

Rochdale Parliamentary Constituency

This is the first bulletin of 2016 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

Economic Activity



Neighbourhood Statistics shows that there are 76,751 residents in Rochdale aged between 16 and 74. Of these, 63.5% are economically active (this includes unemployed and actively looking for work) which compares to 67.8% in Greater Manchester and 67.8% for the region as a whole.



The latest economically active figures are an increase on those from the 2001 Census. In 2001, there were 62.1% of residents aged 16 to 74 classed as economically active. This coincides with an increase in the number of people aged 16 to 74.



Figure 1 below shows economically active are concentrated in Wardle and West Littleborough (73.6%) and Milnrow and Newhey (70.5%) wards having highest proportions of economically active 16 to 74 year olds.



Of the economically active total, 52.4% are full-time employees, while 20.8% work part-time employees. A further 12.5% are self-employed and 9.8% are unemployed (and looking for work). The proportion of those in employment has fallen by 5.3% since 2001.

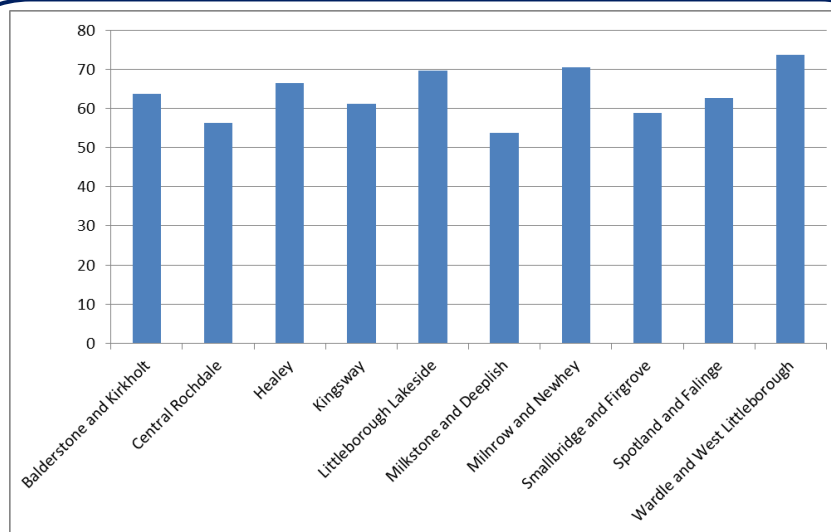


Figure 1: Economically Active by ward

Benefits and affordability



Nomis data showed that in June, there were 2,240 Universal Credit and Job Seekers Allowance claimants in the constituency, a rise from 2,035 at the same point in 2015. This represents 3.3% of people aged over 16 in the constituency with 25-34 year olds making up 26.7% of claimants.



Using these indicators, it would appear that the Government's aim of a lower welfare country is not being achieved. Furthermore, annual survey of hours and earnings data shows that hourly pay for full-time workers fell between 2014 to 2015 from £11.47 to £11.04 – failing to deliver the higher wage 'settlement'.



Notwithstanding the fall in full-time hourly earnings, Ministry of Justice figures show that total housing possession claims fell by 39.3% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period of 2015 in the local authority area and that possessions decreased by 8.2% over this period.



As Figure 2 shows the greatest proportionate decrease was in social landlord claims (-46.1%) followed by mortgage possessions (-33.3%) over this period. There were also falls in social landlord possessions (-15.4%) and mortgage claims (-17.6%).



The only increases in possession actions over this same period were in private landlord claims which grew by 6.3% and private landlord possessions (up from 0 to 6).

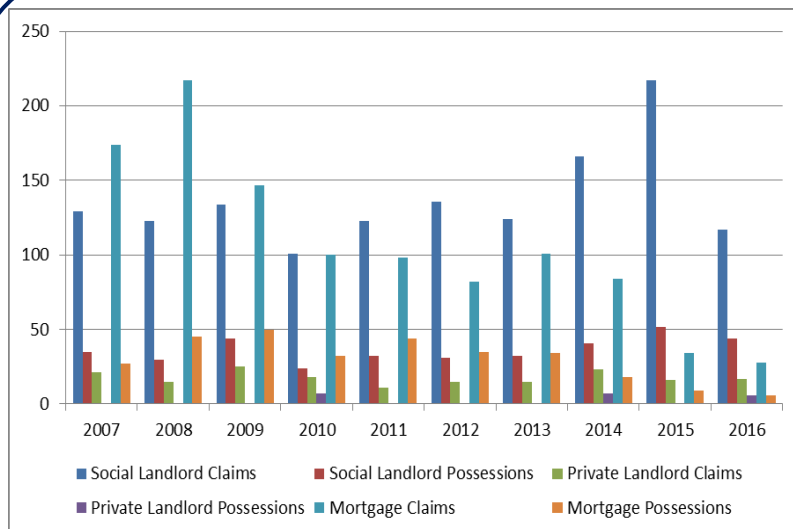


Figure 2: Possession claims and possessions

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