

# Heywood and Middleton 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 Heywood and Middleton, 73.3% of working aged people were working full-time and 26.7% worked part-time.



The Annual Survey of Salaries and Hours (ASHE) shows that in the constituency (as a place of work), 39.8% of all employee jobs paid below the Living Wage in 2014 (£7.65ph), an increase from 29.8% in 2013. This compares to 23.6% regionally and 21.7% nationally.

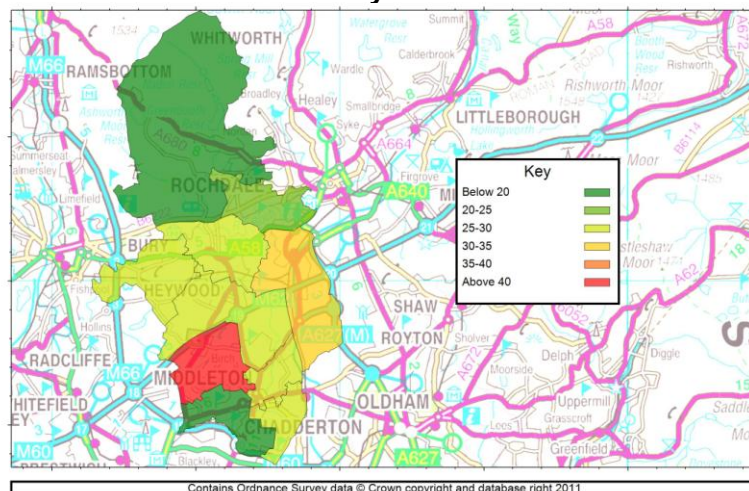


In the constituency, between September 2013 and September 2014, total Benefit sanctions fell by 41.4%. Employment and Support Allowance sanctions grew from 6 to 15 over this period (150%). Meanwhile, Job Seekers Allowance sanctions fell from 192 to 101 (-47.4%).



In a previous edition of the Constituency Profiles, we reported that in Heywood and Middleton, 23% of children live in poverty. One year on, we can report that figure, before housing costs, stands at 16.9%. However, when housing costs are taken into account, 26.9% of children live in poverty (End Child Poverty) and the map below shows that West Middleton (41.2%) is the worst affected ward.

### Child Poverty Oct-Dec 2013



If you have any queries regarding the content of the APPG briefings, please contact:  
Barry Turnbull, Policy Services Officer, 0191 5661030 or [barry.turnbull@northern-consortium.org.uk](mailto:barry.turnbull@northern-consortium.org.uk)

# Heywood and Middleton Parliamentary Constituency

## Housing Market



After being general upward trend between Q1 2013 to Q2 2014, social landlord possession claims grew further by 41.1% between Q2 2014 and Q4 2014 in Rochdale (from 185 to 261). Over the same period, actual possessions grew by 65.6% to 53. Meanwhile, mortgage claims fell and possessions grew over the same period.



In the final quarter of 2014, Rochdale Council made 205 homelessness decisions and accepted 67 households as being homeless and in priority need (32.7%). At the end of 2014, 53 households were housed in temporary accommodation, an increase of 47.2% on the quarter ending in June.



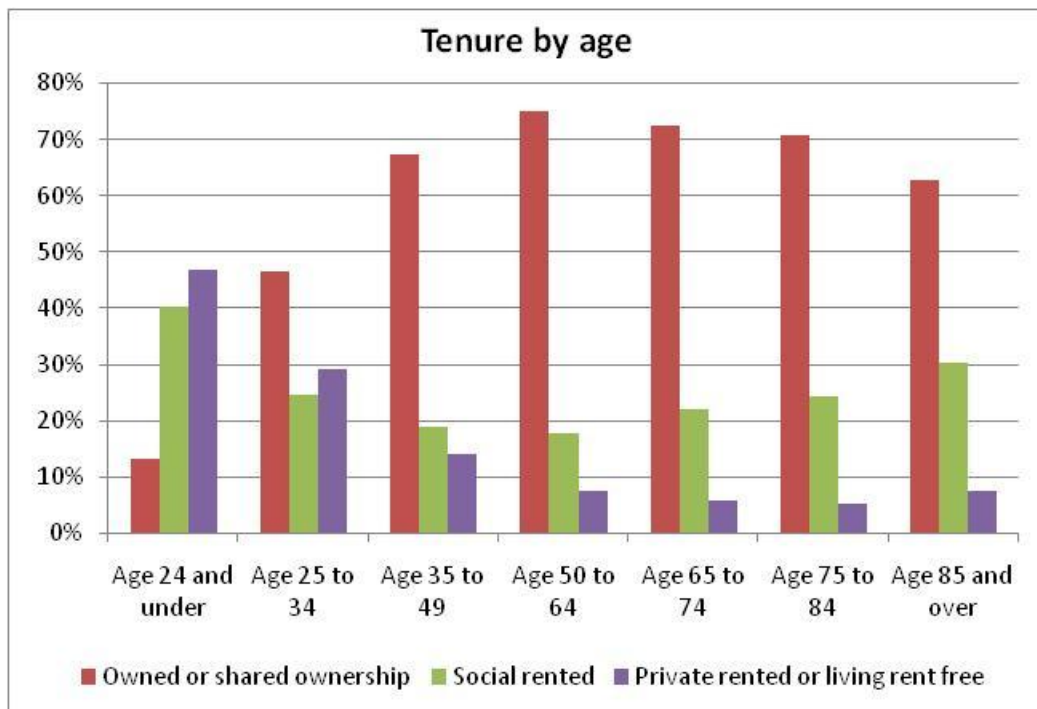
Some have pointed to a lack of new affordable homes being built as the reason behind the increase in homelessness. The latest annual figures show that in Rochdale, while the number of new homes started and dwellings completed has risen (2012/13 to 2013/14), the proportion of social sector completions has decreased although the proportion of social starts has increased.



Looking at quarterly building statistics, in the final quarter of 2014, there were 70 dwellings started and 40 completed in Rochdale. No started or completed dwellings were in the social sector. This is a similar picture as that in the corresponding quarter of 2013.



Nomis data (2011) shows that in the constituency, 65% are owner-occupiers, 21% rent from a social landlord and 13% 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 (13%) and 50 to 64 year age bracket (75%) before falling to 63% for those aged 85 and over. Conversely, renting is more popular for those aged 24 and below (87%) before falling and then increasing slightly in later years.



If you have any queries regarding the content of the APPG briefings, please contact:  
Barry Turnbull, Policy Services Officer, 0191 5661030 or [barry.turnbull@northern-consortium.org.uk](mailto:barry.turnbull@northern-consortium.org.uk)