

Thirsk and Malton 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 70,466 residents in the constituency aged between 16 and 74. Of these, 70.3% are economically active (this includes unemployed and actively looking for work) which compares to 71.4% in North 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 67.8% 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 that the economically active are concentrated in Shipton (80.2%) and Norton West (79.1%) wards having the highest proportion of economically active 16 to 74 year olds.



Of the economically active total, 49.6% are full-time employees, while 21.6% work part-time employees. A further 22% are self-employed and 3.7% are unemployed (and looking for work). The proportion of those in employment has fallen by 1.9% since 2001.

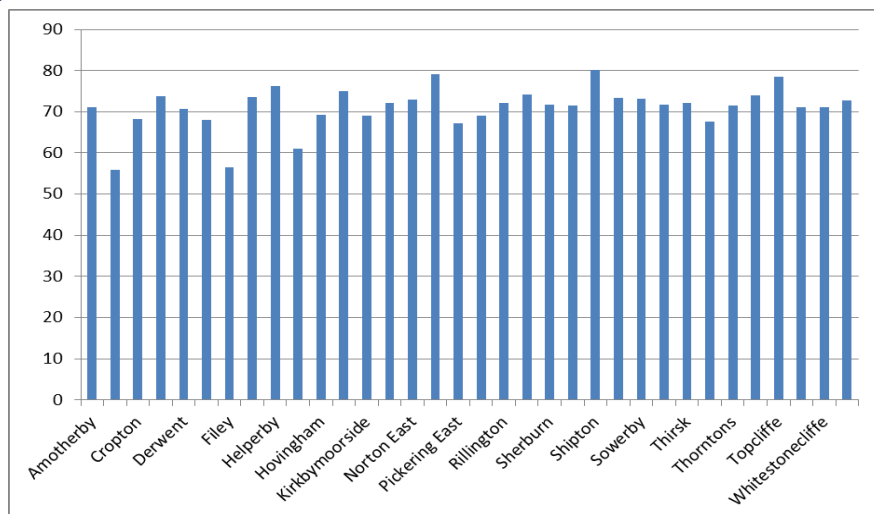


Figure 1: Economically Active by ward

Benefits and affordability



Nomis data showed that in June, there were 390 Universal Credit and Job Seekers Allowance claimants in the constituency, a decrease from 410 at the same point in 2015. This represents 0.7% of people aged over 16 in the constituency.

Using these indicators, it would appear that the Government’s aim of a lower welfare country is being achieved. Furthermore, annual survey of hours and earnings data shows that hourly pay for full-time workers grew between 2014 to 2015 from £10.57 to £11.09 – delivering on the higher wage ‘settlement’.

Analysis of the different kinds of possession actions across tenures in Ryedale shows that there were no possession actions taken in any tenures in the first quarter of 2015 or 2016.

As figure 2 shows, in Hambleton there was a 31.3% increase in total claims and a 100% fall in possessions (down from 7 in 2015 Q1). The increase in claims was due to an increase in mortgage claims (from none to 6 over the period).

Actions by social landlords, both claims (-6.3%) and possessions (-100%) fell from 2015 to 2016. No other type of action was taken in the district.

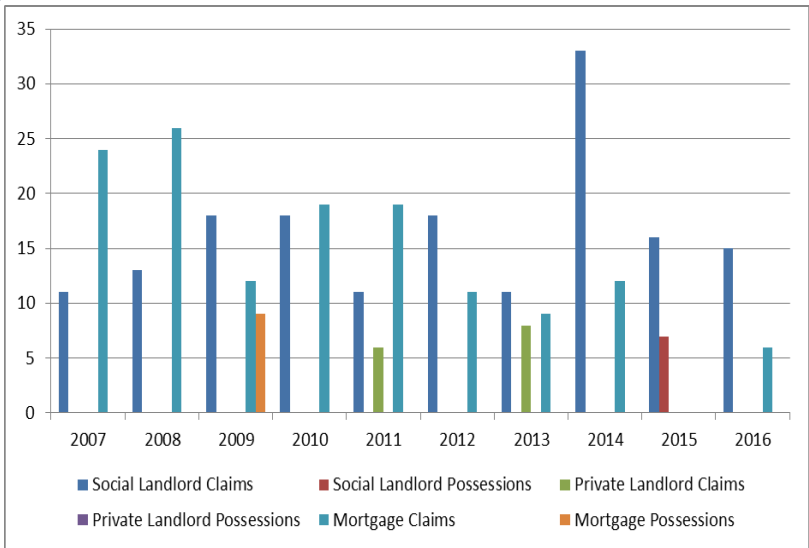


Figure 2: Possession claims and possessions

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