

St Helens South and Whiston 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 45,000 people aged over 16 years old in employment (67.3%) in St Helens South and Whiston. There are 51,000 jobs in the constituency which equates to 0.80 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 2,075 such claimants in November 2015 (3.3% of 16-64 year olds), which is a 0.1% 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 22,265 children in low income families in the constituency in August 2013 (23.6% of all children). Over four-fifths were in families in receipt of Income Support or Jobseekers Allowance while 8.6%, in families in receipt of Council Tax Credit and with less than 60% of median income.



Town Centre ward (38.1%) had the greatest concentration of such children followed by Prescot East (31.4%). Town Centre also has a higher than average proportion of children living in a family in receipt of Income Support or JSA (93.2%).

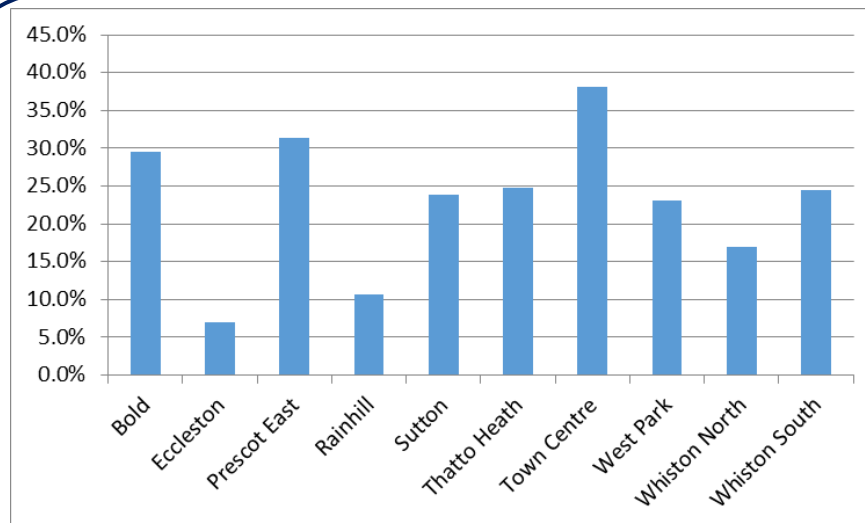


Figure 1: Percentage of children in low income families

Housing Market



In 2014/15, there were 102 homeless acceptances by St Helens Council which is a 52.1% decrease on the 213 acceptances in 2009/10. A total of 15 households were found temporary accommodation and there were 8 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 2,396. This is a 14.1% decrease from 2,788 in 2009 compared with the 20.8% decrease in Merseyside. Long-term vacants fell by 15.1% over the same period. There was a total of 269 social vacants and 81 were classed as long-term vacant (30.1%).



As at April 2014, there were 3,138 households on the housing waiting list in St Helens. This is a 31.1% decrease on the previous year 4,552. Furthermore, this figure represented a large fall on previous years and the long-term trend is a 41.3% 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 (59.4%) with greatest increase in sales of detached properties (ONS). The data also shows house prices were highest since 2010 (£115,000).



As figure 2 shows, median house prices and pay have not grown at the same rate. Median gross pay (ASHE) fell by a much larger margin than house prices in 2013. As a result, the affordability ratio grew to 5.8 from 5.3 between 2012 and 2013.

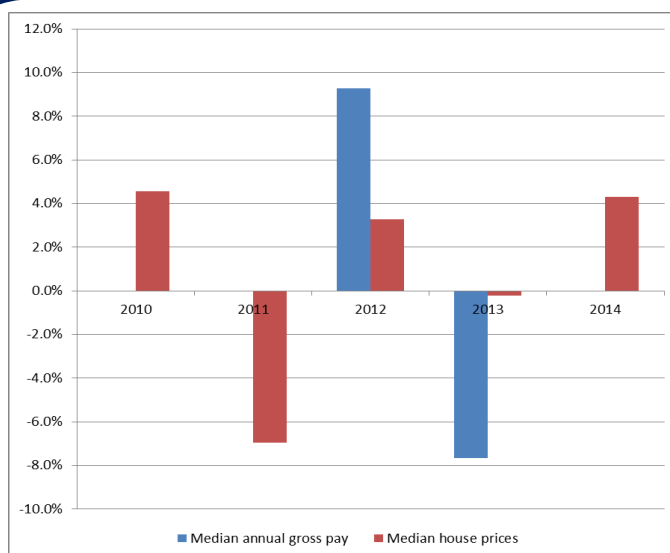


Figure 2: % change in house prices and pay

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