

## Blaydon Parliamentary Constituency

This is the first bulletin of 2016 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

### Economic Activity



Neighbourhood Statistics shows that there are 64,923 residents in Blaydon aged between 16 and 74. Of these, 68.3% are economically active (this includes unemployed and actively looking for work) which compares to 66.4% in Tyne & Wear and 66.2% for the region as a whole.



The latest economically active figures are an increase on those from the 2001 Census. In 2001, there were 63.8% of residents aged 16 to 74 classed as economically active. This coincides with an increase in the number of people aged 16 to 74.



Figure 1 below shows (where data is available) economically active are concentrated in Crawcrook and Greenside (72.2%) and South Tynedale (71.4%) wards having highest proportions of economically active 16 to 74 year olds.



Of the economically active total, 58.8% are full-time employees, while 21.3% work part-time employees. A further 10% are self-employed and 6.1% are unemployed (and looking for work). The proportion of those in employment has fallen by 2.7% since 2001.

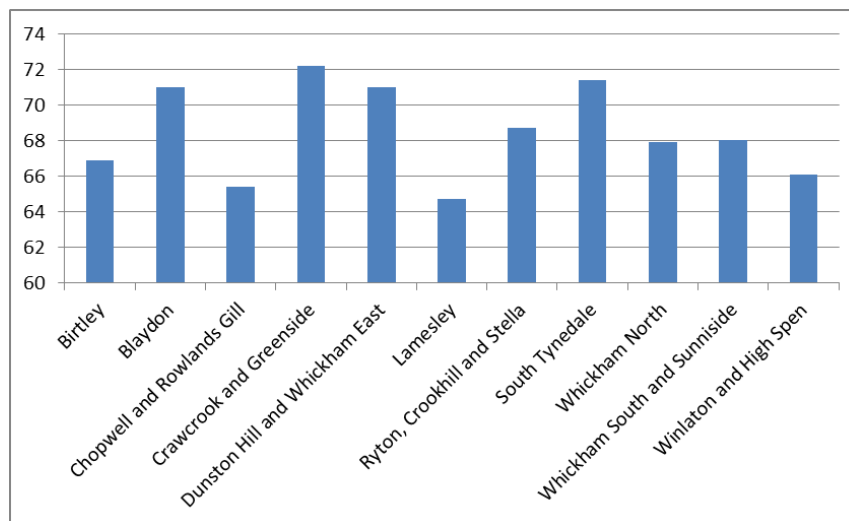


Figure 1: Economically Active by ward

## Benefits and affordability



Nomis data showed that in June, there were 1,050 Universal Credit and Job Seekers Allowance claimants in the constituency, a fall from 1,080 at the same point in 2015. This represents 1.9% of people aged over 16 in the constituency with 25-34 year olds making up 23.8% of claimants.



Using these indicators, it would appear that the Government's aim of a lower welfare country is being achieved. However, annual survey of hours and earnings data shows that hourly pay for full-time workers fell between 2014 to 2015 from £12.79 to £12.67 – failing to deliver on the higher wage 'settlement'.



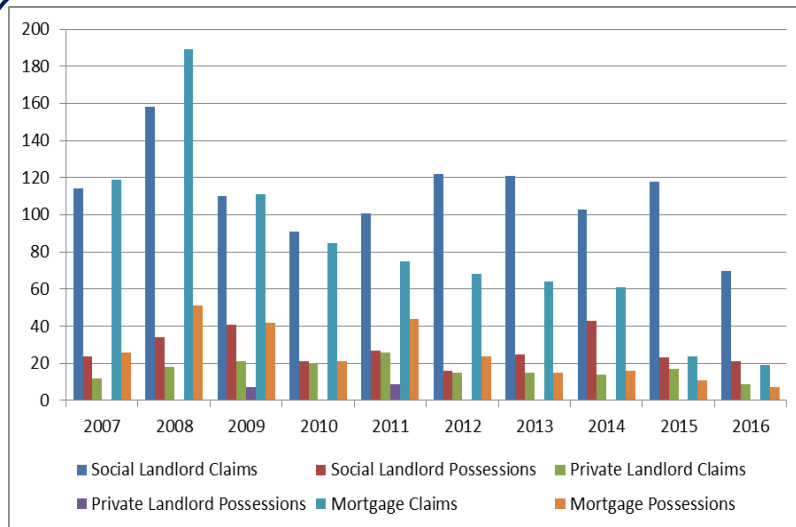
Notwithstanding the fall in full-time hourly earnings, Ministry of Justice figures show that total housing possession claims (-38.4%) and actual possessions (-17.6%) fell in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period of 2015 in the local authority area.



As Figure 2 shows social landlord claims (-40.7%) and possessions (-8.7%) both fell over this period. Private landlord claims fell by 47.1% and there had been no private landlord possessions in either quarter nor indeed, since the first quarter of 2011.



In the mortgage market, claims fell by 20.8% and possessions by 36.4%



**Figure 2: Possession claims and possessions**

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