

# Skipton and Ripon 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 Skipton and Ripon, 70% of working aged people were working full-time and 30% 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), 31% of all employee jobs paid below the Living Wage in 2014 (£7.65ph), an increase from 29.5% in 2013. This compares to 24.3% regionally and 21.7% nationally.

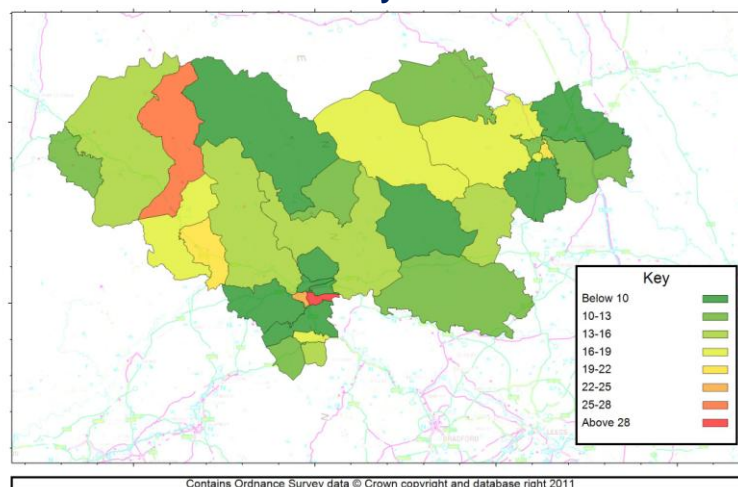


In the constituency, between September 2013 and September 2014, total Benefit sanctions fell by 73.3%. Employment and Support Allowance began and ended the period on no sanctions. Meanwhile, Job Seekers Allowance sanctions fell from 45 to 12 (-73.3%) in the period.



In a previous edition of the Constituency Profiles, we reported that in Skipton and Ripon, 6% of children live in poverty. One year on, we can report that figure, before housing costs, stands at 9.3%. However, when housing costs are taken into account, 14.9% of children live in poverty (End Child Poverty) and the map below shows that Skipton South (35.6%) 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 a general upward trend between Q1 2013 to Q2 2014, social landlord possession claims fell between Q2 2014 and Q4 2014 in Craven from 8 to none. Over the same period, there were no actual possessions.



In the final quarter of 2014, Craven Council made 11 homelessness decisions and accepted no households as being homeless and in priority need. At the end of 2014, no households were housed in temporary accommodation, a fall from 5 on the quarter ending in June.



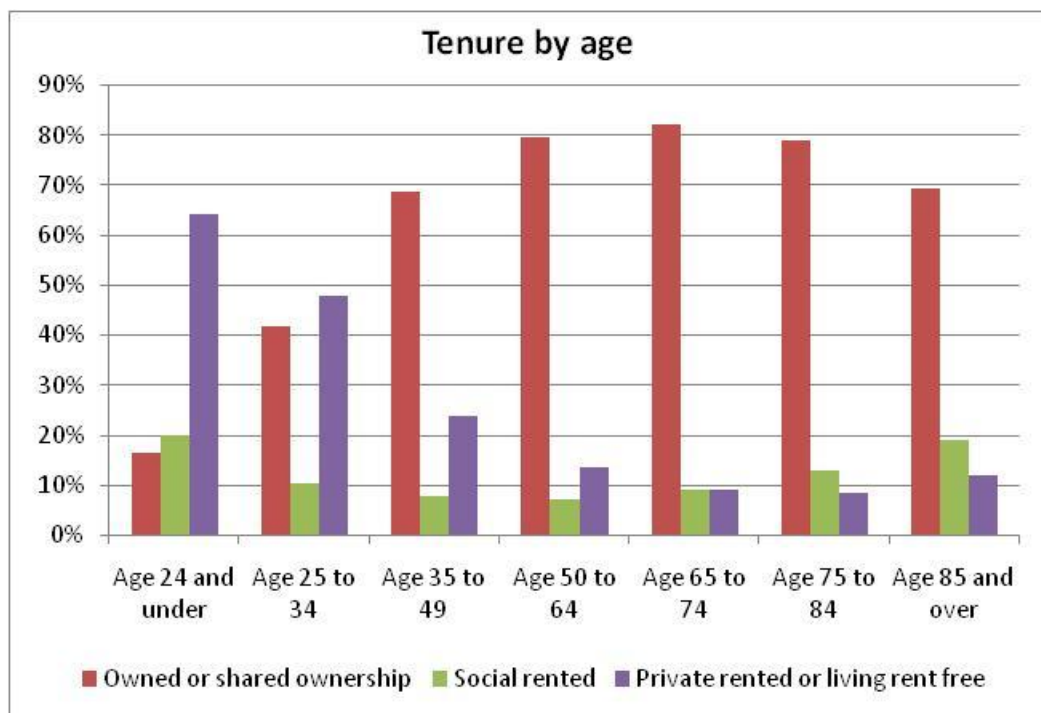
Some have pointed to a lack of new affordable homes being built as a reason behind the increase in homelessness. The latest annual figures show that in Craven, while the number of new homes started has increased, completions have fallen (2012/13 to 2013/14), the proportion of social sector starts has increased and completions have remained constant (0%) over the same period.



Looking at quarterly building statistics, in the final quarter of 2014, there were 20 dwellings started and 70 completed in Craven. No starts or completions were in the social sector – a similar picture as in the corresponding quarter of 2013.



Nomis data (2011) shows that in the constituency, 72% are owner-occupiers, 9% rent from a social landlord and 19% 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 (16%) and 65 to 74 year age bracket (82%) before falling to 69% for those aged 85 and over. Conversely, renting is more popular for those aged 24 and below (84%) before falling and then increasing slightly in later years.



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