

Warrington South 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 78,479 residents in Warrington South aged between 16 and 74. Of these, 73% are economically active (this includes unemployed and actively looking for work) which compares to 70.5% in Cheshire 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 69.9% 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 Whittle Hall (80.2%) and Hatton, Stretton and Walton (76.8%) wards having highest proportions of economically active 16 to 74 year olds.



Of the economically active total, 60% are full-time employees, while 19.5% work part-time employees. A further 11.6% are self-employed and 4.9% are unemployed (and looking for work). The proportion of those in employment has fallen by 3.5% since 2001.

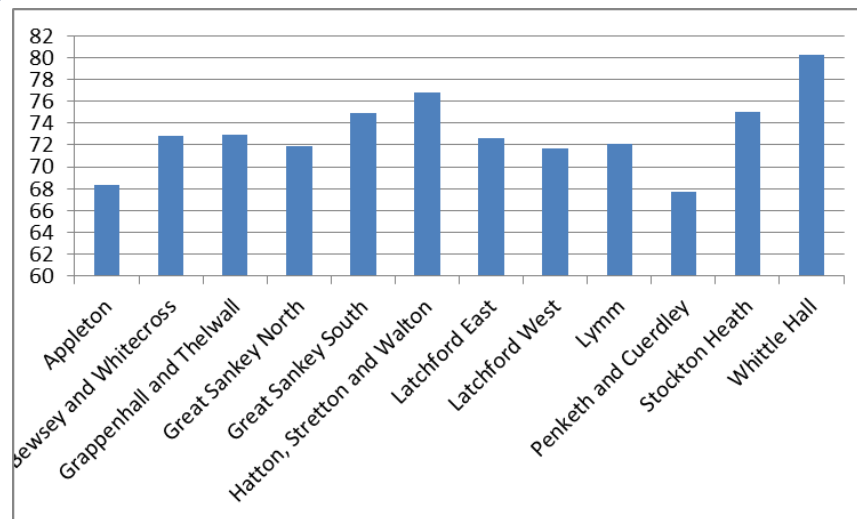


Figure 1: Economically Active by ward

Benefits and affordability



Nomis data showed that in June, there were 980 Universal Credit and Job Seekers Allowance claimants in the constituency, a fall from 1,080 at the same point in 2015. This represents 1.4% of people aged over 16 in the constituency with 35-44 year olds making up 21.2% of claimants.



Using these indicators, it would appear that the Government's aim of a lower welfare country is being achieved. However, annual survey of hours and earnings data shows that hourly pay for full-time workers fell between 2014 to 2015 from £14.70 to £14.60 – failing to deliver on the higher wage 'settlement'.



Notwithstanding the fall in full-time hourly earnings, Ministry of Justice figures show that total housing possession claims (-19.2%) and actual possessions (-18.2%) fell in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period of 2015 in the local authority area.



As Figure 2 shows social landlord claims and possessions fell by 4.7% and 18.2% respectively. Similarly, private landlord claims (-59.1%) fell and there have been no private landlord possessions since 2012.



In the mortgage market, there were also falls in claims (-34.8%) while there were no possession in either the first quarter of 2015 or 2016.

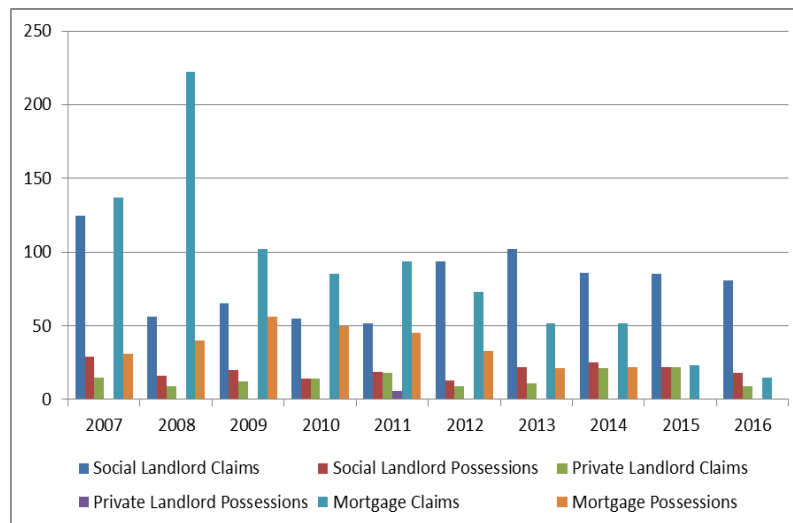


Figure 2: Possession claims and possessions

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