

Bury North 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 Bury North, 71.6% of working aged people were working full-time and 28.4% worked part-time.



The Annual Survey of Salaries and Hours (ASHE) shows that in the constituency (as a place of work), 25.7% of all employee jobs paid below the Living Wage in 2014 (£7.65ph), an increase from 19% in 2013. This compares to 23.6% regionally and 21.7% nationally.

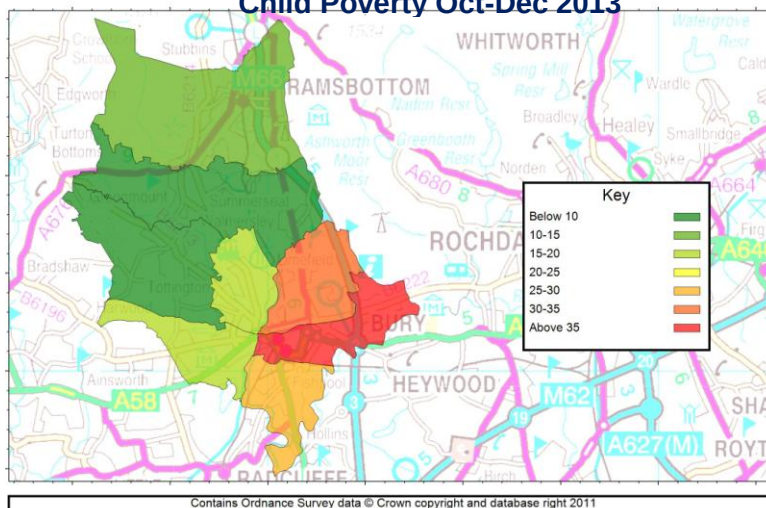


In the constituency, between September 2013 and September 2014, total Benefit sanctions fell by 11.3%. Employment and Support Allowance sanctions grew from none to 11 over this period. Meanwhile, Job Seekers Allowance sanctions fell from 115 to 91 (-20.9%).



In a previous edition of the Constituency Profiles, we reported that in Bury North, 17% of children live in poverty. One year on, we can report that figure, before housing costs, stands at 14.6%. However, when housing costs are taken into account, 23.1% of children live in poverty (End Child Poverty) and the map below shows that East (38.8%) 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 a general downward trend between Q1 2013 to Q2 2014, social landlord possession claims grew by 28.1% between Q2 2014 and Q4 2014 in Bury (from 64 to 82). Over the same period, actual possessions fell by 44% to 14. Meanwhile, mortgage claims and possessions fell over the same period.



In the final quarter of 2014, Bury Council made 85 homelessness decisions and accepted 31 households as being homeless and in priority need (36.5%). At the end of 2014, 10 households were housed in temporary accommodation, a decrease of 33.3% on the quarter ending in June.



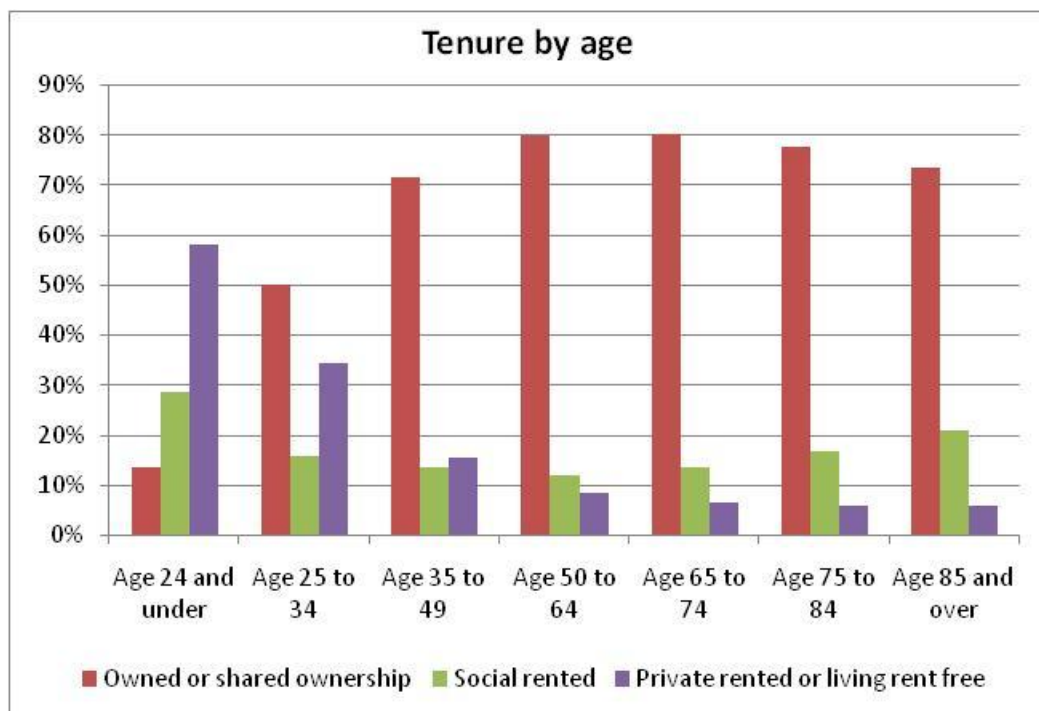
Some have pointed to a lack of new affordable homes being built as the reason behind the increase in homelessness. The latest annual figures show that in Bury, while the number of new homes started have risen and dwellings completed have fallen (2012/13 to 2013/14), there have been no social sector starts or completions.



Looking at quarterly building statistics, in the final quarter of 2014, there were 40 dwellings started and 30 completed in Bury. No starts or completions were in the social sector – a similar picture as in the corresponding quarter of 2013.



Nomis data (2011) shows that in the constituency, 71% are owner-occupiers, 14% rent from a social landlord and 15% 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 65 to 74 year age bracket (80%) before falling to 73% 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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