

York Central 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 York Central, 67.8% of working aged people were working full-time and 32.2% 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), 18.9% of all employee jobs paid below the Living Wage in 2014 (£7.65ph), a decrease from 19.7% in 2013. This compares to 24.3% regionally and 21.7% nationally.

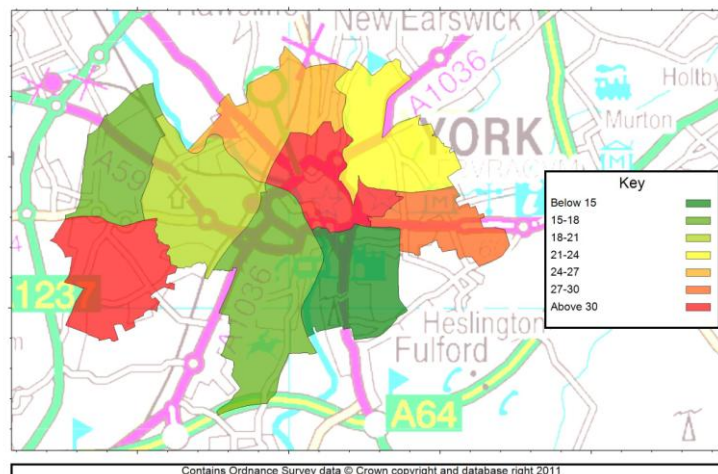


In the constituency, between September 2013 and September 2014, total Benefit sanctions fell by 56.2%. Employment and Support Allowance sanctions remained constant in this period on 8. Meanwhile, Job Seekers Allowance sanctions fell from 177 to 73 (-58.8%) in the period.



In a previous edition of the Constituency Profiles, we reported that in York Central, 17% of children live in poverty. One year on, we can report that figure, before housing costs, stands at 14.6%. However, when housing costs are taken into account, 23.2% of children live in poverty (End Child Poverty) and the map below shows that Westfield (30.6%) is the worst affected ward.

Child Poverty Oct-Dec 2013



If you have any queries regarding the content of the APPG briefings, please contact:
Barry Turnbull, Policy Services Officer, 0191 5661030 or barry.turnbull@northern-consortium.org.uk

Housing Market



After a general downward trend between Q1 2013 to Q2 2014, social landlord possession claims grew by 52.3% between Q2 2014 and Q4 2014 in York LA from 44 to 67. Over the same period, there were no social landlord possessions. Mortgage claims fell while there were no mortgage possessions.



In the final quarter of 2014, York Council made 48 homelessness decisions and accepted 28 households as being homeless and in priority need (58.3%). At the end of 2014, 60 households were housed in temporary accommodation, a 7.7% decrease on the quarter ending in June.



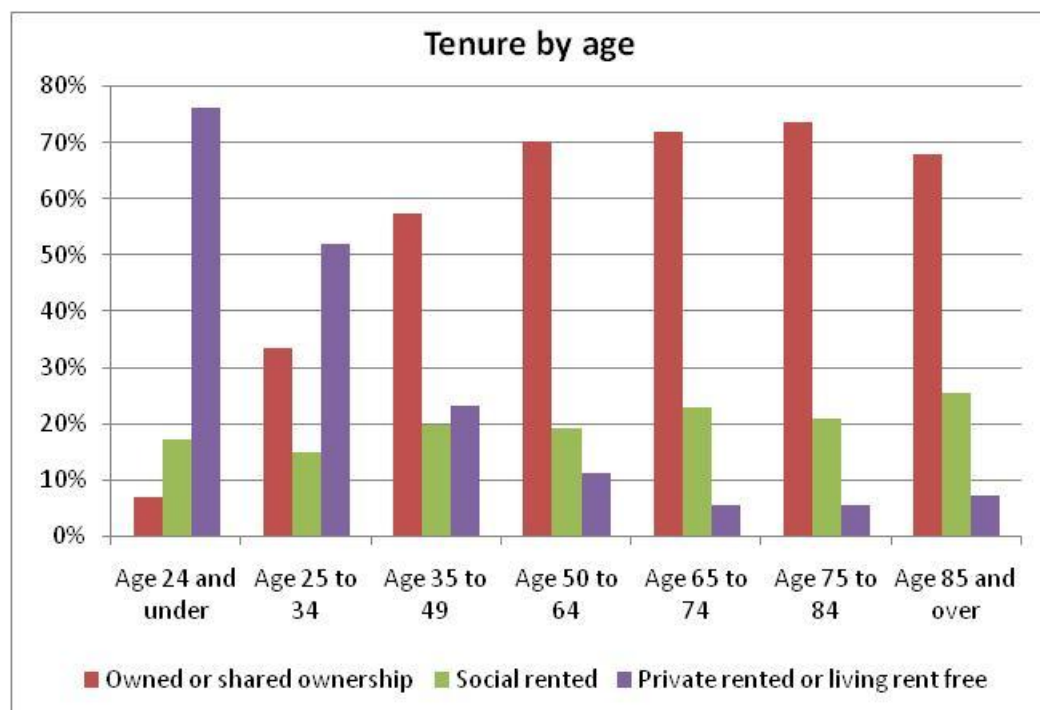
Some have pointed to a lack of new affordable homes being built as a reason behind the increase in homelessness. The latest annual figures show that in York LA, while the number of new homes started have risen and completions fallen, (2012/13 to 2013/14), the proportion of social sector starts and completions have fallen for both over the same period.



Looking at quarterly building statistics, in the final quarter of 2014, there were 90 dwellings started and 70 completed in York LA. Some 11.1% of starts and no completions were in the social sector. In the corresponding quarter of 2013, 30% of starts and 25% of completions were in the social sector.



Nomis data (2011) shows that in the constituency, 54% are owner-occupiers, 19% rent from a social landlord and 27% 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 (7%) and 75 to 84 year age bracket (74%) before falling to 68% for those aged 85 and over. Conversely, renting is more popular for those aged 24 and below (93%) before falling and then increasing slightly in later years.



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