

# Halton 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 Halton, 71.7% of working aged people were working full-time and 28.3% 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), 26.6% of all employee jobs paid below the Living Wage in 2014 (£7.65ph), an increase from 18.6% in 2013. This compares to 23.6% regionally and 21.7% nationally.

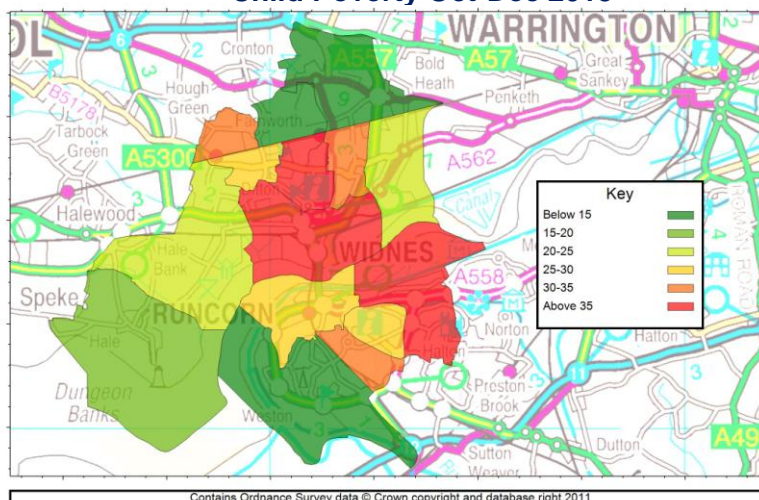


In the constituency, between September 2013 and September 2014, total Benefit sanctions fell by 49.7%. Employment and Support Allowance sanctions have grown from 7 to 11 (57.1%) over this period. Meanwhile, Job Seekers Allowance sanctions fell from 190 to 88 (-53.7%).



In a previous edition of the Constituency Profiles, we reported that in Halton, 26% of children live in poverty. One year on, we can report that figure, before housing costs, stands at 16.6%. However, when housing costs are taken into account, 26.5% of children live in poverty (End Child Poverty) and the map below shows that Riverside (40%) 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 between Q2 2014 and Q4 2014 in Halton LA by 9.3% (from 97 to 106). Social landlord possessions fell from 25 to 18 (-28%) and mortgage claims and possessions also fell over this period.



In the final quarter of 2014, Halton Council made 57 homelessness decisions and accepted 10 households as being homeless and in priority need. At the end of 2014, there were 17 households housed in temporary accommodation, a 70% increase on the quarter ending in June.



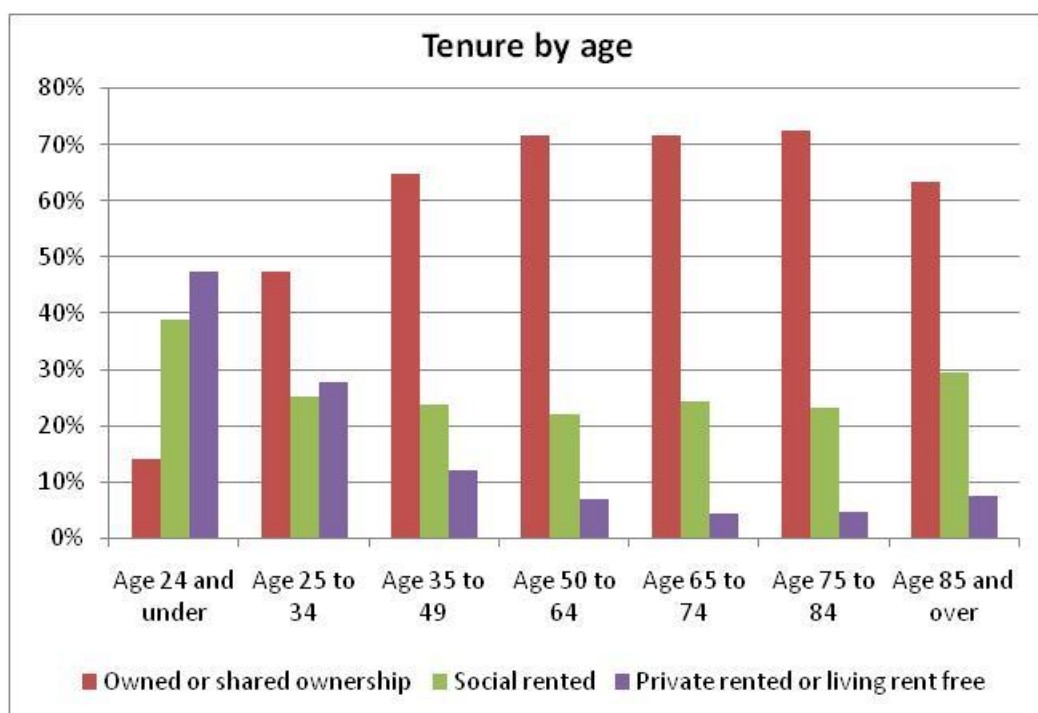
Some have pointed to a lack of new affordable homes being built as the reason behind the increase in homelessness. The latest annual figures show that in Halton LA, while the number of new homes started and completed have increased, (2012/13 to 2013/14), the proportion of homes started and completions in the social sector grew over the same period.



Looking at quarterly building statistics, in the final quarter of 2014, there were 50 dwellings started and 40 completed in Halton LA. One-fifth of new starts and one-quarter of completions were in the social sector, an increase on the corresponding quarter of 2013.



Nomis data (2011) shows that in the constituency, 64% are owner-occupiers, 24% rent from a social landlord and 12% 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 (72%) before falling to 63% 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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