

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 City of Durham, 68.9% of working aged people were working full-time and 31.1% worked part-time. The corresponding figures for the region are 70% and 30%.



The Annual Survey of Salaries and Hours (ASHE) shows that in the constituency (as a place of work), 19.7% of all employee jobs paid below the Living Wage in 2014 (£7.65ph), a decrease from 20.2% in 2013. This compares to 23.4% regionally and 21.7% nationally.

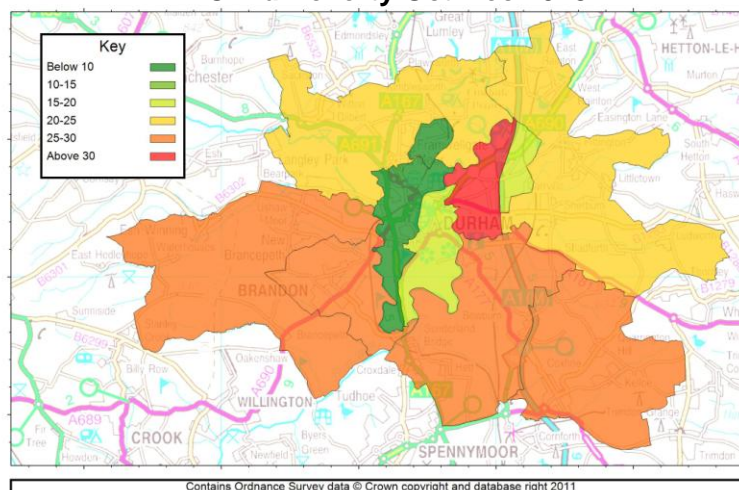


In the constituency, between September 2013 and September 2014, total Benefit sanctions fell by 4.6%. Employment and Support Allowance sanction remained constant at 5 in the same period. Meanwhile, Job Seekers Allowance sanctions fell from 103 to 98 (-4.9%).



In a previous edition of the Constituency Profiles, we reported that in City of Durham, 21% of children live in poverty. One year on, we can report that figure, before housing costs, stands at 14.7%. However, when housing costs are taken into account, 23.2% of children live in poverty (End Child Poverty) and the map below shows that Gilesgate (35.7%) 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 being on a general downward trend between Q1 2013 to Q2 2014, social landlord possession claims fell further by 36% between Q2 2014 and Q4 2014 in County Durham (from 250 to 160). Over the same period, actual possessions also fell by 15.9% to 37. Meanwhile, mortgage claims and actual possessions also fell over the same period.



In the final quarter of 2014, County Durham Council made 57 homelessness decisions and accepted 34 households as being homeless and in priority need (59.6%). At the end of 2014, 19 households were housed in temporary accommodation, a 171.4% increase on the quarter ending in June.



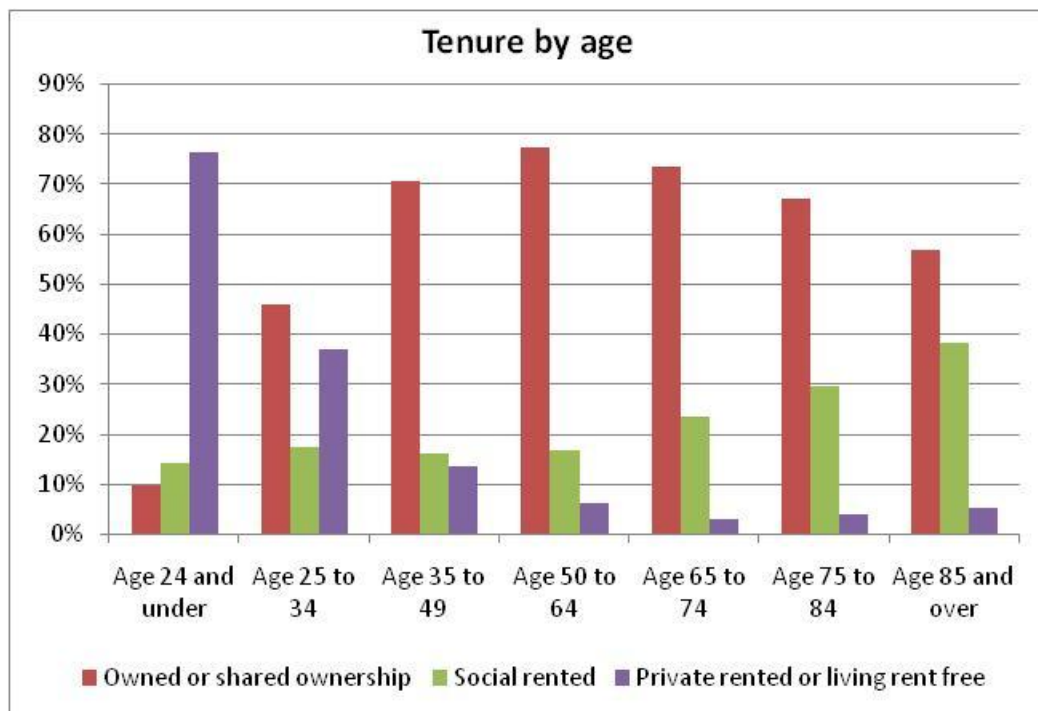
Some have pointed to a lack of new affordable homes being built as the reason behind the increase in homelessness. The latest annual figures show that in County Durham, while the number of new homes started and completed has increased (2012/13 to 2013/14), the proportion in the social sector has increased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



Looking at quarterly building statistics, in the final quarter of 2014, there were 270 dwellings started and 290 completed in County Durham. While no started dwellings were in the social sector, 3.5% of completed dwellings were social. In the corresponding quarter of 2013, 4.8% of dwellings started and 5.6% of completed were in the social sector.



Nomis data (2011) shows that in the constituency, 65% are owner-occupiers, 19% rent from a social landlord and 16% 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 (10%) and 50 to 64 year age bracket (77%) before falling to 57% for those aged 85 and over. Conversely, renting is more popular for those aged 24 and below (90%) before falling and then increasing slightly in later years.



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