

Online Appendix

Why Parties Displace Their Voters:
Gentrification, Coalitional Change and the
Demise of Public Housing

American Political Science Review

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Appendix

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A Tenure Characteristics and Housing Preferences

This section presents information on housing tenure and preferences in London. Tenure characteristics are derived from the census and from the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSAS). Data on housing preferences are based on two sources, the BSAS and published polls conducted in London by several different survey firms. We present BSAS data (starting in 2010, when the BSAS included the first housing module) by income. Due to sample size constraints (we restrict our analyses to Londoners), we break this sample down into two income groups rather than provide a more disaggregated income or class measure (we code those below median household income as “low-income” and those at or above the median income are considered “high-income”). Published London polls are from a variety of sources, see table captions.

	Homeownership		
	Income		
	Low (%)	High (%)	Total (%)
1980s	31.09	71.56	58.47
1990s	36.12	74.98	60.22
2000s	37.48	74.52	58.22
2010s	31.56	63.02	49.92

Table A.1: Homeownership in London by Income, 1980s-2010s. (N = 8,969; 1983–2018 British Social Attitudes Survey, London respondents, weighted data)

	London	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	South East	South West	Wales
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	13	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	9	8
3. Intermediate occupations	12	8	8	8	7	8	9	9	8	7
4. Small employers and own account workers	8	4	6	6	6	6	9	9	8	6
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	8	9	8	9	10	9	10	10	10	9
6. Semi-routine occupations	19	24	23	24	23	25	24	24	25	24
7. Routine occupations	17	30	28	29	29	26	25	24	26	27
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	17	15	16	14	13	16	10	10	11	15
Not classified	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1

Table A.2: Composition of Council Housing Tenants by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification and Region in 2011 (%). Source: Census data available at <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>, Table DC4605EW, authors' calculations.

Most Important Issues Facing London (%)									
	Total	Social Grade				Tenure			
		AB	C1	C2	DE	Own	All Rent	Pri- vate Rent	Social Rent
Housing	56	55	60	55	55	48	65	68	63
Immigration	38	32	34	51	45	41	36	33	39
Security/terrorism	26	29	23	24	28	29	23	24	21
Healthcare	23	23	26	22	21	26	21	17	25
Crime/policing	22	21	22	24	24	22	23	22	24
Homelessness	21	17	21	19	27	16	25	21	30
Roads/congestion	19	21	18	21	18	21	17	17	17
London's economy	17	20	15	16	16	19	16	19	13
Public Transport	16	19	19	11	10	17	14	17	11
Air pollution	15	16	16	13	14	16	14	17	12
Education/Schools	14	18	14	13	11	16	13	15	11
Rubbish pickup	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3
Culture & arts	1	1	1	3	*	1	1	2	1
Don't know	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	3

Table A.3: Most Important Issues Facing Londoners Ahead of 2016 Mayoral Election. Answers to the question “What would you say are the two or three most important challenges facing London today?”. Social Grade is a classification system based on occupation, with ABC1/C2DE referring to upper and middle/lower class occupations. (N = 2,062; BBC London Mayor Online Opinion Poll; London respondents, weighted data; * = insufficient numbers. Available at <https://tinyurl.com/y47jt8s9>.)

Shortage of Affordable Housing			
	Income		
	Low (%)	High (%)	Total (%)
Agree strongly	56.47	37.39	45.70
Agree	37.42	41.93	39.97
Neither agree nor disagree	3.56	9.46	6.89
Disagree	0.67	9.37	5.58
Disagree strongly	1.87	1.84	1.86

Table A.4: Affordable Housing Shortage in Local Area. Answers to the question: “Thinking about the affordability of homes for most people in your local area, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? There is a shortage of homes that are affordable in my local area.” (N = 173; 2018 British Social Attitudes Survey, London respondents, weighted data)

House Price Levels			
	Income		
	Low (%)	High (%)	Total (%)
Much too high	42.08	37.96	39.53
Slightly too high	33.28	29.69	31.06
About right	23.96	29.96	27.67
Slightly too low	0.00	2.40	1.48
Much too low	0.68	0.00	0.26

Table A.5: House Price Levels in Local Area. Answers to the question: “Do you think house prices in your area are too high, too low or about right?” (N = 247; 2010 British Social Attitudes Survey, London respondents, weighted data)

Difficulty Paying Rent or Mortgage			
	Income		
	Low (%)	High (%)	Total (%)
Very easy	13.57	15.03	14.43
Fairly easy	40.72	63.55	54.22
Fairly Difficult	36.21	20.02	26.64
Very Difficult	9.49	1.40	4.71

Table A.6: Difficulty Paying Rent or Mortgage. Answers to the question: “Some people easily afford their rent/mortgage payments, others find it difficult to pay. How easy or difficult is it for your household to pay the rent/mortgage payments? Is it...?” (N = 182; 2010 British Social Attitudes Survey, London respondents, weighted data)

Housing Stress					
	A great deal (%)	A fair amount (%)	Not very much (%)	None at all (%)	Don't know (%)
<u>All</u>	22	32	21	23	1
<u>Tenure</u>					
Owner Occupied	11	28	27	33	1
Social Rent	34	29	17	17	3
Private Rent	32	44	13	10	1
Any Rent	33	37	15	13	2
<u>Location</u>					
Inner London	26	33	19	21	1
Outer London	19	32	23	24	2
<u>Ethnicity</u>					
White	14	34	23	27	1
Black & Ethnic Minority	34	29	20	16	2

Table A.7: Degree of Stress due to Housing Cost. Answers to the question: “To what extent, if at all, do you personally feel that concerns about the cost of your housing cause you stress these days? Do they cause you...?” (N = 1,000; 2015 Ipsos Mori Poll, London respondents, weighted data. Available at <https://tinyurl.com/y44b94y7>.)

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly agree	Don't know
There is currently a housing crisis in London	68	21	4	3	3	2
Housing in London will become more affordable over the next two years or so	4	5	5	18	64	5
I don't believe I will ever be able to afford to buy a home in London	53	19	6	12	8	2
I would consider leaving London if house prices and rents continue to rise	28	16	10	17	26	3
I am considering moving out of London and taking a job in a different city region because the rent/mortgage costs in London are too high	20	13	10	19	33	5

Table A.8: Assessments and Consequence of Housing Costs (%). (N = 1,000, except for question about home buying which is not asked of owners where N = 334; 2015 Ipsos Mori Poll, London respondents, weighted data. Available at <https://tinyurl.com/y44b94y7>.)

	Government Action to Make Homes More Affordable		
	Low (%)	High (%)	Total (%)
Give some sort of financial assistance to first time buyers	33.55	28.90	30.66
Give more money to housing associations and local authorities to build affordable homes for those on low incomes	31.58	19.89	24.32
Get banks to increase access to mortgages	16.03	21.52	19.44
Give more money to shared ownership schemes	6.14	11.1	9.22
Make it easier for developers to get planning permission to build more homes	7.52	7.29	7.38
Make it more expensive to purchase second homes	4.37	7.65	6.41
Something else	0.35	2.46	1.66
Do nothing	0.47	1.18	0.91

Table A.9: Most useful government action to make homes more affordable. Answers to the question: “If the government were going to do something to make homes more affordable, what do you think the most useful action would be? Please choose one option from the card” (N = 472; 2010 & 2014 British Social Attitudes Survey, London respondents, weighted data).

Housing Type Most Needed			
	Income		
	Low (%)	High (%)	Total (%)
Rented from local authorities or housing associations	48.08	36.81	41.10
Rented from private landlords	13.73	9.58	11.16
Part-owned and part-rented	24.44	35.39	31.22
Homes to buy	27.75	39.48	35.02
No homes needed	9.33	15.61	13.22

Table A.10: Housing Type Most Needed. Answers to the question: “If new homes were to be built in your local area, which, if any, of these types of homes do you think are most needed? (Check all that apply)” (N = 427; 2010 & 2016 British Social Attitudes Survey, London respondents, weighted data)

Social Housing Main Disadvantage			
	Income		
	Low (%)	High (%)	Total (%)
Anti-social behavior problems on estates	25.67	47.23	39.06
Little choice over location	16.11	10.18	12.43
Difficult to move to other types of property when needs change	16.50	8.19	11.34
No disadvantage	10.95	6.11	7.95
Anti-social neighbors	5.00	5.58	5.36
Can't invest in the housing market - lack of security for the future	1.24	7.51	5.13
Homes are kept in a poor state of repair	3.45	4.44	4.06
Poor repairs and maintenance service	4.58	3.23	3.74
Don't like the types of properties	3.27	3.94	3.69
Little choice over the type of property tenants can live in	6.87	1.05	3.26
Little choice over what happens to the property	2.87	0.95	1.68
The location of their homes	0.91	1.58	1.33
Rents are too high	2.57	0.00	0.97

Table A.11: Main Disadvantage of Social Housing. Answers to the question: “And from what you know or have heard, if you had to choose just one of the things on this card, which one would you say is the main disadvantage of renting from a local authority or housing association as opposed to renting a home privately?” (N = 243; 2010 British Social Attitudes Survey)

Support for Different Housing Policies (%)

	Total	2010 Vote			Social Grade	
		Con	Lab	LD	ABC1	C2DE
Encouraging London councils to build more social housing						
Support	66	57	78	78	67	65
Oppose	15	26	9	11	18	11
Don't know	18	17	13	11	15	23
Adding new council tax bands for homes worth more than £1 million						
Support	65	61	71	77	67	61
Oppose	17	24	16	10	20	13
Don't know	18	15	13	13	13	26
Making it more difficult for foreign investors to buy London property						
Support	60	64	64	72	62	58
Oppose	20	19	18	17	21	18
Don't know	20	17	18	11	16	24
Extra taxes on second homes						
Support	59	54	65	75	63	54
Oppose	25	33	24	15	26	24
Don't Know	15	13	10	10	11	21
A new annual tax of 1% of the value of homes worth more than £2 million (so-called "mansion tax")						
Support	58	45	67	77	59	57
Oppose	21	35	14	15	25	15
Don't know	21	20	19	7	16	28

Table A.12: Support for Different Housing Policies in London. Respondents were presented with a range of housing policies in the context of a survey about housing costs in London. The above five policies received the most overall support. (N = 1,209; 2014 YouGov Poll, London respondents, weighted data. Available at <https://tinyurl.com/yyhwnyo6>. "2010 Vote" refers to respondents' vote choice in the 2010 general election. Con, Lab, LD stands for Conservatives, Labour, and Liberal Democrats, respectively. Social Grade is a classification system based on occupation, with ABC1/C2DE referring to upper and middle/lower class occupations.)

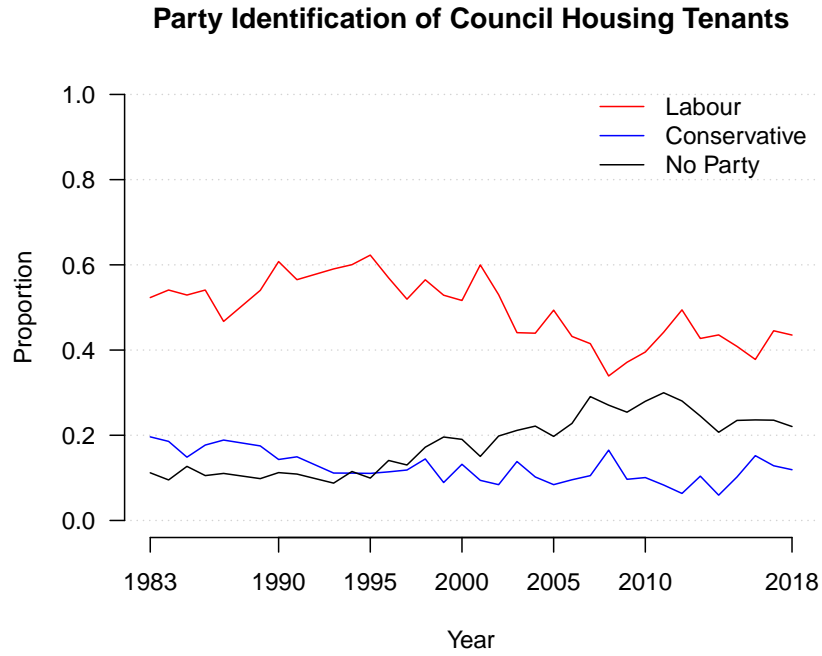


Figure A.1: Party Identification of Council Housing Tenants. Using the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSAS), this figure plots the party identification of respondents who rent their accommodations from local authorities. For clarity, we only present the three most popular options: Labour, Conservative, and no PID. Proportions are weighted using the BSAS's non-response weights.

Party Identification of Council Housing Tenants in London

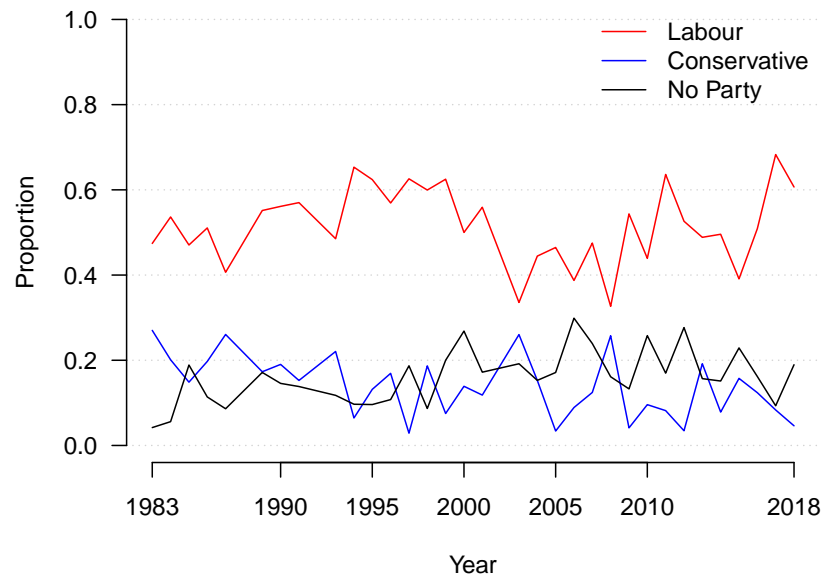


Figure A.2: Party Identification of Council Housing Tenants in London. Using the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSAS), this figure plots the party identification of respondents in London who rent their accommodations from local authorities. For clarity, we only present the three most popular options: Labour, Conservative, and no PID. Proportions are weighted using the BSAS's non-response weights.

B Effects of Eviction: Additional Analyses

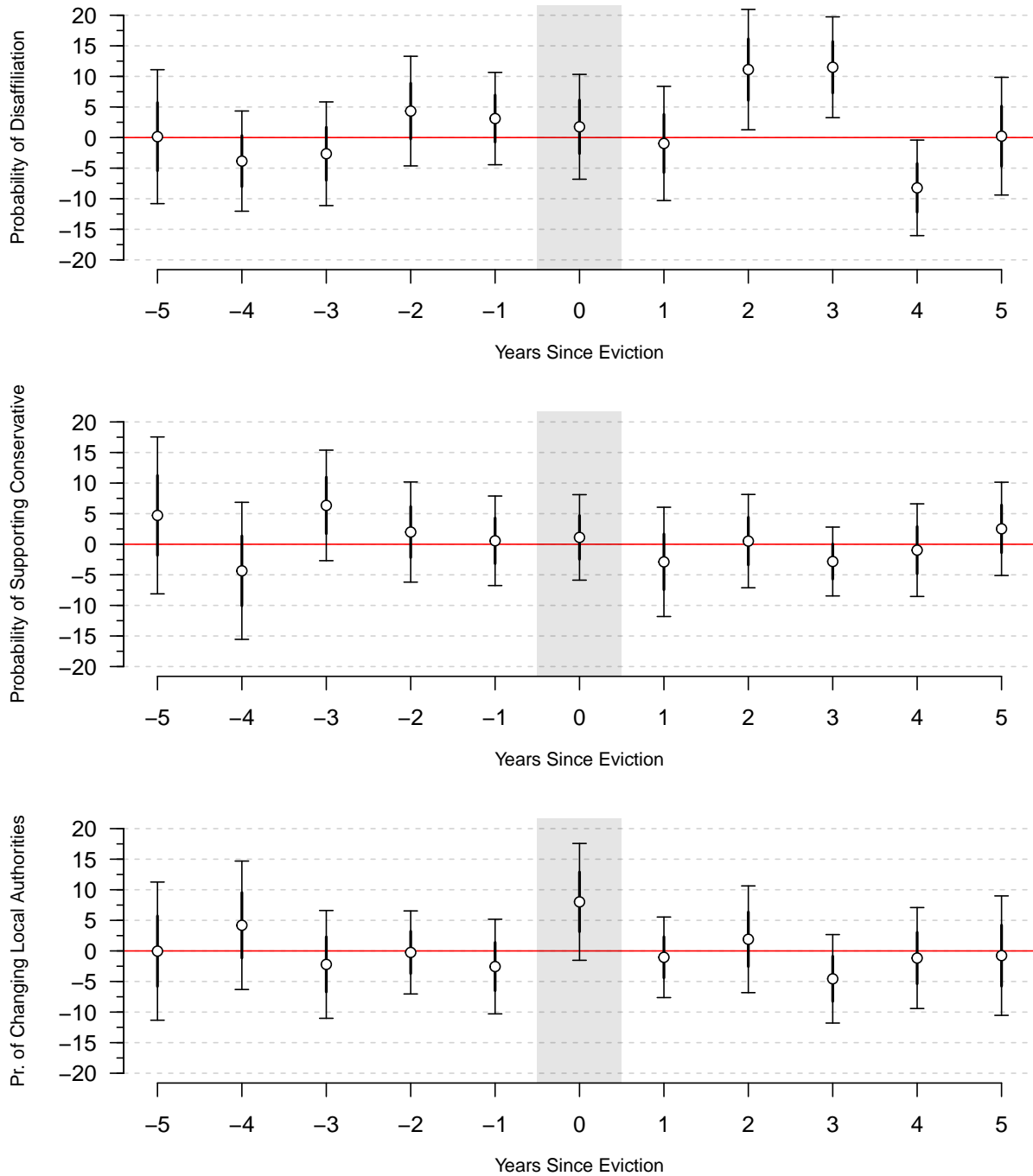


Figure B.1: Fixed Effect Estimates of Effects of Eviction on Conservative Supporters. This figure reproduces Figure 6 for panel survey respondents that voted for the Conservatives in 1983, the first general election covered in the panel. In contrast with Figure 6, we do not find a significant effect of eviction on any of the three DVs, at least in the year of eviction.

C Social Class: Correlation with Income and Labour Support

SES Group	High Income	Middle Income	Low Income
I. Professional, employer, manager	0.62	0.25	0.13
II. Intermediate non-manual	0.51	0.32	0.16
III. Junior non-manual	0.33	0.36	0.31
IV. Skilled manual	0.28	0.38	0.34
V. Semi-skilled	0.19	0.36	0.45
VI. Unskilled manual	0.09	0.31	0.60

Table C.1: Weighted proportion of individuals in high/middle/low income terciles by socioeconomic group (overall)

SES Group	High Income	Middle Income	Low Income
I. Professional, employer, manager	0.71	0.17	0.11
II. Intermediate non-manual	0.59	0.25	0.16
III. Junior non-manual	0.39	0.30	0.31
IV. Skilled manual	0.34	0.34	0.32
V. Semi-skilled	0.24	0.31	0.45
VI. Unskilled manual	0.12	0.29	0.59

Table C.2: Weighted proportion of individuals in high/middle/low income terciles by socioeconomic group (London only)

DV: Probability of Supporting Labour (0/1)	
Year	-0.012*** (0.001)
I. Professional, employer, manager	-36.007*** (2.767)
II. Intermediate non-manual	-28.352*** (2.783)
III. Junior non-manual	-27.340*** (2.763)
IV. Skilled manual	7.085*** (2.678)
VI. Unskilled manual	1.088 (4.234)
Year interacted with:	
I. Professional, employer, manager	0.018*** (0.001)
II. Intermediate non-manual	0.014*** (0.001)
III. Junior non-manual	0.014*** (0.001)
IV. Skilled manual	-0.004*** (0.001)
VI. Unskilled manual	-0.0005 (0.002)
Constant	23.154*** (1.911)
Observations	100,043

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table C.3: Probability of Supporting Labour, by Year and Socioeconomic Group, 1983-2018. Reference group: V: Semi-skilled. Probit coefficients with standard errors in parentheses; weighted data. Source: BSAS.

D Determinants of Council Housing Reductions

	DV: Council Housing Concentration in 2011					
	Labour Borough in 2002			Labour Borough in 2002 and 2006		
	<i>All Wards</i>	<i>Weak Labour</i>	<i>Strong Labour</i>	<i>All Wards</i>	<i>Weak Labour</i>	<i>Strong Labour</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gentrification and Residualization						
<i>Covariates measured in 2001 unless otherwise noted</i>						
Council Housing Concentration	0.67*** (0.11)	0.85*** (0.13)	0.56*** (0.12)	0.70*** (0.13)	0.76*** (0.19)	0.52*** (0.13)
Log Crime Rate (Std.)	-0.84*** (0.26)	-0.35 (0.27)	-1.44** (0.59)	-1.21** (0.53)	0.39 (1.64)	-1.01** (0.50)
Log Median Income (Std.)	-0.29 (1.14)	0.02 (1.32)	-2.01 (1.28)	0.75 (1.52)	3.60 (2.26)	-4.20** (1.72)
Pragmatic Privatization						
% Council Homes without Heat	-0.03 (0.03)	0.04* (0.02)	-0.09* (0.05)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.31 (0.21)	-0.02 (0.11)
% Council Homes with Own Shower	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.21 (0.22)	0.24 (0.49)	1.44* (0.76)	-0.26 (0.28)
% Council Homes in Flats	0.02 (0.01)	0.02** (0.01)	-0.0003 (0.03)	0.07*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.06)	0.06** (0.03)
% Council Homes Overcrowded	0.09 (0.30)	-0.26 (0.39)	0.39 (0.37)	0.12 (0.38)	-0.80 (0.60)	0.48 (0.43)
Housing Demand Indicators						
Private Renting Concentration	0.01 (0.10)	0.04 (0.09)	0.39*** (0.15)	-0.11 (0.19)	0.16 (0.17)	0.40** (0.17)
Log Home Sales	-2.66*** (1.00)	-1.88 (1.20)	-2.79** (1.11)	-2.64 (1.73)	-10.58*** (1.76)	-1.47 (1.57)
Log Median House Price	0.84 (2.23)	2.68 (3.14)	0.63 (2.57)	-0.42 (2.35)	2.09 (2.35)	-0.01 (3.33)
Log Population Density	0.72 (0.50)	1.43*** (0.52)	-0.03 (0.73)	-0.17 (0.91)	0.80 (2.53)	-0.39 (0.82)
Log Households	2.68 (3.91)	-6.32 (4.27)	10.55*** (3.44)	8.76*** (2.57)	20.87*** (6.76)	8.38 (6.30)
% Private Rentals Overcrowded	-0.10 (0.19)	0.01 (0.19)	-0.91** (0.39)	0.40 (0.51)	-0.85* (0.46)	-1.42*** (0.43)
Additional Covariates						
Borough Fixed Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X
Demographic Indicators	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mean of DV	14.91	12.25	18.78	20.23	17.57	22.14
N	290	172	118	127	53	74
R ²	0.89	0.90	0.93	0.88	0.89	0.94
Adjusted R ²	0.88	0.87	0.90	0.84	0.78	0.91

*p < .1; **p < .05; ***p < .01

Table D.1: Interactions with Labour Strength in Labour Boroughs. Using OLS models with borough-clustered standard errors, this table shows the conditional relationships between crime and median incomes, on the one hand, and local Labour strength, on the other. The negative relationships are strongest in strong Labour wards in strong Labour boroughs (i.e., wards with three Labour councillors in boroughs that Labour won in 2002 and 2006).

Columns 4-6 in Table D.1 are the same as in Table 4 in the main paper. In Columns 1-3,

we refit our models including boroughs that were controlled by Labour after the 2002 election (but not necessarily the 2006 election). The pattern is similar: the negative relationships between council housing reductions and crime and income are stronger in strong Labour wards in these boroughs. However, the coefficient on income is smaller (-2 points compared to -4.2 points) and not statistically significant. In the paper, we focus on boroughs won by Labour in 2002 and 2006 as these are more appropriate to our data (on council housing reductions from 2001 to 2011) and theoretical framework (which predicts that Labour is more likely to reduce council housing when it is electorally secure).

To show that the conclusions from Tables D.1 and 4 do not depend on the inclusion of covariates, in Figure D.1 we plot the coefficients on (standardized) crime and median income from the models in Table 4 as well as simpler models omitting the demographic and housing indicator variables. The estimated coefficients from these models are generally insignificant and occasionally positive in weak Labour wards located in stronger Labour boroughs. By contrast, we consistently find negative, statistically significant, and substantively large coefficients on crime and income in strong Labour wards located in Labour boroughs. The “swing” from positive to negative coefficients is especially pronounced for income (right panel): In weak Labour wards in boroughs with Labour councils, a standard deviation increase in income corresponds to a 3.6% point increase in the council housing concentration, while in strong Labour wards this figure is -4.2 percentage points.

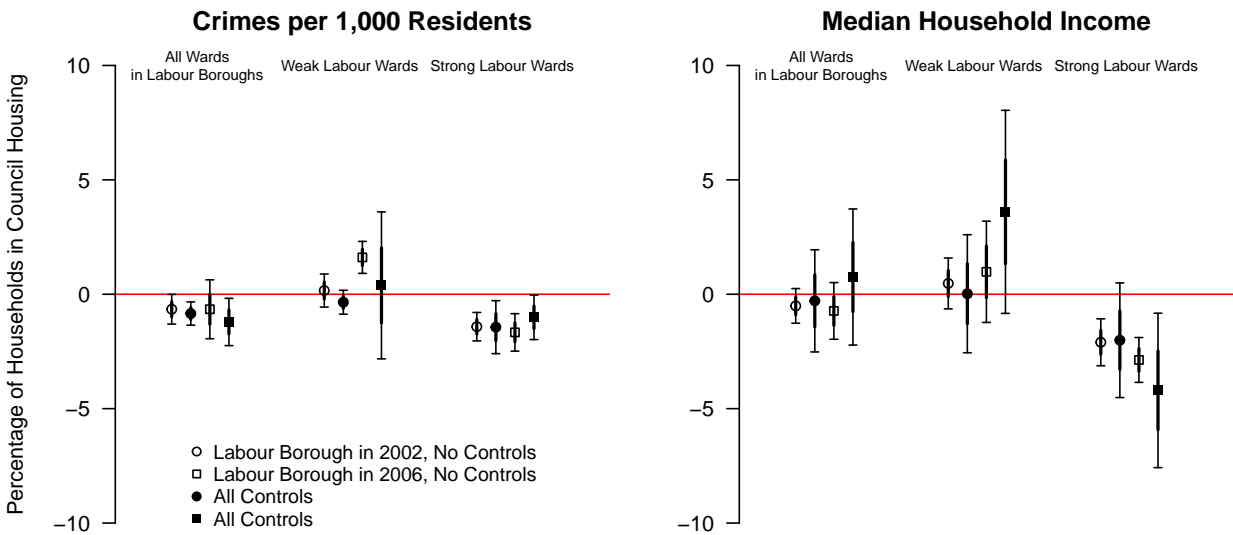


Figure D.1: Relationships between Council Housing, Labour Strength, and Crime and Income. This figure plots the magnitude of the relationships between crime, median household income, and the percent of households in council housing in wards. The correlation coefficients are more negative and precisely estimated in strong Labour wards, or wards where Labour holds all three seats. In strong Labour wards, a standard deviation increase in crime is associated with a 2 point decline in the council housing concentration from 2001 to 2011, while a standard deviation in income is associated with roughly a four point decline in council housing concentration.

E Interview Sample

This study received approval from Princeton University’s Institutional Review Board (#10481). In the recruitment emails and before interviews began, interviewees were presented with a consent form indicating that their participation was voluntary and could be stopped by them at any time.

Our sampling frame consisted of politicians, activists, and housing policy experts in Greater London. We oversampled individuals working in boroughs that experienced regeneration and past or pending council housing demolition. We recruited interviewees over email, beginning in March 2018. Interviews took place from March 2018 to June 2018. Interview length varied from approximately 10 minutes to nearly 2 hours. 5 interviews were conducted in-person in London, and 12 interviews were conducted over the phone. We stopped recruitment once similar themes consolidated across interviews.

The main goal of our interviews was to ascertain how local politicians approach council housing, with particular emphasis on the perceived costs and benefits associated with the elimination of council housing. Interviews were semi-structured and included, among other topics, questions about: the planning and decision-making process; the overall housing market and presumed effects of housing policies on the housing market; the electoral and demographic implications of housing policies; the involvement of civil society groups in housing policy; the stances of the national parties on housing.

Interview Sample			
	Contacted	Interviewed	Response Rate (%)
Elected Politician	24	7	29
Housing Activist	9	5	56
Housing Policy Expert	8	5	63
All	41	17	41

Table E.1: Interview Sample

Housing is currently a controversial and politicized topic, and, as expected, many of the politicians we contacted did not accept our invitation for an interview. Nonetheless, we achieved a respectable response rate of 29% among politicians (see Table E.1). Since politicians, especially if currently serving, may not always reveal their true motivations, and to gain additional insights, we

also spoke to several experts (e.g., former and current surveyors, housing officers, policy experts), some of whom had worked with elected politicians and were familiar with the issues at stake. Housing activists provided additional information on how they and the communities they represent perceive the motivations of politicians and the social and economic consequences of housing policies.

F Social Housing Stock and Rent Control Policies Across Countries

Social Housing Stock		
	% of Total Housing Stock	Year
Australia	4.4	2017
Austria	20.0	2018
Canada	4.1	2011
Czech Republic	0.4	2011
Denmark	21.2	2018
Estonia	1.1	2017
Finland	10.5	2017
France	14.0	2018
Germany	2.9	2017
Hungary	4.0	2013
Iceland	11.1	2018
Ireland	12.7	2016
Japan	3.1	2018
Korea	6.4	2015
Latvia	0.2	2013
Lithuania	0.8	2017
Luxembourg	1.6	2013
Malta	5.5	2013
Netherlands	37.7	2018
New Zealand	3.7	2018
Norway	4.3	2018
Poland	7.6	2017
Portugal	2.0	2011
Slovenia	6.4	2015
South Africa	12.6	2016
Spain	4.0	2017
United Kingdom (England)	16.9	2018
United States	3.3	2017

Table F.1: Social Rental Dwellings as a Share of the Total Number of Dwellings. 2018 or latest year available. For New Zealand, data refer to the number of social housing places (public housing) that are funded through central government. This does not include social housing provided by regional and municipal authorities. Data refer to responses as in the 2019 Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing, except for Canada, Czech Republic, Hungary, Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Slovenia where they refer to 2016 Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing. Source: <http://www.oecd.org/social/affordable-housing-database/housing-policies>.

Rent Control Policies				
	Control of Initial Rent Levels			Control of Rent Increases
	Free	Regulated	Both Free and Regulated	
Australia			x	
Austria			x	x
Belgium	x			x
Brazil				
Bulgaria	x			
Canada			x	x
Chile	x			
Colombia		x		x
Costa Rica	x			x
Czech Republic	x			x
Denmark			x	x
Estonia	x			x
Finland	x			
France			x	x
Germany			x	x
Iceland	x			
Ireland			x	x
Israel	x			
Japan			x	NA
Latvia	x			
Luxembourg		x		
Malta	x			
Mexico	x			NA
Netherlands			x	x
New Zealand	x			
Norway	x			x
Poland	x			x
Portugal	x			x
Russian Federation	x			NA
Slovak Republic	x			
Spain	x			x
Sweden		x		x
Switzerland	x			x
United Kingdom (England)	x			
United States			x	x

Table F.2: Rent Controls in the Private Rental Sector. Based on the 2019 OECD Questionnaire on Social and Affordable Housing (QuASH). Source: <http://www.oecd.org/social/affordable-housing-database/housing-policies>.

G Data Sources and Variable Definitions

Variable	Source	URL
OECD House Prices	OECD Affordable Housing Database	tinyurl.com/sfw21k8
OECD Housing Public Investments [†]	OECD Affordable Housing Database	tinyurl.com/y2exsw2q

[†] Ecludes Australia, Canada, Chile, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey and the United States.

Table G.1: Sources for Figure 1.

Variable	Source	URL
Average rents charged by social landlords	London Datastore	tinyurl.com/y5xpdkuc
Average rents charged by local authorities	London Datastore	tinyurl.com/y2cjneq9
Average weekly wages for individual earners	London Datastore	tinyurl.com/y3dv7sj4
Stock of dwellings	London Datastore	tinyurl.com/y63jq4q1
Landlord repossession actions	UK National Statistics	tinyurl.com/y2w7rthu
Local authority housing stock	MHCLG [†]	tinyurl.com/y5e3v1o7

[†] Ministry of Housing, Communities, & Local Government

Table G.2: Sources for Variables in Figure 2.

Variable	Source	URL
Political control of boroughs	London Boroughs Political Almanac	tinyurl.com/y2387u4j
Local authority housing stock	MHCLG [†]	tinyurl.com/y5e3v1o7

[†] Ministry of Housing, Communities, & Local Government

Table G.3: Sources for Variables in Figure 3.

Variable	Source	URL
% of households living in council housing	2001/2011 Census	tinyurl.com/y2387u4j / tinyurl.com/y56yge4r
Political representation of wards	London Datastore	tinyurl.com/y5jnhzuo
Log households	2001 Census	tinyurl.com/y2387u4j
% of households renting from private landlords	2001 Census	tinyurl.com/y2387u4j
% of council tenants living in homes with central heat	2001 Census	tinyurl.com/yysn4a25
% of council tenants living in homes with own shower	2001 Census	tinyurl.com/yysn4a25
% of council tenants living in apartments	2001 Census	tinyurl.com/yysn4a25
% of private renters living in overcrowded homes	2001 Census	tinyurl.com/yysn4a25
% Black/Black British	2001 Census	tinyurl.com/yysn4a25
% South Asian/South Asian British	2001 Census	tinyurl.com/yysn4a25
Population density	London Ward Atlas	tinyurl.com/y2yzowee
Log median household income	London Ward Atlas	tinyurl.com/y2yzowee
Unemployment rate	London Ward Atlas	tinyurl.com/y2yzowee
% of residents receiving income support	London Ward Atlas	tinyurl.com/y2yzowee
Number of dwellings sold	London Ward Atlas	tinyurl.com/y2yzowee
Median house price	London Ward Atlas	tinyurl.com/y2yzowee
% of dwellings in lowest tax band	London Ward Atlas	tinyurl.com/y2yzowee
Number of crimes per 1,000 residents	London Ward Atlas	tinyurl.com/y2yzowee

Table G.4: Sources for Variables in Tables 3 and 4.