

Calder Valley 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 76,165 residents in Calder Valley aged between 16 and 74. Of these, 71.8% are economically active (this includes unemployed and actively looking for work) which compares to 68.5% in West Yorkshire and 68.4% for the region as a whole.



The latest economically active figures are an increase on those from the 2001 Census. In 2001, there were 70.5% 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 that the economically active are concentrated in the south east of the constituency with Greetland and Stainland (74.7%) and Ryburn (73.4%) wards having the highest proportion of economically active 16 to 74 year olds.



Of the economically active total, 55.4% are full-time employees, while 20.4% work part-time employees. A further 15.2% are self-employed and 5.7% are unemployed (and looking for work). The proportion of those in employment has fallen by 3.8% since 2001.

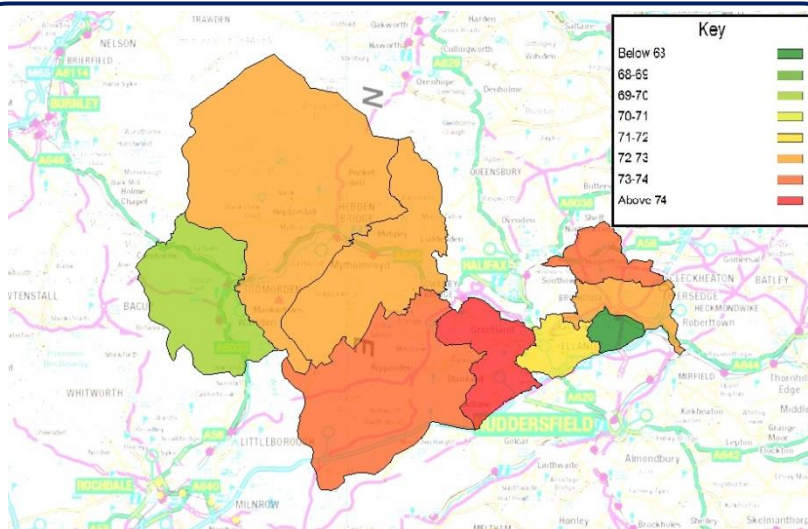


Figure 1: Economically Active by ward

Benefits and affordability



Nomis data showed that in June, there were 910 Universal Credit and Job Seekers Allowance claimants in the constituency, a fall from 925 on the same point in 2015. This represents 1.4% of people aged over 16 in the constituency with 24-34 year olds making up 24.1% 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 £13.98 to £13.74 – failing to deliver the higher wage 'settlement'.



Notwithstanding the fall in full-time hourly earnings, Ministry of Justice figures show that total housing possession claims fell (-27.9%) but actual possessions grew (43.3%) in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the same period of 2015 in the Calderdale local authority area.



There were falls in all types of possession claims; the largest being in mortgage claims (-34.8%), followed by private landlord claims (-30%) and social landlord claims by 26% as Figure 2 shows.



However social landlord possessions grew by 10%, while mortgage possessions grew 100% from none to 10 and there were no private landlord possessions – remaining constant since 2013.

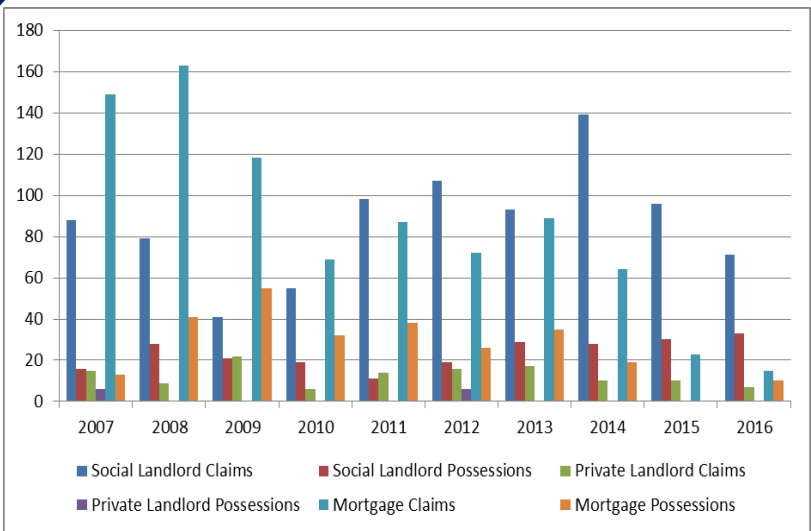


Figure 2: Possession claims and possessions

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