely to live in flats (72%) rather than houses, followed by City of Edinburgh (66%). On the other hand, households in Orkney Islands (95%), Na h-Eileanan Siar (94%) and Shetland Islands (93%) were most likely to live in houses. This compares to, on average, 36% of Scottish households living in flats and 64% living in houses in 2016-2018.

Nationally, roughly half (51%) of households lived in dwellings with one or two bedrooms and half (49%) lived in dwellings with 3 or more bedrooms. Households in Glasgow City (33%) were least likely to have 3 or more bedrooms while those in Shetland (70%) were most likely.

In North Lanarkshire, 90% of dwellings had cavity walls compared to 74% on average. Glasgow City had the highest level of solid or other wall construction (38%).

## Heating and Insulation

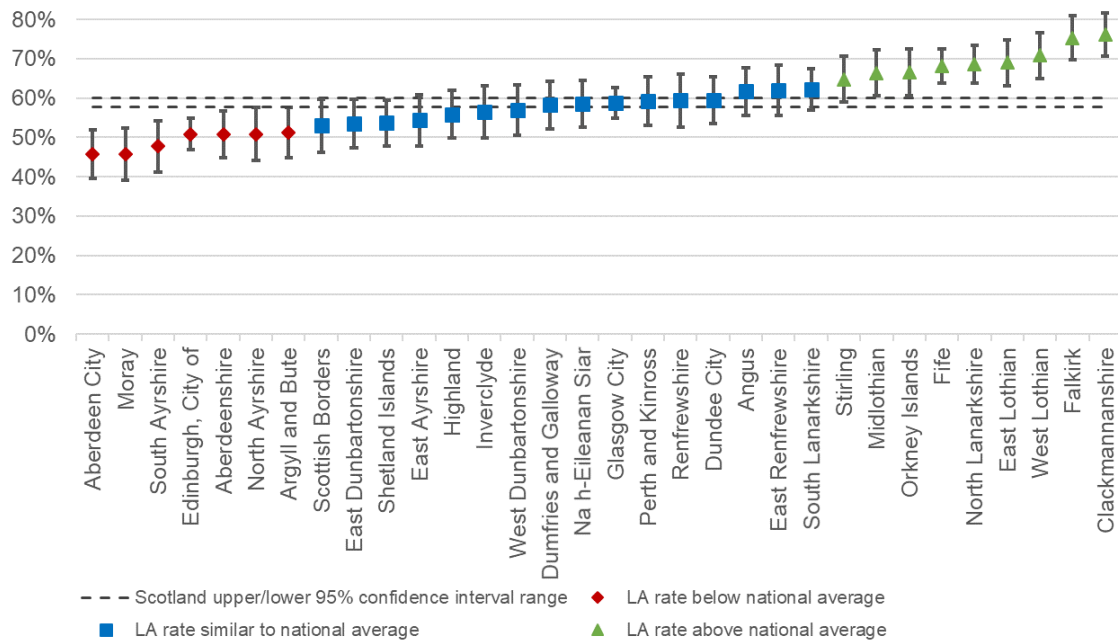
Installing or upgrading insulation is one of the most effective ways to improve the energy efficiency of a building. On average across 2016-2018, 59% of walls (of all types) were insulated<sup>2</sup> in Scotland although this ranged from 46% in Aberdeen City to 76% in Clackmannanshire (Figure 1). 14% of dwellings in East Dunbartonshire had less than 100mm of loft insulation compared to 6% on average and just 2% in North Ayrshire (Figure 2).

The heating system is another key factor in the thermal efficiency of a dwelling. Almost all households in Scotland (96%) have a full central heating system. However, this rate is lower for Shetland Islands (76%), Orkney Islands (83%), Na h-Eileanan Siar (89%), Scottish Borders (91%), Perth and Kinross (91%) and Highland (91%).

---

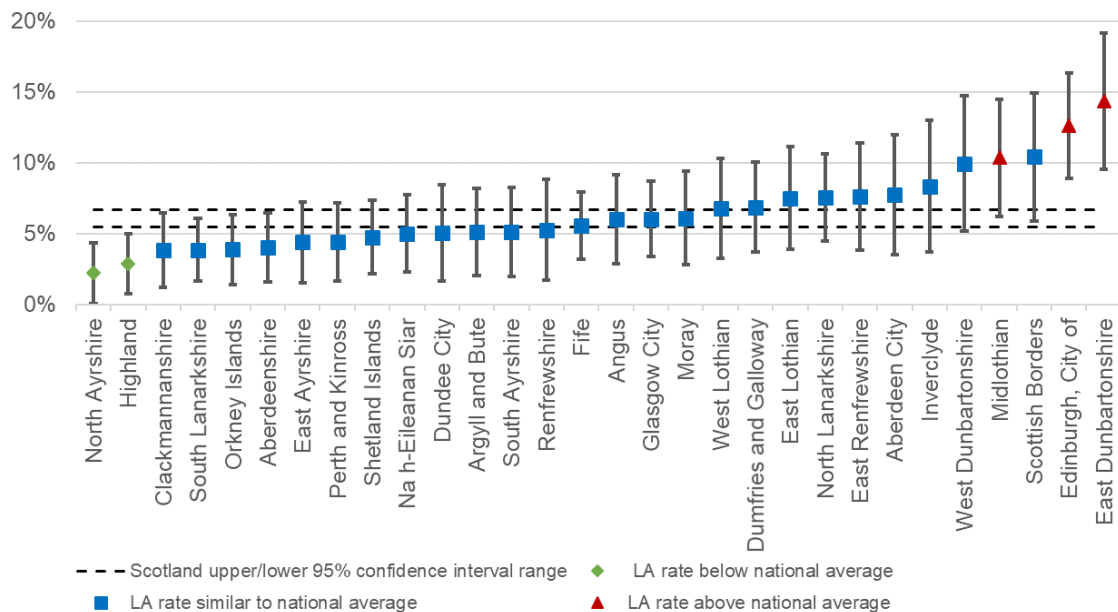
<sup>2</sup> The presence of Cavity Wall Insulation (CWI) becomes harder to detect as injection holes age, fade or are covered up. Therefore, the SHCS may underestimate the number of homes with CWI installed, despite the high quality of the physical survey.

**Figure 1: Percent dwellings with insulated cavity or solid walls by local authority, compared to Scotland average. SHCS 2016-2018.**



**Note:** In this chart, the proportion of dwellings with insulated walls for Scotland as a whole is a three-year average. This is different to the proportion published in the main SHCS Key Findings report, which is an annual figure.

**Figure 2: Percent dwellings with less than 100mm loft insulation (where possible) by local authority, compared to Scotland average. SHCS 2016-2018.**



**Note:** In this chart, the proportion of dwellings with less than 100mm loft insulation for Scotland as a whole is a three-year average. This is different to the proportion published in the main SHCS Key Findings report, which is an annual figure. Falkirk and Stirling not shown due to small sample sizes.

## Energy Efficiency

A dwelling's energy efficiency rating is scored between 1 and 100 using the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP). Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) display these ratings, and which broad ranking band they fall into, the highest attainable being an A rating (high energy efficiency, low running costs), and the worst, G (low energy efficiency, high running costs).

Here, ratings and corresponding bands have been derived using the SAP 2012 methodology. Figure 3 shows the proportion of dwellings in local authorities which had the lowest rated properties (F or G) - the least energy efficient - and Figure 4 the highest rated properties (bands B or C; no A-rated properties were surveyed in the period 2016 to 2018).

Island and rural local authorities generally had the highest proportion of the least energy efficient dwellings. For example, Orkney Islands (16%), Shetland Islands (17%) and Na h-Eileanan Siar (21%) had comparatively more energy inefficient stock than the Scottish average of 4% in the 2016-2018 period. These local authorities also had the lowest proportions of properties in the highest efficiency bands.

West Lothian (0%), Glasgow City (1%) and North Lanarkshire (1%) had the lowest average shares of F or G rated dwellings. Correspondingly, these local authorities had higher than average proportions of B or C rated dwellings. Falkirk had the highest proportion of B or C rated dwellings (56%).

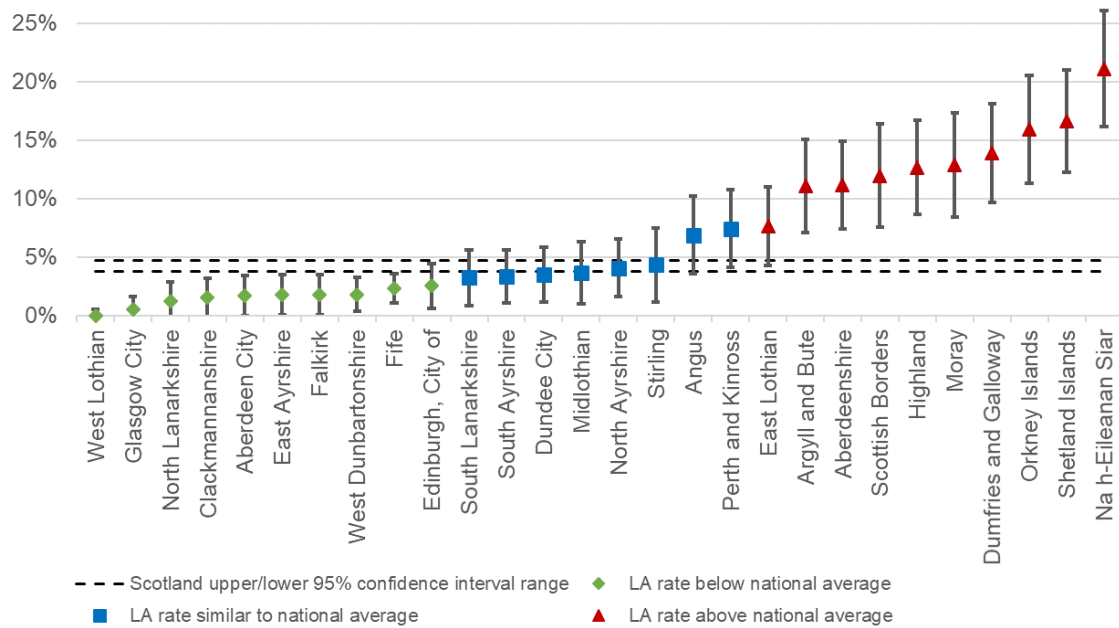
It is important to bear in mind that the characteristics of the housing stock in an area can affect energy efficiency. For example, detached houses are more likely to be F or G rated than other housing types while flats are more likely to be B or C rated. Similarly, housing which is off the gas grid is more likely to be F or G rated. All 10 local authorities with higher proportions of F or G rated stock also had a higher than average proportion of houses and 9 had a higher proportion of dwellings which were off the gas grid. Of the 9 local authorities with higher than average proportions of B or C rated properties, 4 also had higher than average proportion of flats as a share of their dwelling stock and 8 had a lower than average proportion of dwellings off the gas grid.

The full local authority release also includes the share of properties rated EPC F or G using the SAP 2009 methodology. Dwellings with main heating fuels other than mains gas (for example oil or coal) have systematically lower SAP ratings in SAP 2012 than in SAP 2009 and this is particularly true at the lower end of the SAP range. The main reason for this is that SAP fuel prices for these fuels have risen more than for mains gas. As a result, average energy efficiency ratings tend to be slightly lower under SAP 2012 compared to SAP 2009. A summary of the main differences between the two methodologies can be found in the 2018 SHCS Methodology Report<sup>3</sup>

---

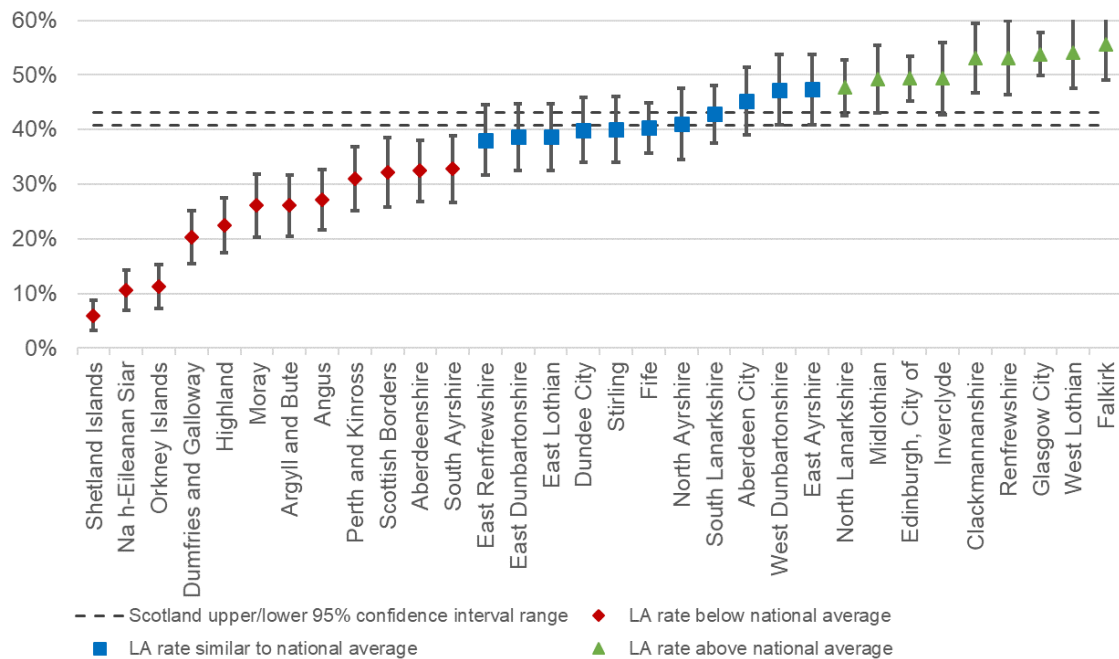
<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-house-condition-survey/#technicalreports>

**Figure 3: Percent Dwellings in Lowest Energy Efficiency Bands F or G (SAP 2012) by local authority, compared to Scotland average. SHCS, 2016-2018.**



**Note:** In this chart, the proportion of dwellings with an EPC F or G rating for Scotland as a whole is a three-year average. This is different to the proportion published in the main SHCS Key Findings report, which is an annual figure. East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde and Renfrewshire are not shown due to small sample sizes.

**Figure 4: Percent Dwellings in Highest Energy Efficiency Bands B or C (SAP 2012) by local authority, compared to Scotland average. SHCS 2016-2018.**



**Note:** In this chart, the proportion of dwellings with an EPC B or C rating for Scotland as a whole is a three-year average. This is different to the proportion published in the main SHCS Key Findings report, which is an annual figure.

## Fuel Poverty

Under the new definition<sup>4</sup>, a household is in fuel poverty if, in order to maintain a satisfactory heating regime, total fuel costs necessary for the home are more than 10% of the household's adjusted net income (after housing costs), and if after deducting fuel costs, benefits received for a care need or disability and childcare costs, the household's remaining adjusted net income is insufficient to maintain an acceptable standard of living. The remaining adjusted net income must be at least 90% of the UK Minimum Income Standard to be considered an acceptable standard of living, with an additional amount added for households in remote rural, remote small town and island areas.

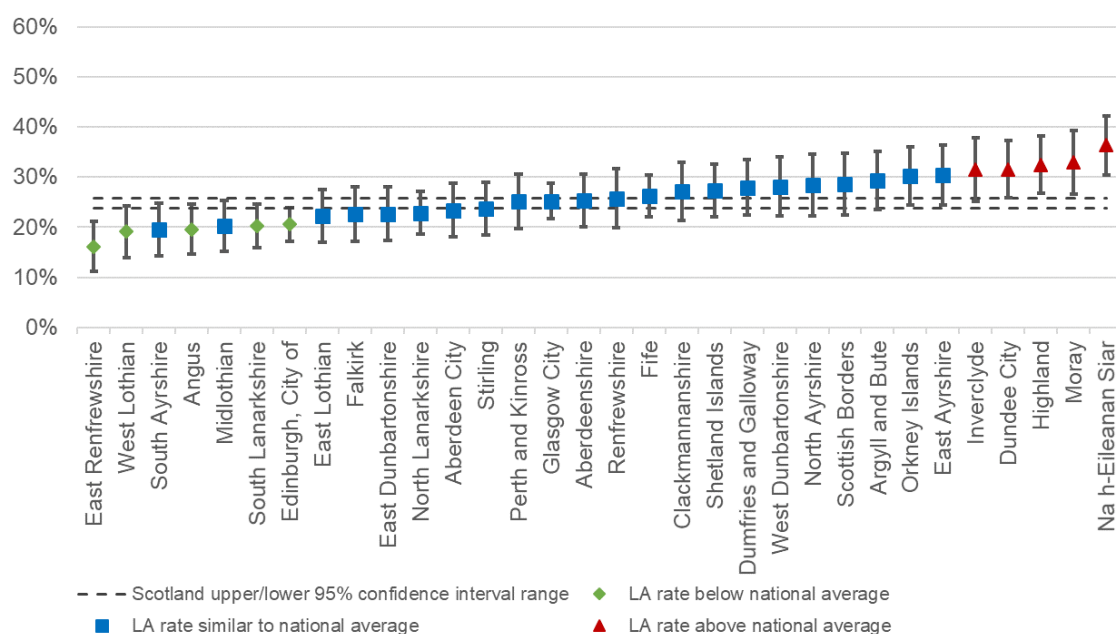
In the period 2016-2018, the fuel poverty rate varied from 16% in East Renfrewshire to 36% in Na h-Eileanan Siar compared to the average in Scotland of 25% (Figure 5).

Five local authorities had significantly higher fuel poverty rates than the national average, these were: Inverclyde (31%), Dundee City (32%), Highland (32%), Moray (33%) and Na h-Eileanan Siar (36%). Five local authorities had significantly lower fuel poverty rates than the national average, these were: East Renfrewshire (16%), West Lothian (19%), Angus (20%), South Lanarkshire (20%) and City of Edinburgh (21%).

---

<sup>4</sup> In July 2019 the Fuel Poverty (Targets, Definition and Strategy) (Scotland) Act (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2019/10/contents/enacted>) received Royal Assent. This Act contains a new definition of fuel poverty which affects how fuel poverty is to be defined and measured. The figures presented are a best estimate of fuel poverty and extreme fuel poverty rates under the proposed new definition of fuel poverty, following amendments agreed at Stage 2 of the Fuel Poverty (Targets, Definition and Strategy) Bill and are not comparable to the statistics published in previous local authority analyses. The first set of fuel poverty estimates fully compatible with all of the elements of the new definition in the Fuel Poverty (Targets, Definition and Strategy) (Scotland) Act are expected to be published in December 2021. Please see the 2018 Key Findings Report (<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-2018-key-findings/>) and 2018 Methodology Notes (<https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-house-condition-survey/#technicalreports>) for further information.

**Figure 5: Percent Dwellings in Fuel Poverty by local authority, compared to Scotland average. SHCS 2016-2018.**



**Note:** In this chart, the fuel poverty rate for Scotland as a whole is a three-year average. This is different to the proportion published in the main SHCS Key Findings report, which is an annual figure. These are a best estimate of fuel poverty under the new definition of fuel poverty and therefore cannot be compared to previous local authority analyses figures under the old definition of fuel poverty.

### Extreme Fuel Poverty

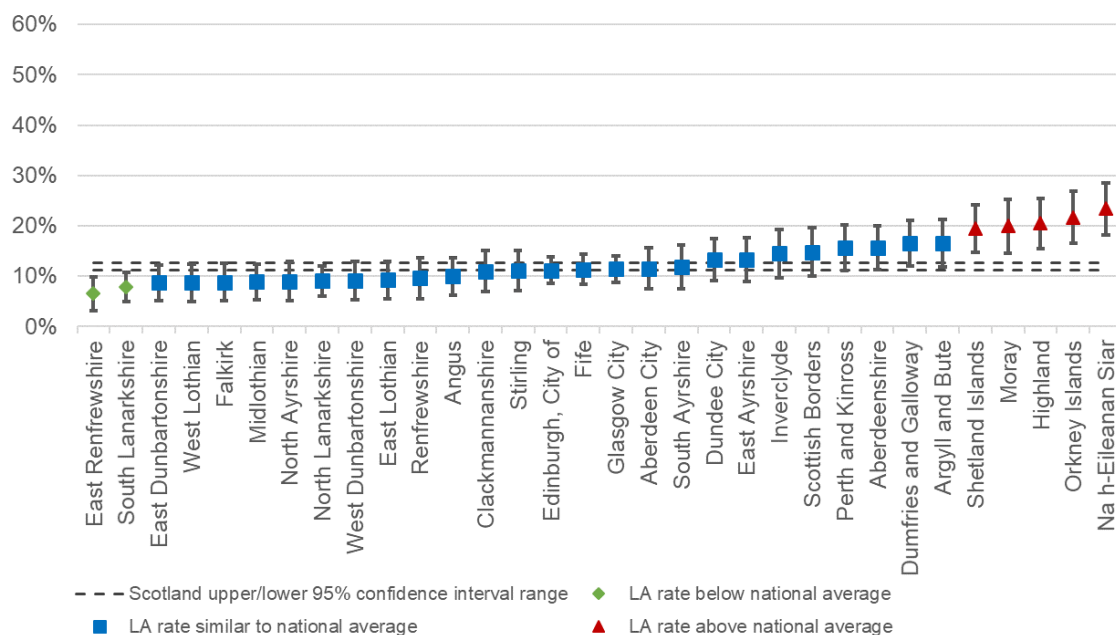
Extreme fuel poverty follows the same definition as fuel poverty except that a household would have to spend more than 20% of its adjusted net income (after housing costs) on total fuel costs to maintain a satisfactory heating regime.

In the period 2016-2018, the extreme fuel poverty rate varied from 7% in East Renfrewshire to 23% in Na h-Eileanan Siar compared to the average in Scotland of 12% (Figure 6). Five local authorities had significantly higher extreme fuel poverty rates than the national average, these were: Shetland Islands (19%), Moray (20%), Highland (20%), Orkney Islands (22%) and Na h-Eileanan Siar (23%). All of these local authorities had a greater prevalence than average of lower energy efficient properties (those rated EPC F or G; Figure 3).

East Renfrewshire (7%) and South Lanarkshire (8%) had significantly lower extreme fuel poverty rates than the national average. Both of these local authorities have a similar prevalence of higher energy efficient homes (those rated B or C; Figure 4) compared to the national average.



**Figure 6: Percent Dwellings in Extreme Fuel Poverty by local authority, compared to Scotland average. SHCS 2016-2018**



**Note:** In this chart, the fuel poverty rate for Scotland as a whole is a three-year average. This is different to the proportion published in the main SHCS Key Findings report, which is an annual figure. These are a best estimate of extreme fuel poverty under the new definition of fuel poverty and therefore cannot be compared to previous local authority analyses figures, under the old definition of fuel poverty.

### Fuel Poverty Gap

Where a household is in fuel poverty, the fuel poverty gap is the annual amount that would be required to move the household out of fuel poverty. The median fuel poverty gap before adjustment presents the actual amount that fuel poor households require to move out of fuel poverty. The adjusted median gap figures, adjusted to 2015 prices, have been presented in order to illustrate the challenge of meeting the 2040 fuel poverty gap target of £250 (in 2015 prices). The adjustment has been made in alignment with the increases or decreases in the annual average consumer prices index (CPI)<sup>5</sup>.

In the period 2016-2018, the median fuel poverty gap was generally higher in island and rural local authorities and, across all local authorities, ranged from £410 (North Ayrshire) to £1,640 (Orkney Islands) with a national average of £660.

The adjusted median fuel poverty gap varied from £400 in North Ayrshire and East Renfrewshire to £1,600 in Shetland Islands with a national average of £640 (Figure 7). As with the actual median fuel poverty gap, the adjusted median fuel poverty gap was generally higher in island and rural local authorities.

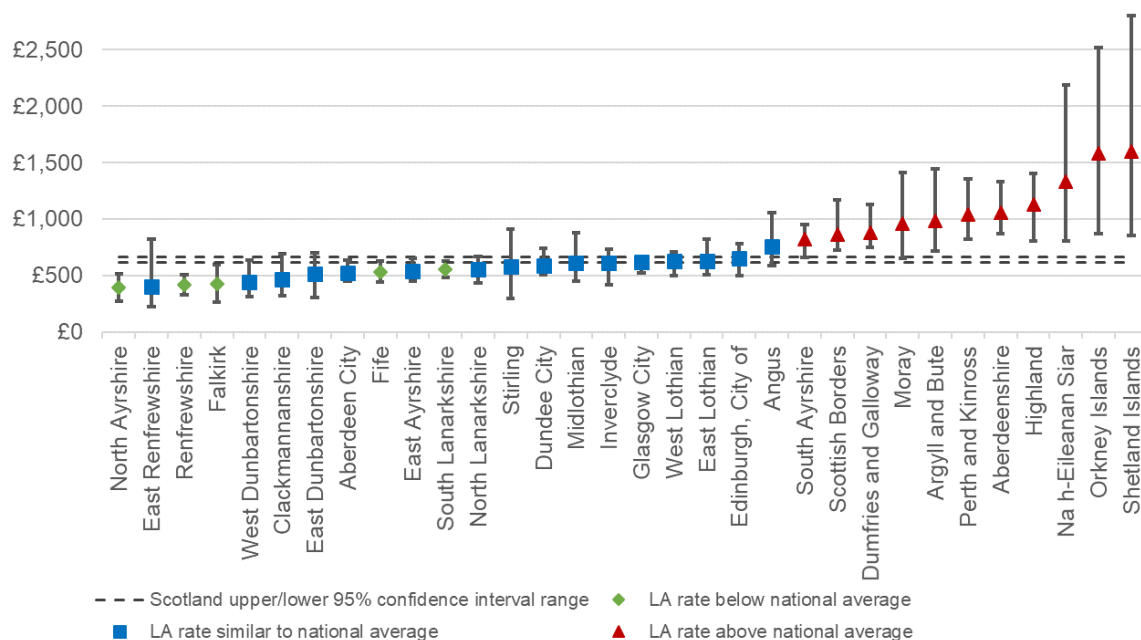
Margins of error are wide for some local authorities due to a variety of reasons. The sample sizes are limited as they are restricted to fuel poor households responding to the survey;

<sup>5</sup> 55 CPI Index, 2015 = 100:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/timeseries/d7bt/mm23>

ranging from 34 households in East Renfrewshire to 148 households in Glasgow City across the three-year period of 2016-2018. Samples sizes in the three island local authorities which had the highest median fuel poverty gaps (adjusted for 2015 prices) were: 96 (Na h-Eileanan Siar), 72 (Orkney Islands) and 76 (Shetland Islands). In addition, variations in fuel bills and/or residual household income across different household characteristics can influence the median gap distribution. This is especially relevant in remote rural and island areas where there can be a wider range of residual incomes for fuel poor households due to an uplift that has been applied to the UK Minimum Income Standard (MIS) comparator in the fuel poverty definition.

**Figure 7: Median fuel poverty gap (£) adjusted for 2015 prices, by local authority, compared to the Scotland average. SHCS 2016-2018**



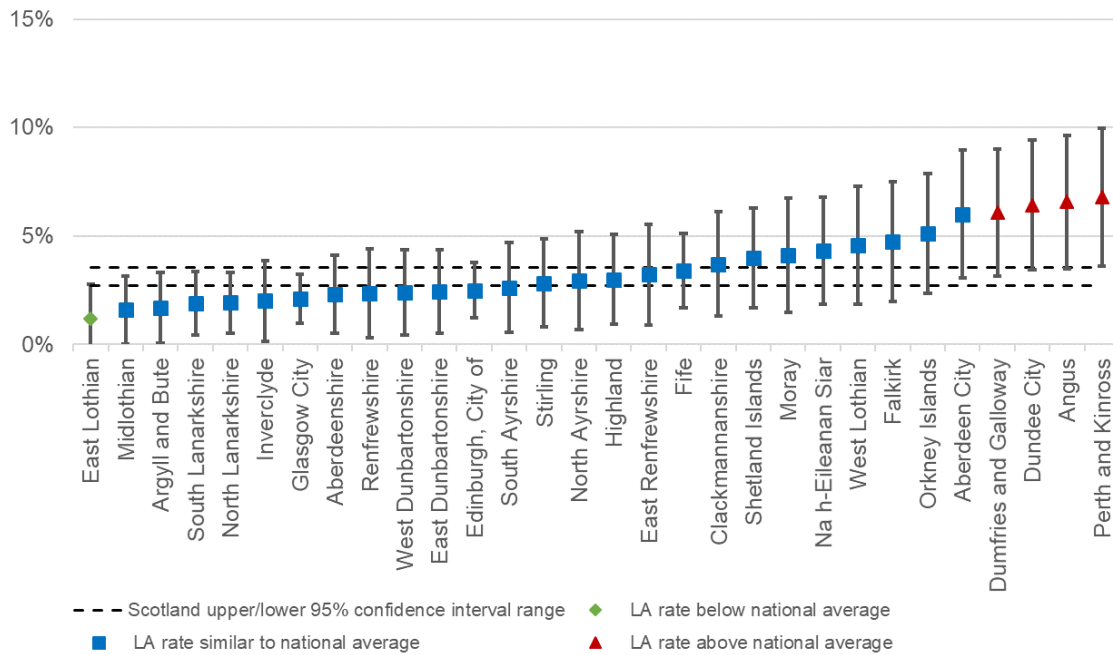
**Note:** In this chart, the fuel poverty median gap (adjusted for 2015 prices) for Scotland as a whole is a three-year average. This is different to that published in the main SHCS Key Findings report, which is an annual figure.

### Damp and Condensation

In the period 2016-2018, the prevalence of rising or penetrative damp in Scotland was 3% (Figure 8). Most local authorities had a similar rate to the national average, with the exception of 5 local authorities. Dumfries and Galloway (6%), Dundee City (6%), Angus (7%) and Perth and Kinross (7%) were higher than the national rate whilst East Lothian (1%) was lower than the national rates of rising or penetrative damp.

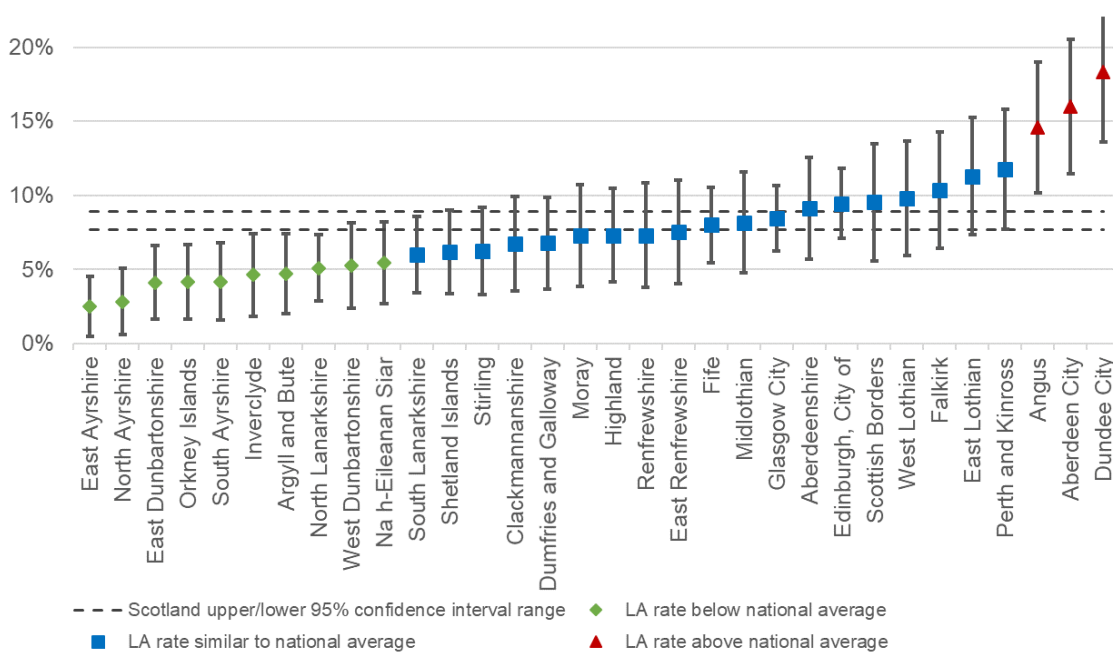
Local authorities with higher than average condensation rates were Dundee City (18%), Aberdeen City (16%) and Angus (15%) (Figure 9). 10 local authorities had rates lower than Scotland's average, ranging from 2-5% with the lowest condensation rate in East Ayrshire (2%).

**Figure 8: Percent Dwellings with any damp by local authority, compared to Scotland average. SHCS 2016-2018.**



**Note:** The proportions in this chart are three-year averages and relate to the presence of rising or penetrative damp, while the proportions published in the main SHCS Key Findings report are annual figures, and are reported for rising damp and penetrative damp separately. East Ayrshire and Scottish Borders not shown due to small sample sizes.

**Figure 9: Percent dwellings with condensation by local authority, compared to Scotland average. SHCS 2016-2018**



**Note:** In this chart, the proportion of dwellings affected by condensation for Scotland as a whole is a three-year average. This is different to the proportion published in the main SHCS Key Findings report, which is an annual figure.

## Disrepair

The SHCS quantifies disrepair for a wide range of building elements. The type of disrepair is categorised into four broad classifications: any disrepair<sup>6</sup>, disrepair to critical elements, urgent disrepair<sup>7</sup> and extensive disrepair<sup>8</sup>.

Here we focus on disrepair to critical elements (Figure 10), which covers building elements relating to structural stability, weather tightness and property deterioration. Examples include roof structure, foundations, damp proof course, and gutters<sup>9</sup>. Disrepair to critical elements is recorded where there is any disrepair, no matter how small, to these critical elements. The published tables allow users to explore all four disrepair categories in more detail.

Dundee City (79%) had the highest rates of disrepair to critical elements, whilst North Ayrshire had the lowest at 33%. Four other local authorities had higher than average rates of disrepair: Angus (75%), Aberdeen City (61%), Scottish Borders (59%) and Glasgow City (56%). Eight other local authorities had lower rates of disrepair to critical elements than the national average: Inverclyde (37%), Shetland Islands (38%), Aberdeenshire (39%), Orkney Islands (41%), Fife (42%), South Ayrshire (43%), Renfrewshire (43%) and Dumfries and Galloway (44%).

Although some disrepair to critical elements is fairly common it tends to be at a relatively low level in each property, affecting on average no more than 2.5% of the relevant area in 2018<sup>10</sup>.

Extensive disrepair, where damage observed covers more than a fifth (20%) of the building element area, was low at 6% on average in Scotland. The majority of local authorities had similar extensive disrepair rates to the national average, with the exception of 5 local authorities. Orkney Islands (11%) and South Lanarkshire (9%) were higher than the national rate whilst Angus (2%), Scottish Borders (2%) and East Lothian (3%) were lower than the national rate of extensive disrepair.

---

<sup>6</sup> Any (Basic) disrepair is recorded where any element of the dwelling is found to have any level of disrepair, no matter how small. This could include, for example, a leaking tap.

<sup>7</sup> A repair is deemed urgent if it will prevent further damage to the property or a health and safety risk to the occupants. Only common internal and external elements are assessed.

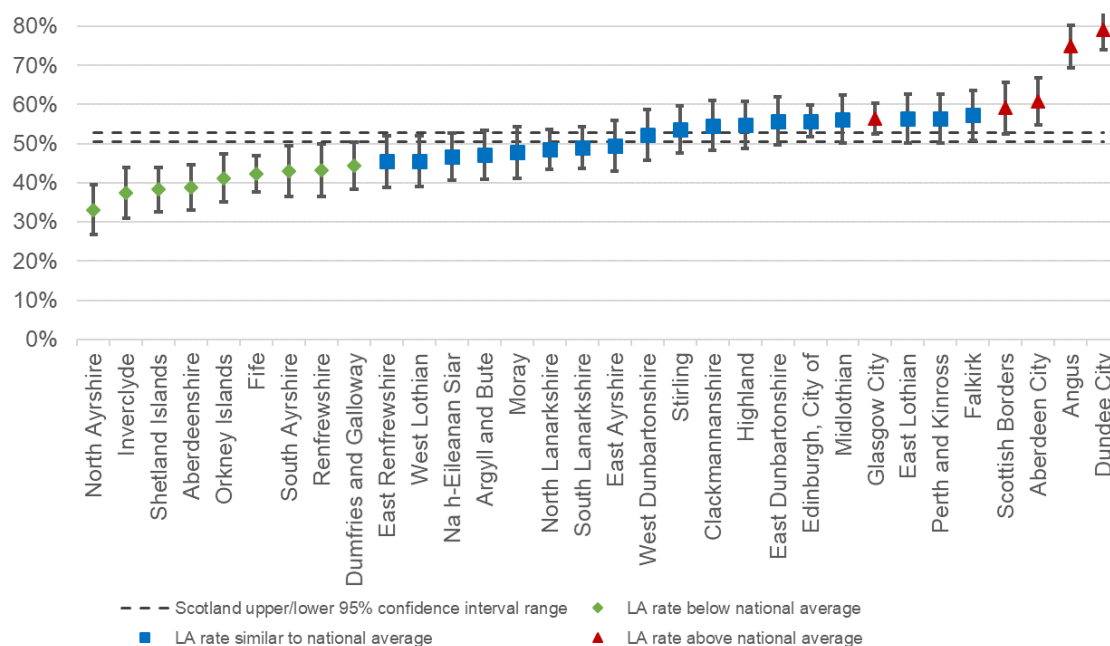
<sup>8</sup> Extensive disrepair is whereby damage observed by the surveyor covers more than a fifth (20%) of the building element area.

<sup>9</sup> A full list of elements can be found in section 7.11.7.3 in the SHCS 2018 Key Findings Report: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-2018-key-findings/pages/9/>

<sup>10</sup> Only available at national level, more details on disrepair can be found in section 6.1.1.3 in the SHCS 2018 Key Findings Report:

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-2018-key-findings/pages/8/>

**Figure 10: Percent dwellings with critical disrepair by local authority, compared to Scotland average. SHCS 2016-2018.**



**Note:** In this chart, the proportion of dwelling with disrepair to critical elements for Scotland as a whole is a three-year average. This is different to the proportion published in the main SHCS Key Findings report, which is an annual figure.

### Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS)

The SHQS is a common standard for assessing the condition of Scotland’s social sector housing. However, as the SHCS collects data on all tenures, compliance of the entire stock with the SHQS can be assessed. Dwellings are assessed on 55 different elements<sup>11</sup> – which are broken into five broader criteria. Failure of one of these criteria results in an outright SHQS fail – the criteria themselves can be failed in many cases on a single element.

In the period 2016-2018, an average of 42% of dwellings in Scotland failed the SHQS (Figure 11). Clackmannanshire (26%), Stirling (34%), Fife (36%) and Glasgow City (37%) had failure rates lower than the Scottish average, while Edinburgh (47%), Dumfries and Galloway (49%), Moray (49%), Argyll and Bute (51%), Orkney Islands (51%), Scottish Borders (51%), Na h-Eileanan Siar (56%) and Shetland Islands (71%) each had failure rates higher than the Scotland average.

Focusing on the social sector, the average national SHQS failure rate was 37% in the period 2016-2018 (Figure 12). Most local authorities had similar rates to the 2016-2018 social sector average. However, Scottish Borders (53%) and Shetland (74%) each had higher failure rates than the national average, while social sector failure rates in Glasgow City (26%), Stirling (24%), Clackmannanshire (22%) and Perth and Kinross (19%) were below the national average. It should be noted that as the social sector sample size in the SHCS is

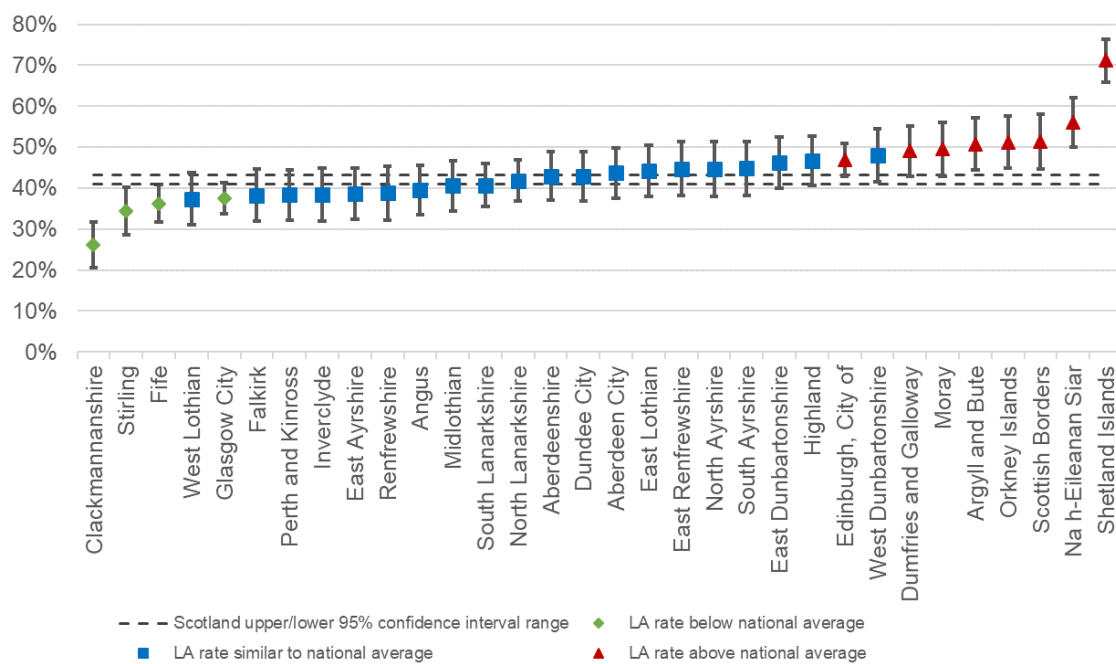
<sup>11</sup>A full list can be accessed via <https://www.gov.scot/publications/shqs-technical-guidance-for-social-landlords/>. The SHCS tests compliance with 54 of the 55 elements.

smaller than all tenures overall (nationally 2,177 compared to 8,816 in the three year period), there are larger margins of error associated with social sector estimates (as seen comparing the confidence interval ranges in Figure 11 and Figure 12).

The most common criterion all local authorities failed on was around elements relating to energy efficiency. The next most common failure were generally on elements relating to the “Healthy, Safe and Secure” criterion, followed by those addressing the “Modern Facilities” criterion.

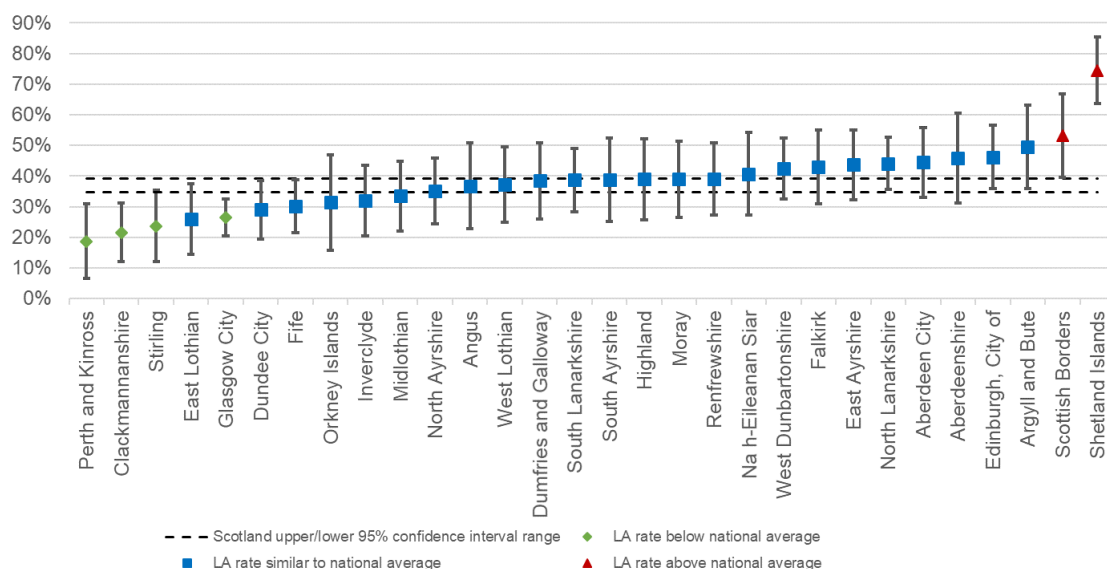
The Scottish Housing Regulator is responsible for monitoring compliance of the social housing sector with the SHQS.

**Figure 11: Percent dwellings failing SHQS (all tenures), compared to Scotland average. SHCS 2016-2018.**



**Note:** In this chart, the proportion of SHQS failures for Scotland as a whole is a three-year average. This is different to the proportion published in the main SHCS Key Findings report, which is an annual figure.

**Figure 12: Percent social sector dwellings failing the SHQS compared to Scotland average. SHCS 2016-2018.**



**Note:** In this chart, the proportion of social sector SHQS failures for Scotland as a whole is a three-year average. This is different to the proportion published in the main SHCS Key Findings report, which is an annual figure. East Renfrewshire and East Dunbartonshire are not shown due to small sample sizes.

## Notes

Where a rate is derived from a sub-sample with fewer than 30 cases or an estimate represents two or fewer cases, the statistic is suppressed and the local authority will not be present in the charts published in this summary. Further technical information on the survey can be found in the 2018 Key Findings Report<sup>12</sup>, and the SHCS Methodology Notes 2018<sup>13</sup>.

Local authority tables for 2016-2018 and earlier years can be accessed via the link below.

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-local-authority-analyses/>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-house-condition-survey-2018-key-findings/>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-house-condition-survey#technicalreports>

## **Annex A - List of SHCS 2016 - 2018 Local Authority Tables**

Local authority estimates in the following tables are broken down by: overall, age of dwelling, type of dwelling, number of bedrooms, tenure and household type. Wall Insulation however has a different breakdown, noted below.

- Wall Insulation (cavity, solid/other, total) by Tenure, by House/Flat, by Household Type
- Percentage of dwellings built before 1945
- Percentage of dwellings which are flats
- Percentage of dwellings with 3 or more bedrooms
- Percentage of households with one or more Long Term Sick or Disabled members
- Percentage of households where one or more members are receiving care services
- Percentage of dwellings with adaptations
- Percentage of dwellings containing a LTSD individual whose activities are restricted because of the property
- Percentage of dwellings requiring adaptations
- Percentage of dwellings with full central heating
- Percentage of dwellings with less than 100mm of loft insulation
- Percentage of dwellings with an energy efficiency rating of F or G (SAP 2009)
- Percentage of dwellings with an energy efficiency rating of F or G (SAP 2012)
- Percentage of dwellings with an energy efficiency rating of B or C (SAP 2012)
- Percentage of dwellings with an environmental impact rating of F or G (SAP 2012)
- Percentage of dwellings with an environmental impact rating of A, B or C (SAP 2012)
- Mean energy efficiency SAP 2009 rating
- Mean energy efficiency SAP 2012 rating
- Mean environmental impact SAP 2012 rating
- Mean household income
- Number of households (000s) in fuel poverty
- Percentage of households in fuel poverty
- Number of households (000s) in extreme fuel poverty
- Percentage of households in extreme fuel poverty
- Median fuel poverty gap
- Median fuel poverty gap adjusted to 2015 prices.
- Percentage of dwellings which are overcrowded
- Percentage of dwellings which exceed the minimum Bedroom Standard requirements by 2 or more bedrooms
- Percentage of dwellings considered to be Below the Tolerable Standard (BTS)
- Percentage of dwellings that fail the Scottish Housing Quality Standard "Free from Serious Disrepair" criterion (SHQS B)
- Percentage of dwellings that fail the Scottish Housing Quality Standard "Energy Efficiency" criterion (SHQS C)
- Percentage of dwellings that fail the Scottish Housing Quality Standard "Modern Facilities and Services" criterion (SHQS D)
- Percentage of dwellings that fail the Scottish Housing Quality Standard "Healthy, Safe and Secure" criterion (SHQS E)
- Percentage of dwellings that fail the SHQS overall



- Percentage of dwellings with disrepair
- Percentage of dwellings with disrepair to critical elements
- Percentage of dwellings with urgent disrepair
- Percentage of dwellings with extensive disrepair
- Percentage of dwellings with rising or penetrating damp
- Percentage of dwellings with condensation