

# Worsley and Eccles South 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 Worsley and Eccles South, 73.5% of working aged people were working full-time and 26.5% worked part-time.



The Annual Survey of Salaries and Hours (ASHE) shows that in the constituency (as a place of work), 28% of all employee jobs paid below the Living Wage in 2014 (£7.65ph), an increase from 23.8% in 2013. This compares to 23.6% regionally and 21.7% nationally.

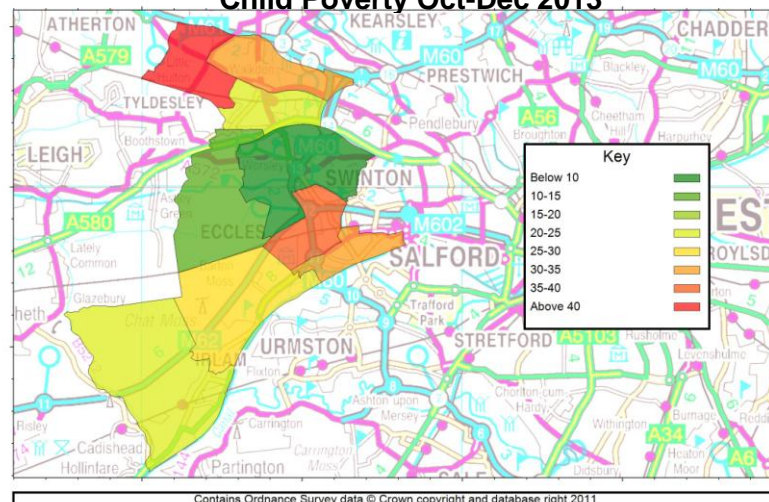


In the constituency, between September 2013 and September 2014, total Benefit sanctions fell by 35.6%. Employment and Support Allowance sanctions grew from 10 to 21 (110%) over this period. Meanwhile, Job Seekers Allowance sanctions fell from 206 to 118 (-42.7%).



In a previous edition of the Constituency Profiles, we reported that in Worsley and Eccles South, 27% of children live in poverty. One year on, we can report that figure, before housing costs, stands at 17.4%. However, when housing costs are taken into account, 27.7% of children live in poverty (End Child Poverty) and the map below shows that Little Hulton (40.3%) 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 upward trend between Q1 2013 to Q2 2014, social landlord possession claims fell by 29.3% between Q2 2014 and Q4 2014 in Salford (from 263 to 186). Over the same period, actual possessions grew by 15.9% to 53. Meanwhile, mortgage claims fell and possessions grew over the same period.



In the final quarter of 2014, Salford Council made 209 homelessness decisions and accepted 93 households as being homeless and in priority need (44.5%). At the end of 2014, 68 households were housed in temporary accommodation, a decrease of 10.5% on the quarter ending in June.



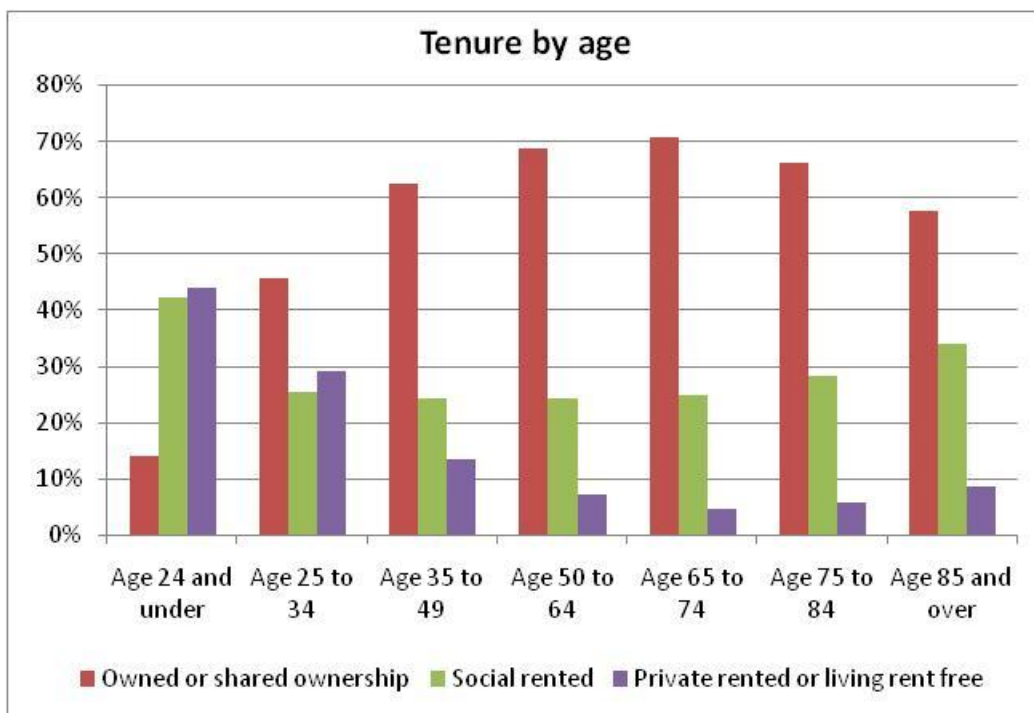
Some have pointed to a lack of new affordable homes being built as the reason behind the increase in homelessness. The latest annual figures show that in Salford, while the number of new homes started completed has fallen (2012/13 to 2013/14), the proportion in the social sector starts has increased,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



Looking at quarterly building statistics, in the final quarter of 2014, there were 100 dwellings started and 140 completed in Salford. Ten started (10%) and 40 completed dwellings (28.6%) were in the social sector. In the corresponding quarter of 2013, 33% of dwellings started were in the social sector.



Nomis data (2011) shows that in the constituency, 61% are owner-occupiers, 26% 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 (14%) and 65 to 74 year age bracket (71%) before falling to 58% 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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