

Harrogate and Knaresborough Parliamentary Constituency

This is the second 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



ONS figures show that in the year ending in June 2015, there were 52,000 people aged over 16 years old in employment (83.1%) in Harrogate and Knaresborough. There are 63,000 jobs in the constituency which equates to 1.01 jobs per 16-64 year old compared to 0.74 across Yorkshire and the Humber.



Experimental Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit statistics produced by Jobcentre Plus shows that there were 465 such claimants in November 2015 (0.7% of 16-64 year olds), which is a 0.1% fall on the previous year. This compares to 2.2% of people in the region (a 0.5% decrease).



The latest Government data shows that there were 20,000 children in low income families in the constituency in August 2013 (7.5% of all children). Almost three-quarters were in families in receipt of Income Support or Jobseekers Allowance while 21.8%, in families in receipt of Council Tax Credit and with less than 60% of median income.



Granby ward (17.3%) had the greatest concentration of such children followed by Woodfield (15%). Knaresborough Scriven Park has a higher than average proportion of children living in a family in receipt of Income Support or JSA (88.2%).

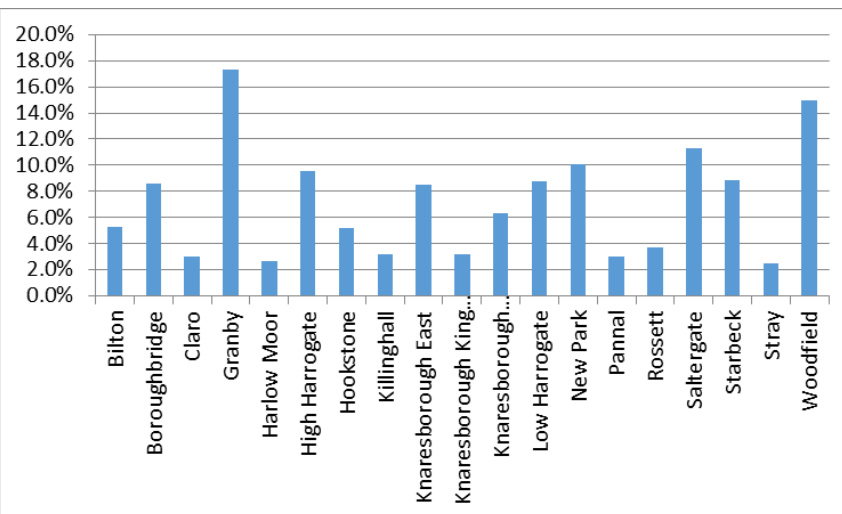


Figure 1: Percentage of children in low income families

Housing Market



In 2014/15, there were 118 homeless acceptances by Harrogate Council. This is a 45.7% increase on the 81 acceptances in 2009/10. Of these, 53 households were found temporary accommodation and there were no cases of a duty being owed but no accommodation found.



In October 2014, the total number of vacant homes was 2,219. This is a 13.4% fall from 2,563 in 2009 compared with the 9.9% fall in North Yorkshire. Long-term vacants fell by almost a fifth (17.6%) over the same period. There was a total of 49 social housing vacants but only 7 were classed as long-term vacant (14.3%) which is three more than in the previous year.



As at April 2014, there were 2,341 households on the housing waiting list in Harrogate. This is a 12.2% decrease on the previous year of 2,666. Furthermore, this figure represented a large fall on previous years and the long-term trend is a 16.2% fall on 2009 figures.



There are clear signs of a recovery in housing market in the constituency with an overall increase in sales between 2009 and 2014 (43.9%) with greatest increase in sales of flats and maisonettes (ONS). The data also shows house prices being at their highest level in 2014.



As figure 2 shows, median house prices and pay have not grown at the same rate. Between 2011 and 2012 house prices fell at a greater rate than pay. However, between 2013 and 2014 the reverse is true. As a result, the affordability ratio grew to 9.6 from 9.2 between 2013 and 2012.

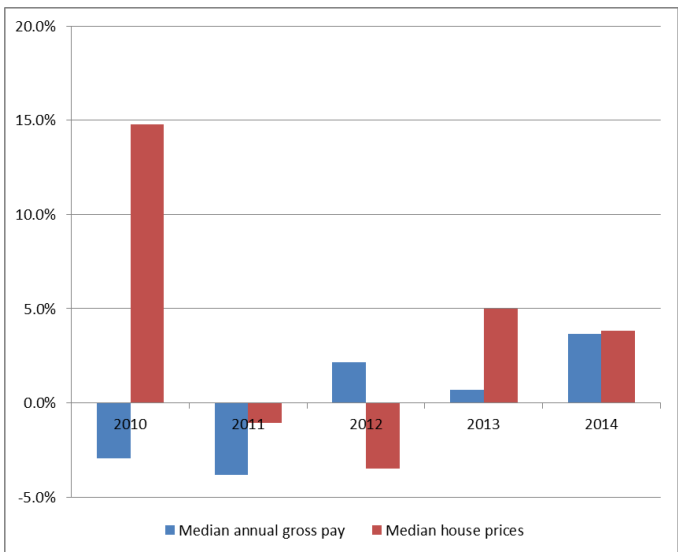


Figure 2: Annual % change in house prices and pay

If you have any queries regarding the content of the APPG briefings, please contact:
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