

Blackpool North and Cleveleys Parliamentary Constituency

This is the first bulletin of 2015 produced by Northern Housing Consortium (NHC) providing analysis of housing-related data for the Parliamentary Constituencies in the North of England. The report provides analysis of the impacts of welfare reform and the housing market in the constituency.

We have used the following symbols to indicate your performance against the relevant regional or national statistics.



Above average



Reference point



Below average

Financial Distress



Census data shows that in Blackpool North and Cleveleys, 68.6% of working aged people were working full-time and 31.4% worked part-time. The corresponding figures for the region are 70.3% and 29.7%.



The Annual Survey of Salaries and Hours (ASHE) shows that in the constituency (as a place of work), 25.9% of all employee jobs paid below the Living Wage in 2014 (£7.65ph), an increase from 24.3% in 2013. This compares to 23.6% regionally and 21.7% nationally.

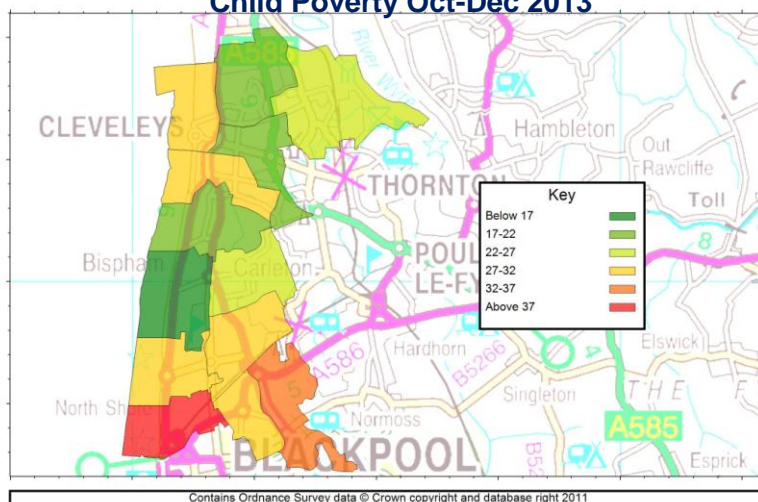


In the constituency, between September 2013 and September 2014, total Benefit sanctions fell by 35.1%. Employment and Support Allowance sanctions fell from 13 to 5 (61.5%) in the same period. Meanwhile, Job Seekers Allowance sanctions fell from 161 to 108 (-32.9%).



In a previous edition of the Constituency Profiles, we reported that in Blackpool North and Cleveleys, 25% of children live in poverty. One year on, we can report that figure, before housing costs, stands at 18.5%. However, when housing costs are taken into account, 29.1% of children live in poverty (End Child Poverty) and the map below shows that Claremont (46.8%) is the worst affected ward.

Child Poverty Oct-Dec 2013



If you have any queries regarding the content of the APPG briefings, please contact:
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Housing Market



After being on a general downward trend between Q1 2013 to Q2 2014, social landlord possession claims grew by 23.8% between Q2 2014 and Q4 2014 in Blackpool LA (21 to 26). Over the same period, there were no actual possessions. Meanwhile, mortgage claims and possessions fell over the same period.



In the final quarter of 2014, Blackpool Council made 142 homelessness decisions and accepted 12 households as being homeless and in priority need (8.5%). At the end of 2014, there were 16 households housed in temporary accommodation, a 14.3% increase on the quarter ending in June.



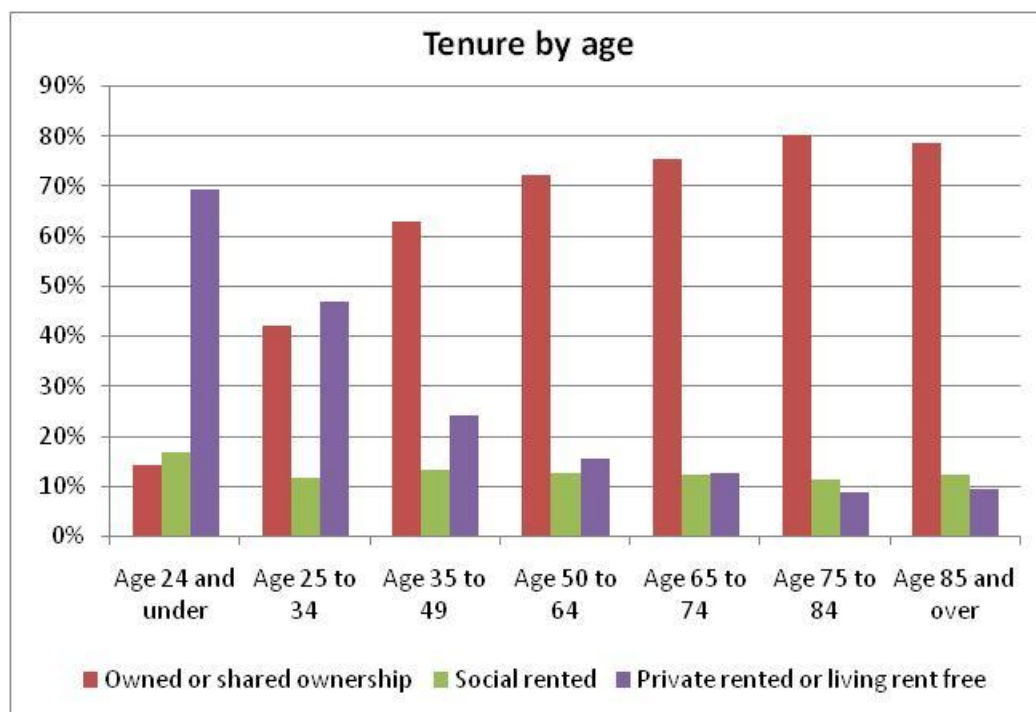
Some have pointed to a lack of new affordable homes being built as the reason behind the increase in homelessness in some areas. The latest annual figures show that in Blackpool LA, the number of new starts and completed homes have increased (2012/13 to 2013/14), and that none of these were in the social sector.



Looking at quarterly building statistics, in the final quarter of 2014, there were 10 dwellings started and 10 completed in Blackpool LA. All ten started dwellings but no completions were in the social sector.



Nomis data (2011) shows that in the constituency, 65% are owner-occupiers, 13% rent from a social landlord and 22% are private renters. However, looking at tenure by the age of the household reference person shows changes by age. There is a steep increase in owner-occupation between the ages of 24 and under (14%) and 75 to 84 year age bracket (80%) before falling to 78% for those aged 85 and over. Conversely, renting is more popular for those aged 24 and below (86%) before falling and then increasing slightly in later years.



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