

Ellesmere Port and Neston Parliamentary Constituency

This is the second 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



ONS figures show that in the year ending in June 2015, there were 40,000 people aged over 16 years old in employment (75.5%) in Ellesmere Port and Neston. There are 39,000 jobs in the constituency which equates to 0.72 jobs per 16-64 year old compared to 0.77 across the North West.



Experimental Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit statistics produced by Jobcentre Plus shows that there were 1,100 such claimants in November 2015 (2.0% of 16-64 year olds), which is a 0.2% increase on the previous year. This compares to 2.4% of people in the region (a 0.1% increase).



The latest Government data shows that there were 18,945 children in low income families in the constituency in August 2013 (16.1% of all children). Over four-fifths were in families in receipt of Income Support or Jobseekers Allowance while 14.4%, in families in receipt of Council Tax Credit and with less than 60% of median income.



Grange ward (35.9%) had the greatest concentration of such children followed by Rossmore (35.5%). Ellesmere Port Town has a higher than average proportion of children living in a family in receipt of Income Support or JSA (87.9%).

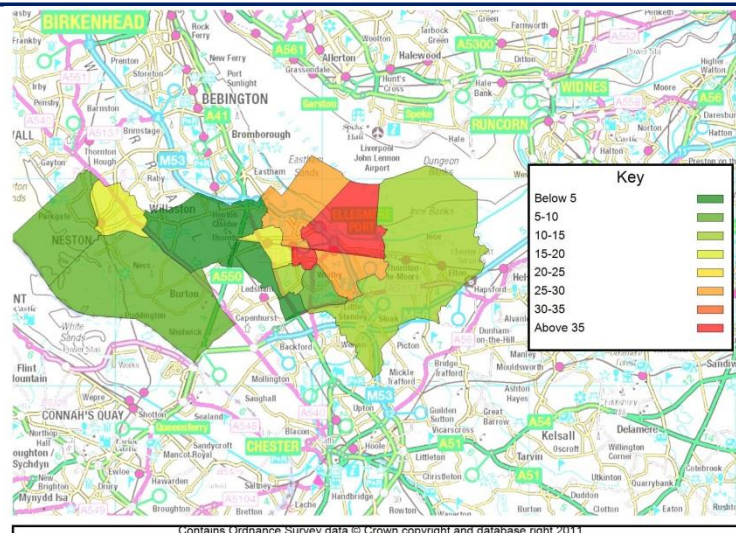


Figure 1: Percentage of children in low income families

Housing Market



In 2014/15, there were 90 homeless acceptances by Cheshire West and Chester Council. This is a 164.7% increase on the 34 acceptances in 2009/10. Of these, 39 households were found temporary accommodation and there were 6 households that were not found accommodation at the end of March 2015 despite a duty being owed.



In October 2014, the total number of vacant homes was 4,059. This is a 14.6% fall from 4,752 in 2009 compared with the 23.5% fall in Cheshire. Long-term vacants fell by 5.5% over the same period. There was a total of 252 social vacants and 45 were classed as long-term vacant (17.9%) which is a decrease from 88 in the previous year.



As at April 2014, there were 6,085 households on the housing waiting list in Cheshire West and Chester. This is a 68% decrease on the previous year of 19,025. Furthermore, this figure represented a large fall on previous years and the long-term trend is a 50.3% decrease on 2009 figures.



There are clear signs of a recovery in housing market with year-on-year increases in sales between 2009 and 2014 (68.2%) with greatest increase in sales of detached properties (ONS). The data also shows house prices at their highest level in 2014 (£150,000).



As figure 2 shows, median house prices and pay have not grown at the same rate. Median house price growth outstripped that of median gross pay in 2013. As a result, the affordability ratio grew to 7.4 from 6.8 between 2012 and 2013.

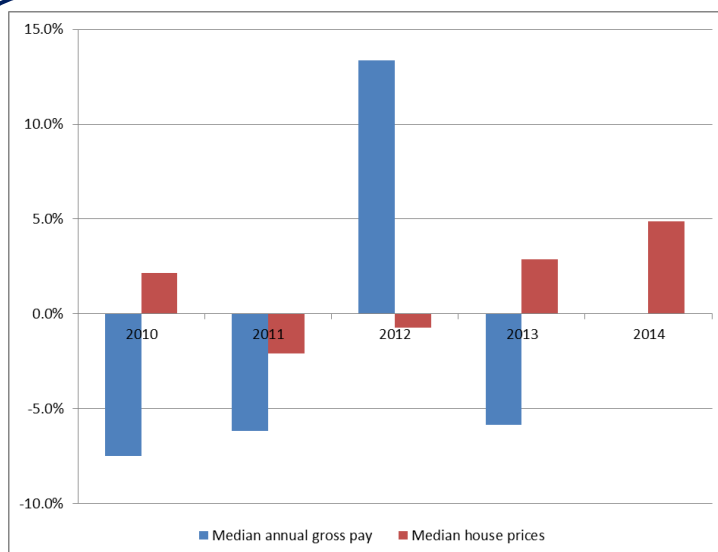


Figure 2: % change in house prices and pay

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