

# Scarborough and Whitby 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 Scarborough and Whitby, 64.9% of working aged people were working full-time and 35.1% 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), 29.6% of all employee jobs paid below the Living Wage in 2014 (£7.65ph), an increase from 24.9% in 2013. This compares to 24.3% regionally and 21.7% nationally.

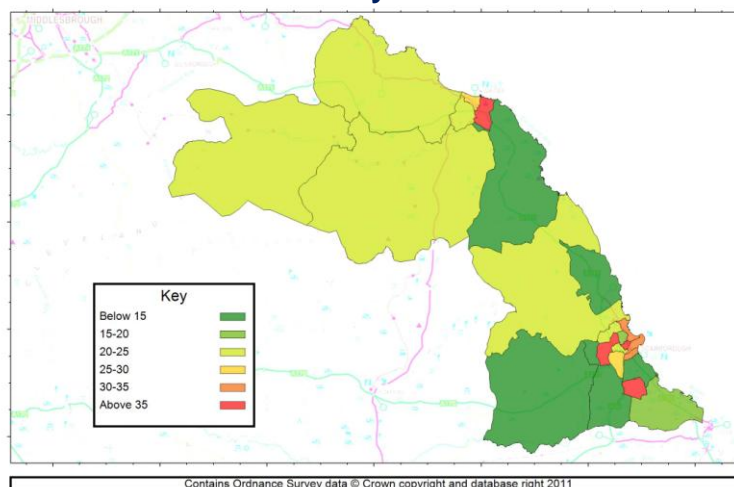


In the constituency, between September 2013 and September 2014, total Benefit sanctions fell by 62.4%. Employment and Support Allowance sanctions increased from none to 6 in this period. Meanwhile, Job Seekers Allowance sanctions fell from 157 to 53 (-66.2%) in the period.



In a previous edition of the Constituency Profiles, we reported that in Scarborough and Whitby, 19% of children live in poverty. One year on, we can report that figure, before housing costs, stands at 17.2%. However, when housing costs are taken into account, 26.9% of children live in poverty (End Child Poverty) and the map below shows that Woodlands (42.8%) is the worst affected ward.

**Child Poverty Oct-Dec 2013**



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## Housing Market



After a general upward trend between Q1 2013 to Q2 2014, social landlord possession claims fell by 37.1% between Q2 2014 and Q4 2014 in Scarborough from 35 to 22. Over the same period, there were no social landlord possessions and mortgage claims fell while there were no mortgage possessions.



In the final quarter of 2014, Scarborough Council made 37 homelessness decisions and accepted 20 households as being homeless and in priority need (54.1%). At the end of 2014, 43 households were housed in temporary accommodation, a decrease of 21.8% 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 Scarborough, while the number of new homes started and completions have risen, (2012/13 to 2013/14), the proportion of social sector starts and completions have risen over the same period.



Looking at quarterly building statistics, in the final quarter of 2014, there were 40 dwellings started and 70 completed in Scarborough. No starts were in the social sector but 28.6% of completions were. In the corresponding quarter of 2013, 16.7% of starts and 28.6% of completions were in the social sector.



Nomis data (2011) shows that in the constituency, 66% are owner-occupiers, 13% rent from a social landlord and 22% 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 (12%) and 65 to 74 year age bracket (77%) before falling to 72% for those aged 85 and over. Conversely, renting is more popular for those aged 24 and below (88%) before falling and then increasing slightly in later years.

