

Sheffield, Hallam 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 Sheffield, Hallam, 67% of working aged people were working full-time and 33% worked part-time. The corresponding figures for the region are 69.3% and 30.7%.



The Annual Survey of Salaries and Hours (ASHE) shows that in the constituency (as a place of work), 20% of all employee jobs paid below the Living Wage in 2014 (£7.65ph), a decrease from 22.5% in 2013. This compares to 24.3% regionally and 21.7% nationally.

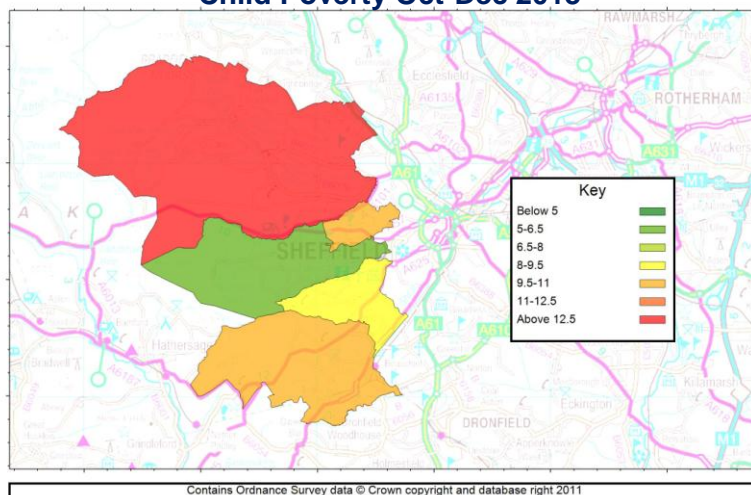


In the constituency, between September 2013 and September 2014, total Benefit sanctions fell by 59.3%. Employment and Support Allowance began and ended this period on no sanctions. Meanwhile, Job Seekers Allowance sanctions fell from 59 to 24 (-59.3%).



In a previous edition of the Constituency Profiles, we reported that in Sheffield, Hallam, below 5% of children live in poverty. One year on, we can report that figure, before housing costs, stands at 5.8%. However, when housing costs are taken into account, 9.4% of children live in poverty (End Child Poverty) and the map below shows that Stannington (14.1%) 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 fell further by 3.7% between Q2 2014 and Q4 2014 in Sheffield (from 301 to 290). Over the same period, actual possessions fell by 18.2% to 108. Meanwhile, mortgage claims and possessions fell over the same period.



In the final quarter of 2014, Sheffield Council made 283 homelessness decisions and accepted 93 households as being homeless and in priority need (32.9%). At the end of 2014, 109 households were housed in temporary accommodation, a 26.7% increase on the quarter ending in June.



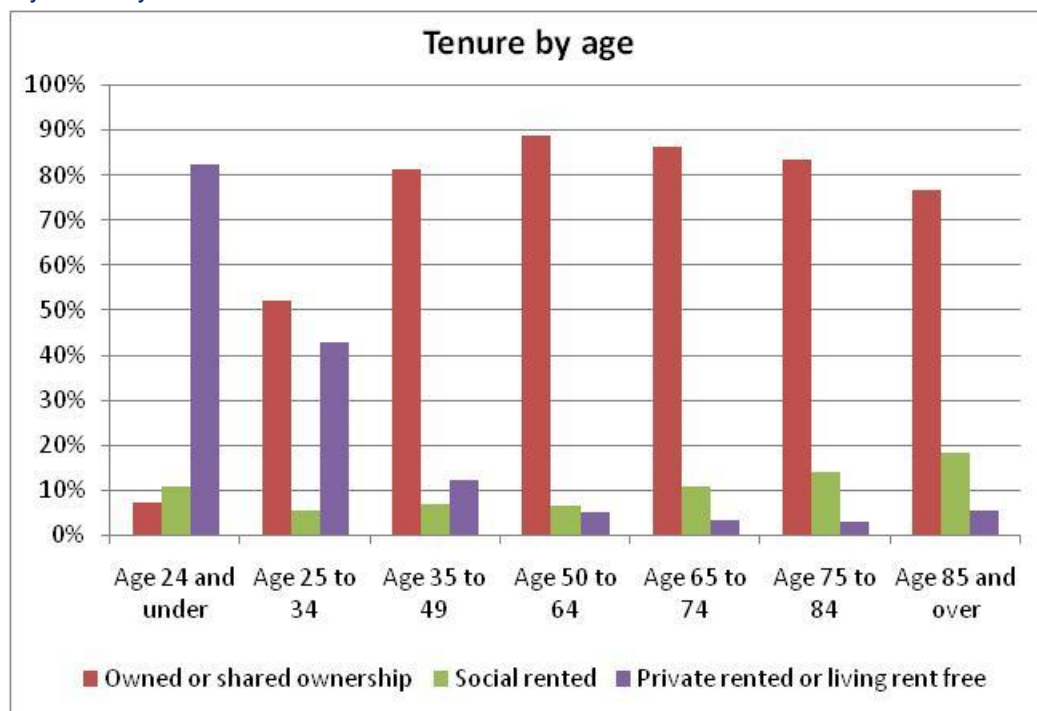
Some have pointed to a lack of new affordable homes being built as a reason behind the increase in homelessness. The latest annual figures show that in Sheffield, while the number of new homes started and completed has increased (2012/13 to 2013/14), the proportion of social sector dwelling starts have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



Looking at quarterly building statistics, in the final quarter of 2014, there were 50 dwellings started and 160 completed in Sheffield. No starts and 18.8% of completions were in the social sector. In the corresponding quarter of 2013, 11.8% of dwellings started but no completions were in the social sector.



Nomis data (2011) shows that in the constituency, 78% are owner-occupiers, 9% rent from a social landlord and 14% 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 (7%) and 50 to 64 year age bracket (89%) before falling to 77% for those aged 85 and over. Conversely, renting is more popular for those aged 24 and below (93%) before falling and then increasing slightly in later years.



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