

Tynemouth 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 Tynemouth, 71.3% of working aged people were working full-time and 28.7% 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), 20.8% of all employee jobs paid below the Living Wage in 2014 (£7.65ph), an increase from 18.3% in 2013. This compares to 23.4% regionally and 21.7% nationally.

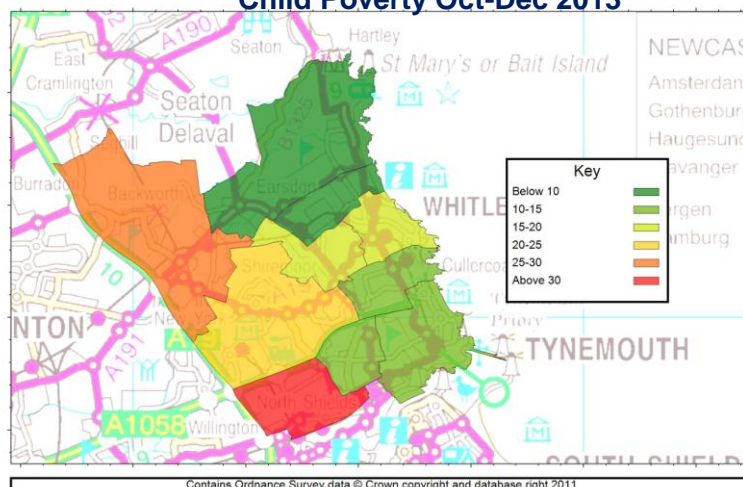


In the constituency, between September 2013 and September 2014, total Benefit sanctions grew by 1.6%. Employment and Support Allowance sanctions grew from none to 7 in this period. Meanwhile, Job Seekers Allowance sanctions fell from 127 to 122 (8.9%).



In a previous edition of the Constituency Profiles, we reported that in Tynemouth, 20% of children live in poverty. One year on, we can report that figure, before housing costs, stands at 12%. However, when housing costs are taken into account, 19.4% of children live in poverty (End Child Poverty) and the map below shows that Chirton (34.6%) is the worst affected ward.

Child Poverty Oct-Dec 2013



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Housing Market



After remaining on at a similar level between Q1 2013 to Q2 2014, social landlord possession claims fell by 9.2% between Q2 2014 and Q4 2014 in North Tyneside (from 131 to 119). Over the same period, actual possessions fell by 20% to 16. Meanwhile, mortgage claims and actual possessions fell over the same period.



In the final quarter of 2014, North Tyneside Council made 86 homelessness decisions and accepted 47 households as being homeless and in priority need (54.7%). At the end of 2014, 21 households were housed in temporary accommodation, a fall of 22% 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 North Tyneside, while the number of new homes started and completed homes have increased (2012/13 to 2013/14), the proportion in the social sector has decreased for both starts and completions.



Looking at quarterly building statistics, in the final quarter of 2014, there were 100 dwellings started and 70 completed in North Tyneside. While 10% of started dwellings were in the social sector, no completed dwellings were social. In the corresponding quarter of 2013, 18.2% of dwellings started and no completions were in the social sector.



Nomis data (2011) shows that in the constituency, 71% are owner-occupiers, 16% 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 (13%) and 50 to 64 year age bracket (78%) before falling to 71% for those aged 85 and over. Conversely, renting is more popular for those aged 24 and below (87%) before falling and then increasing slightly in later years.

