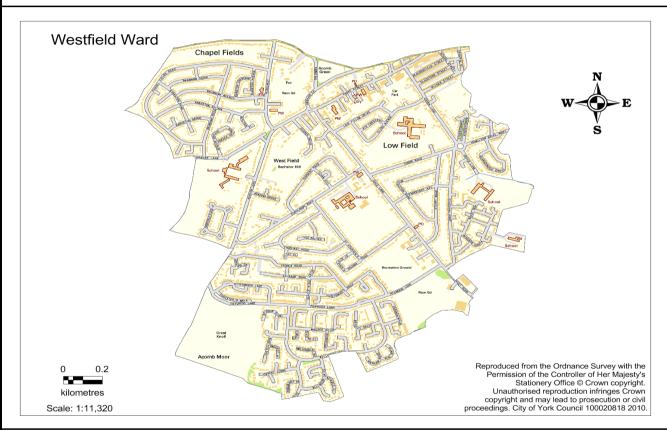
YORK

York Summary

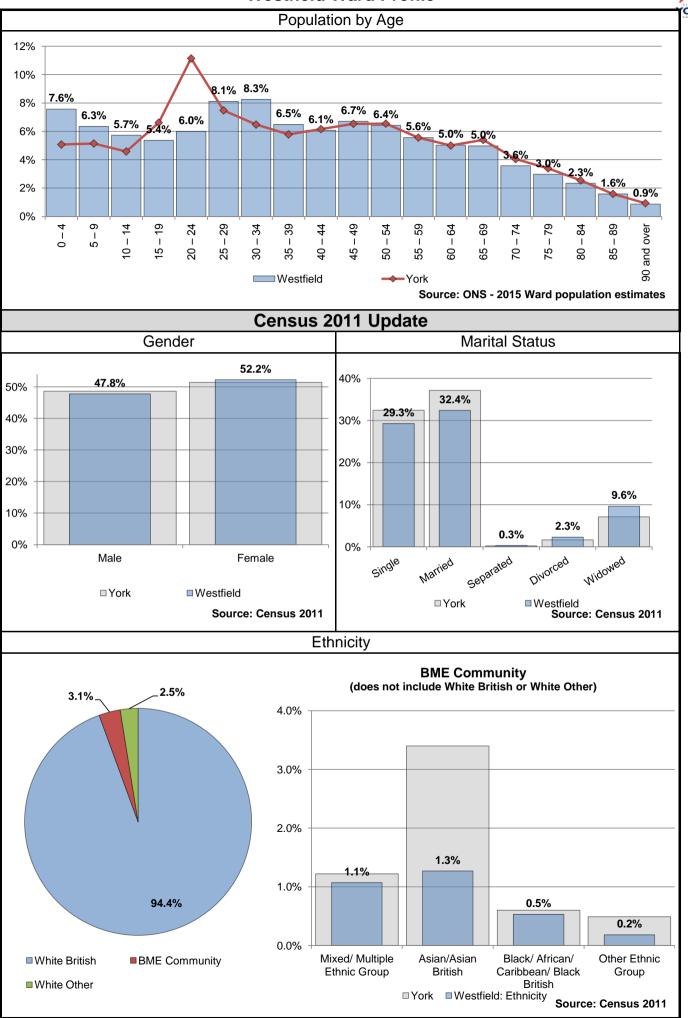
- York has 206,856 residents with 5.7% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 83.9% are in good health, with 15.3% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.
- £537.41 was the Average Weekly Household Income in 2011/2012 (£405.83 in 2007/2008).
- 66% own their own home, either outright or with a mortgage, 18% are private renters and 14% are social tenants.
- 73.5% of residents have a NVQ level 1 4 qualification and 18.0% have no qualifications at all.
- 11.6% of children live in poverty and there are 10.7% of households in fuel poverty.
- 4.9% of the working population (aged 16-64) claim out of work benefits and 0.5% claim job seekers allowance.

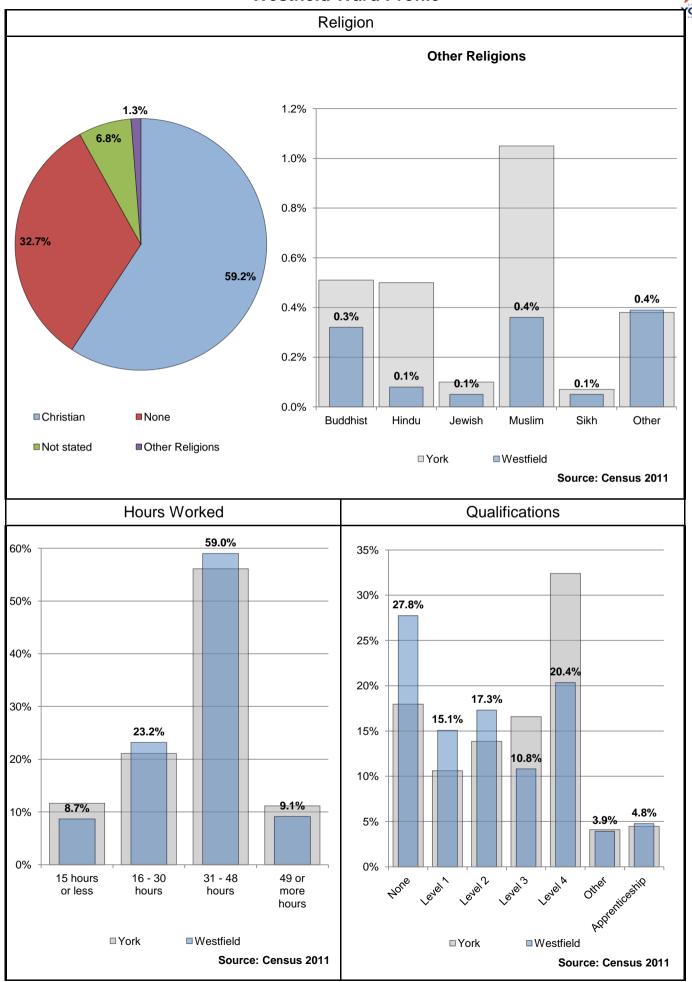


Ward Summary

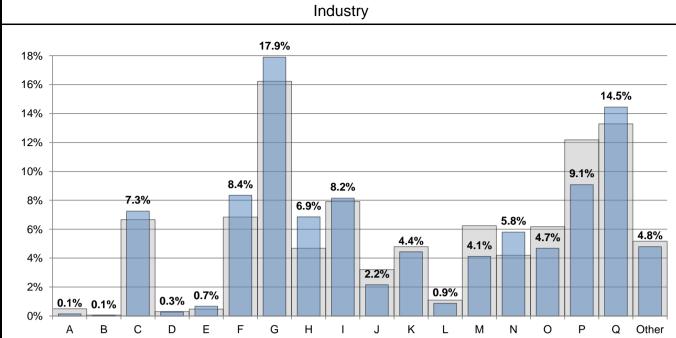
- Westfield has 14,010 residents with 3.1% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 78.9% are in good health, with 18.8% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.
- £466.89 was the Average Weekly Household Income in 2011/2012 (£353.33 in 2007/2008).
- 57% own their own home, either outright or with a mortgage, 9% are private renters and 32% are social tenants.
- 63.6% of residents have a NVQ level 1 4 qualification and 27.8% have no qualifications at all.
- 21.0% of children live in poverty and there are 10.1% of households in fuel poverty.
- 9.9% of the working population claim out of work benefits and 1.0% claim job seekers allowance.

Ward performance by key areas								
This is an "at a glance" summary of performance within the ward - more detail is provided later in the profile.								
Westfield Ward		Best Ward in York	Worst Ward in York	York Ward Average	Good	Area of concern	In Top 5 Wards	In Bottom 5 Wards
Economy					below the	Р	Pages 7 - 8	
Total benefit claimants	12.62%	3.11%	12.62%	6.02%	averag	e ± 10%		\rightarrow
JSA claimants	1.00%	0.20%	1.00%	0.43%		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
Poverty Page 9								
Fuel poverty (households)	10.12%	6.82%	16.07%	10.38%				
Child poverty	20.99%	2.00%	22.44%	10.53%		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
Health and Wellbeing Pages 11 - 14								
Reception year obesity	8.00%	2.70%	10.50%	7.46%				
Year 6 obesity	20.50%	9.80%	22.00%	15.08%		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
Emergency hospital admissions for children (per 1,000 population)	215.4	130.8	215.4	171.7		•		•
% with limiting long term illness or disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2		♦		\rightarrow
% of obese adults	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
% of adults binge drinking	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3				
% of adults healthy eating	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
Elective hospital admissions (SAR)	112.1	75.3	114.1	98.8		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
Emergency hospital admissions (SAR)	120.1	75.0	120.1	91.7		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Pages 14 - 15								
Crime (per 1,000 population)	12.5	2.0	49.1	9.6		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
ASB (per 1,000 population)	15.0	2.7	32.0	7.5		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
Residents who agree that York is a safe city to live in, relatively free from crime and violence	75.00%	95.24%	60.00%	76.30%				
Adult Social Care Pages 15 - 16								
Homecare hours (weekly average)	9.90	8.39	13.23	10.09				
Homecare clients (per 1,000 population)	10.42	1.61	13.22	6.57		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
Safeguarding concerns (per 1,000 population)	7.14	1.02	11.26	5.68		♦		
Assessment notices (per 1,000 population)	6.00	1.16	8.65	4.31		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
Resident Engagement Pages 17 - 18								
Residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live	65.00%	100.00%	65.00%	89.46%		\rightarrow		•
Residents agree their local area is a good place for children and young people to grow up	57.14%	100.00%	55.00%	82.01%		\rightarrow		•
Residents who agree that they can influence decisions in their local area	19.05%	41.18%	0.00%	23.77%		\rightarrow		
Key: ■ Good performance ♦ Area of concern								
Further information about the ward is available at:					Ward			







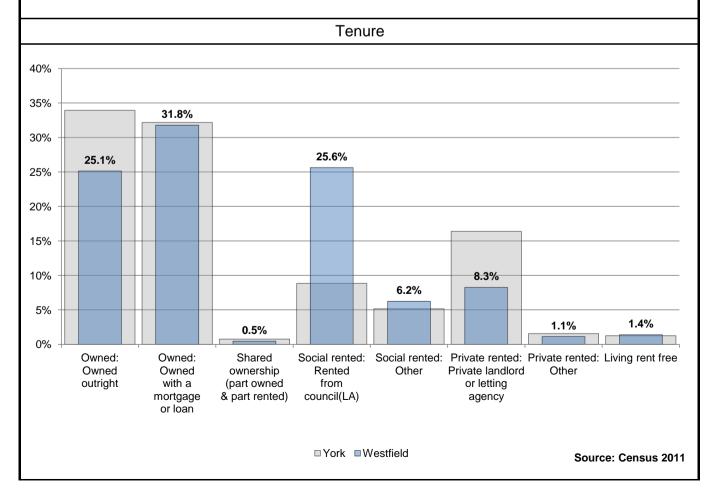


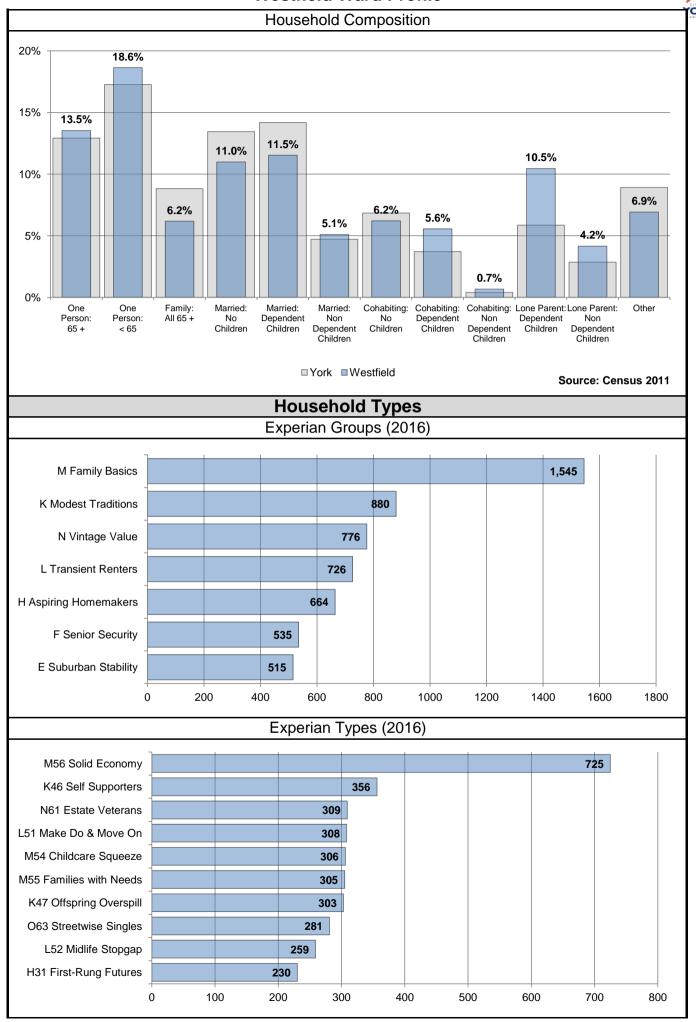
A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, B: Mining and quarrying, C: Manufacturing, D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, F: Construction

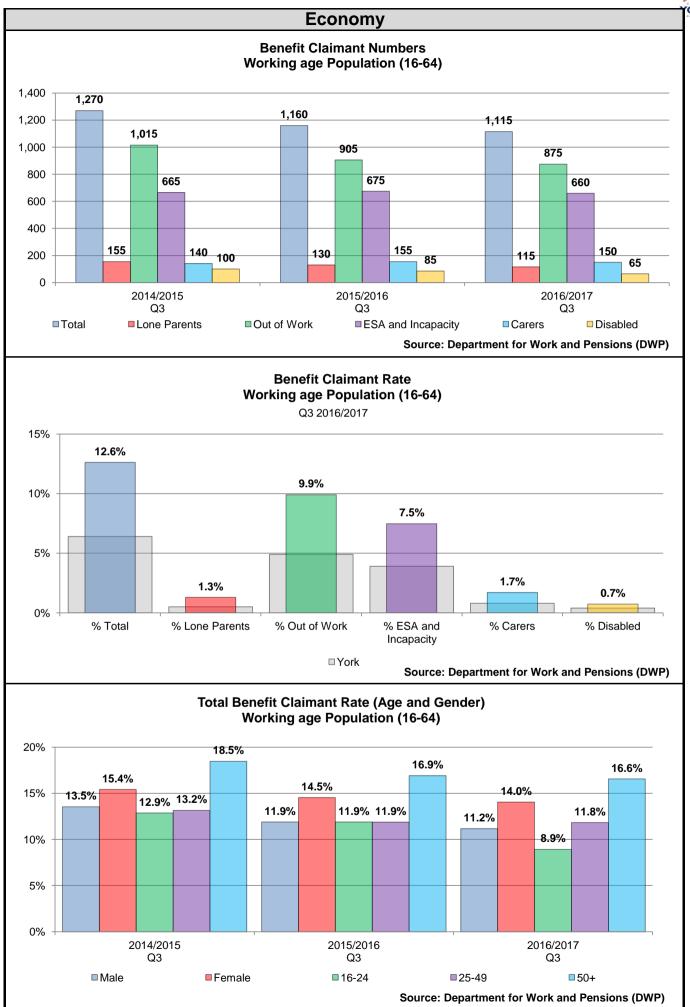
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, H: Transport and storage, I: Accommodation and food service activities, J: Information and communication, K: Financial and insurance activities, L: Real estate activities

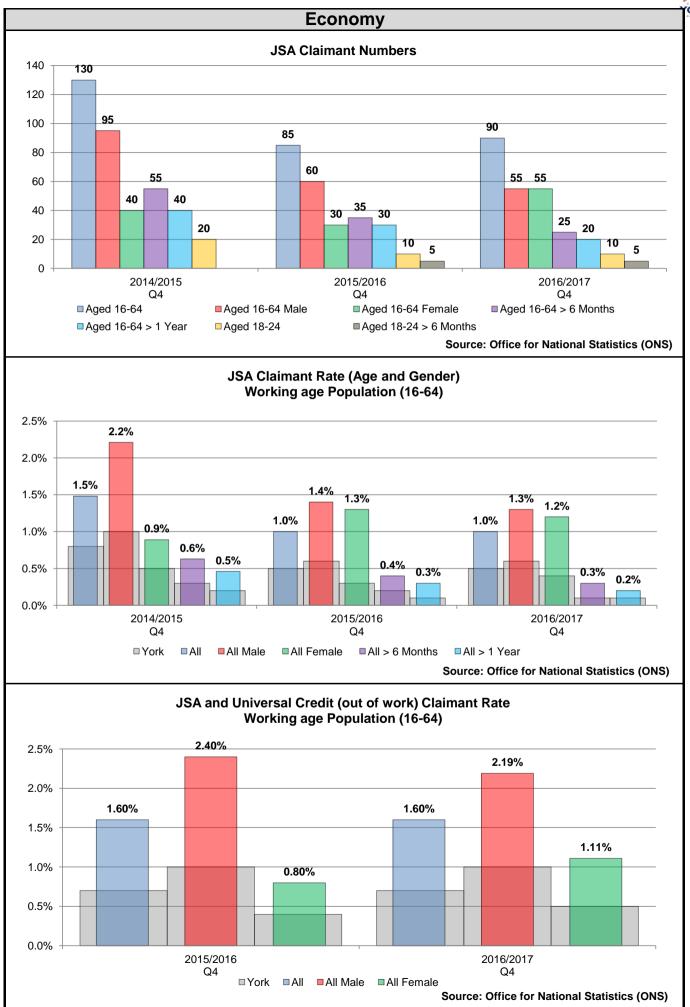
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities, N: Administrative and support service activities, O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, P: Education, Q: Human health and social work activities









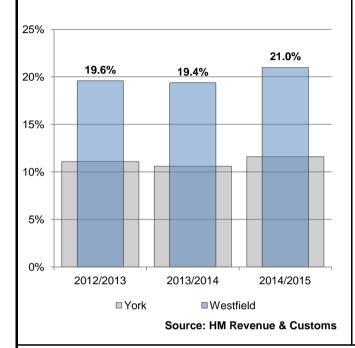




Poverty

Child Poverty

The proportion of children living in families in receipt of out-of-work (means-tested) benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of UK median income.

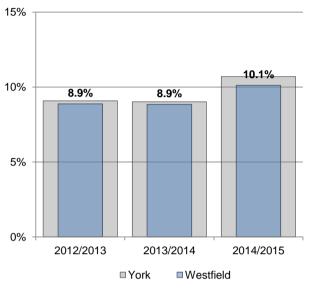


Fuel Poverty

The Low Income High Costs indicator is a twin indicator consisting of:

- the number of households that have both low incomes and
- the depth of fuel poverty amongst these fuel poor households.

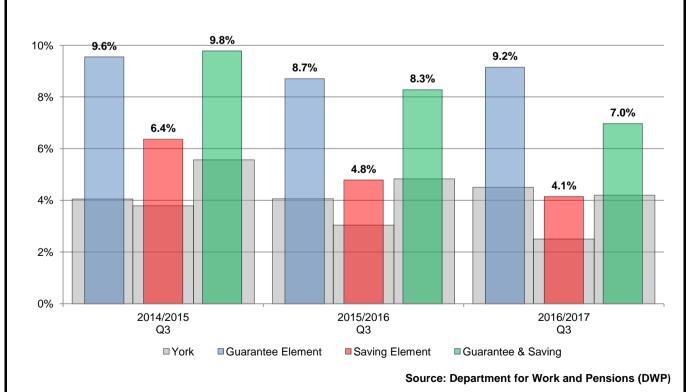
 This is measured through a fuel poverty gap which represents the difference between the required fuel costs for each household and the median required fuel costs.

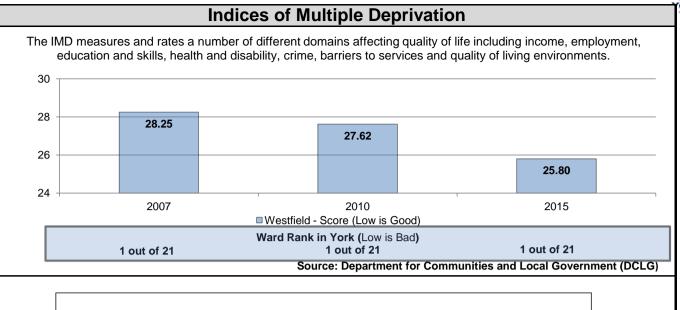


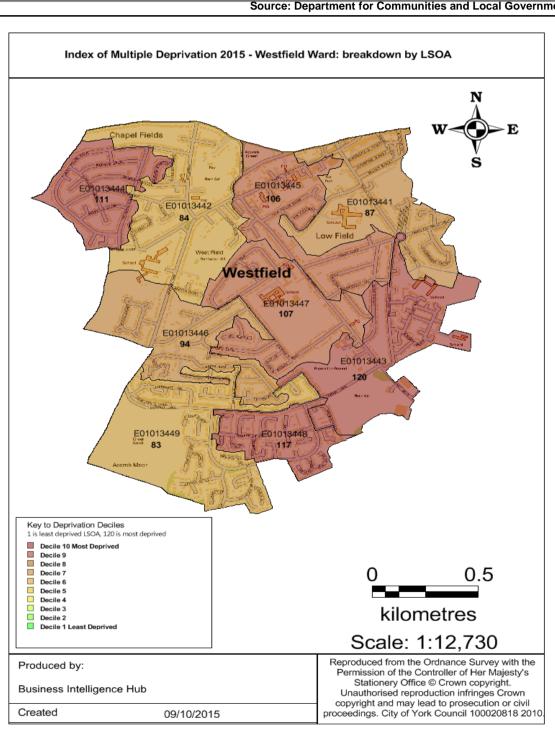
Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

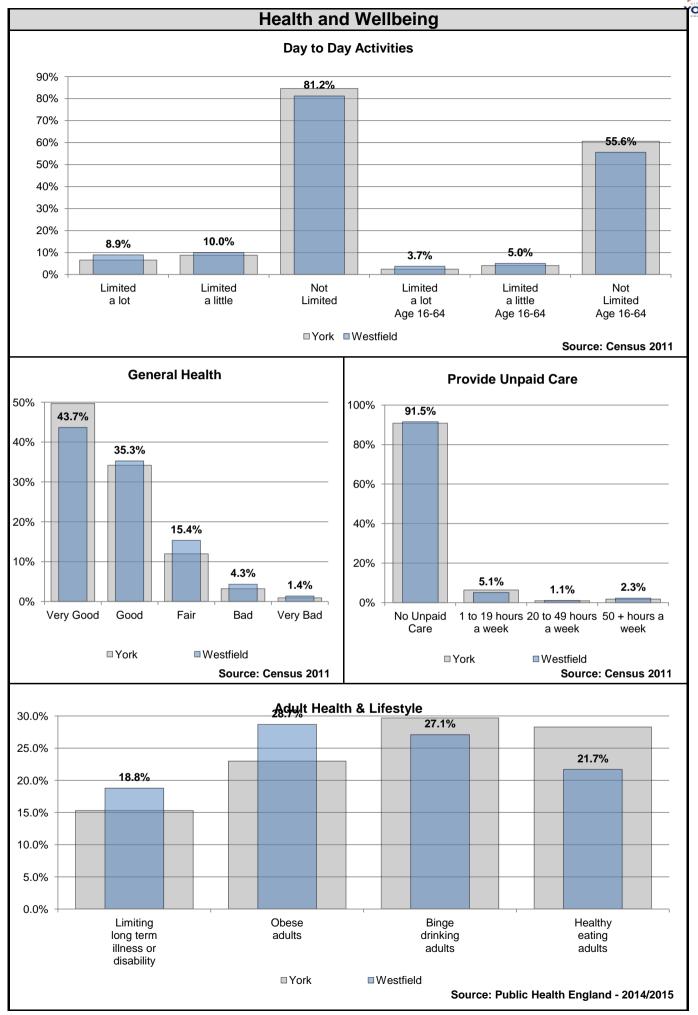
Pension Credit

Pension Credit is an income-related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and Savings Credit.

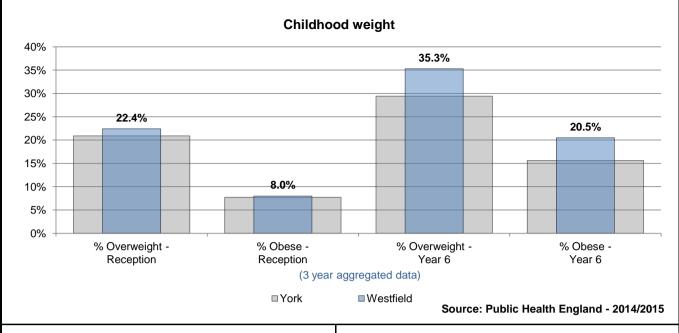


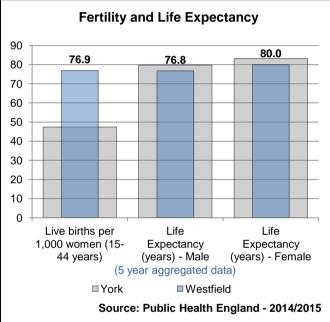


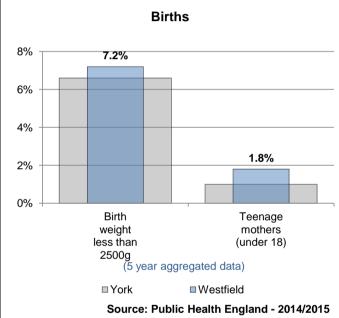












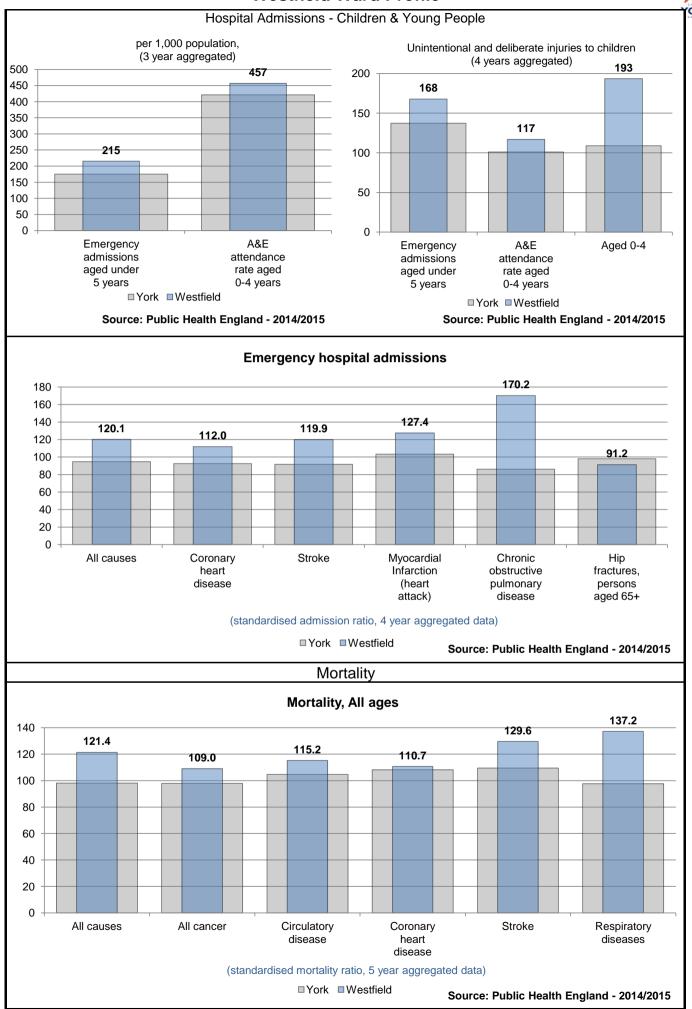
Hospital Admissions Hospital Admissions, All ages 160 148.3 135.3 130.7 140 119.3 112.1 120 100 74.4 80 60 40 20 0 All causes Coronary Intentional Alcohol Hip Knee self harm heart attributable replacement replacement disease conditions (standardised admission ratio, 4 year aggregated data)

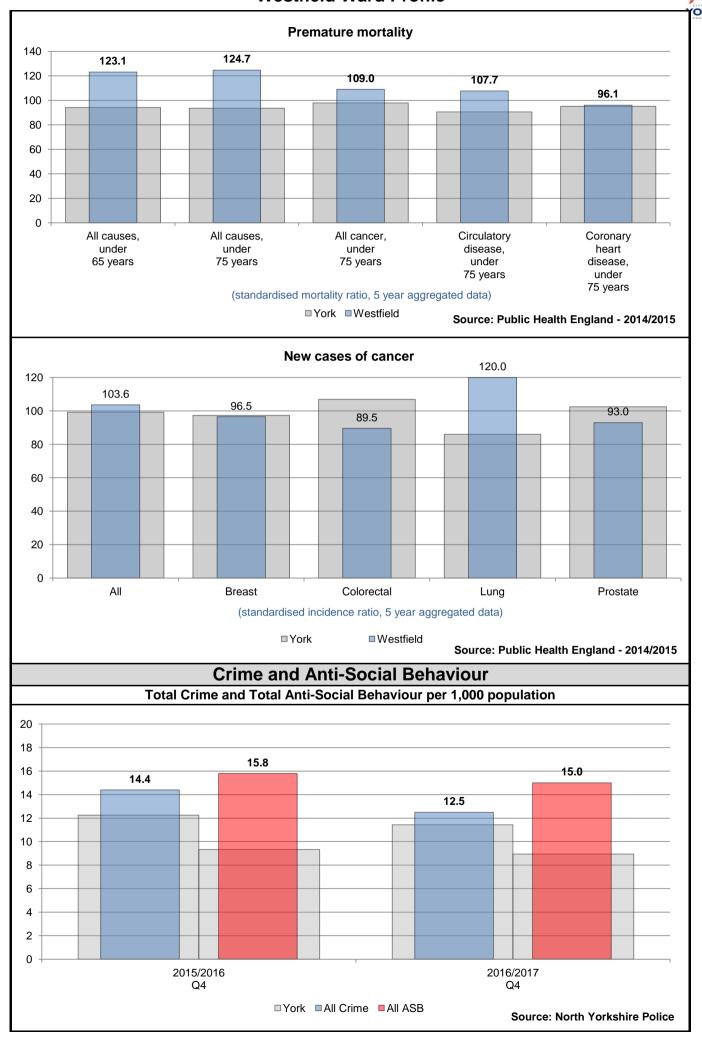
The Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR) is a summary estimate of admission rates relative to the national pattern of admissions

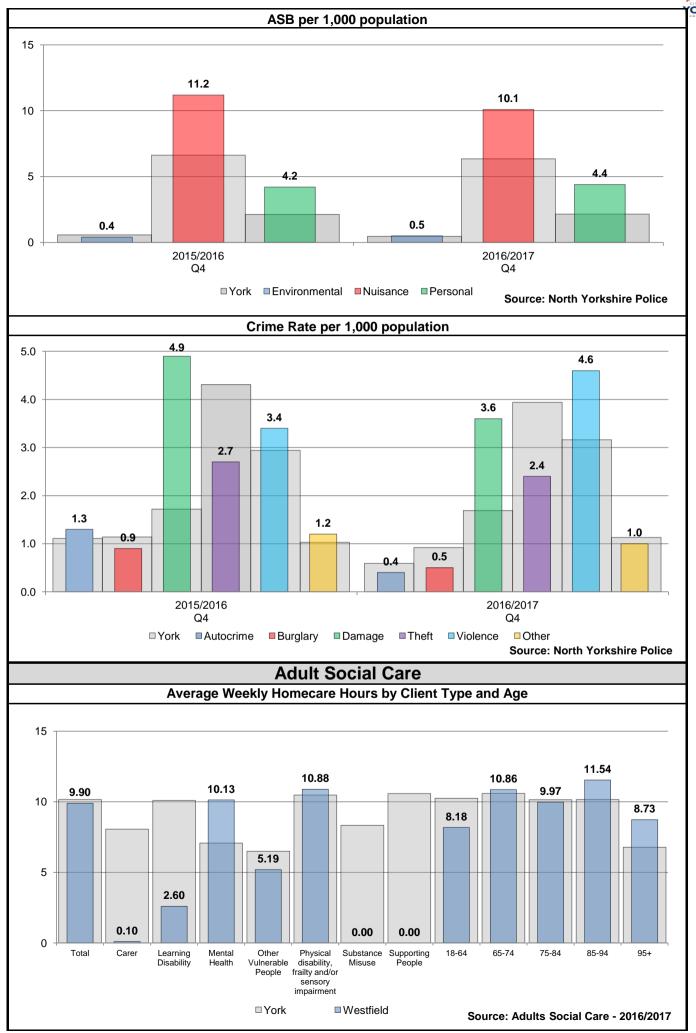
■ York ■ Westfield

and takes into account differences in a population's age, sex and socioeconomic deprivation.

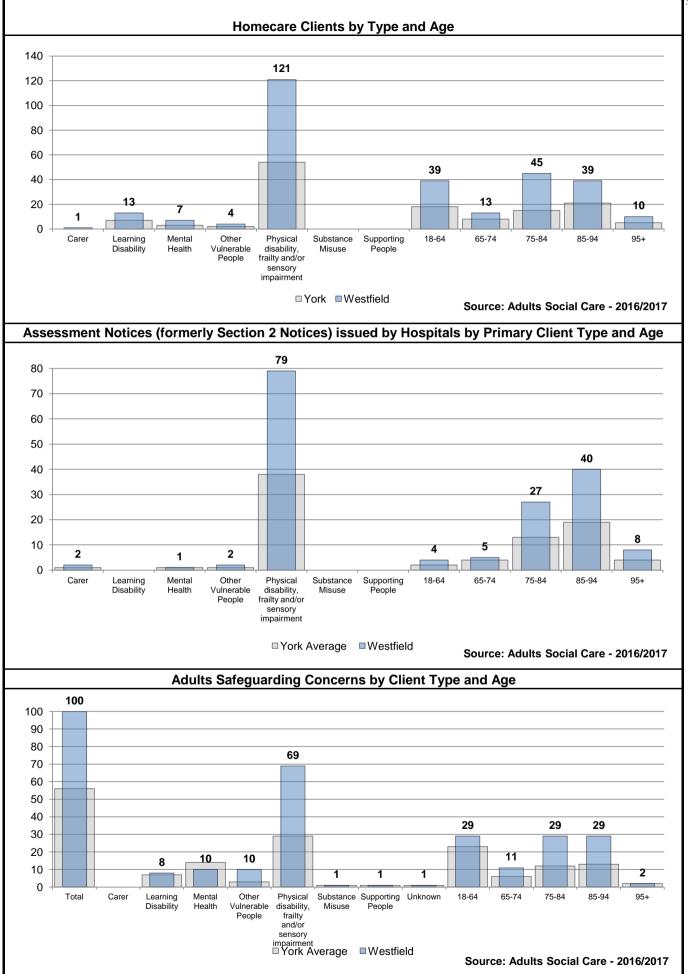
Source: Public Health England - 2014/2015



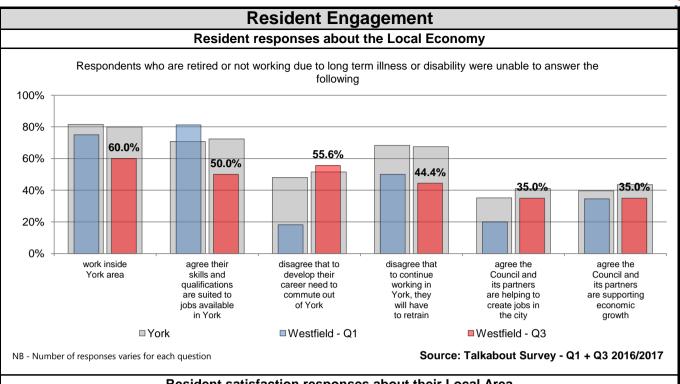


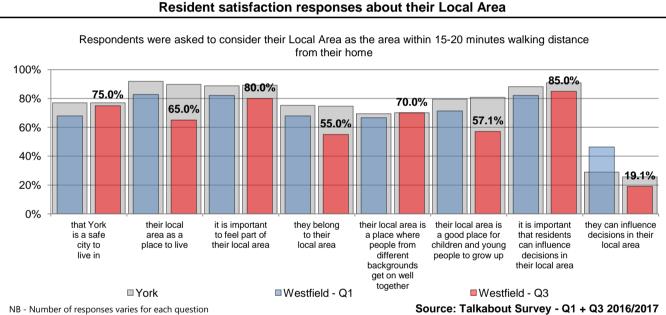


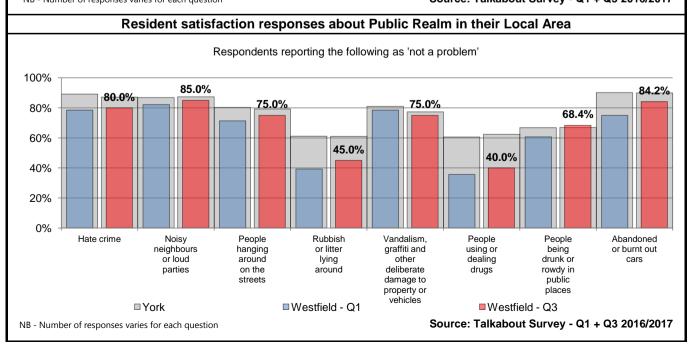




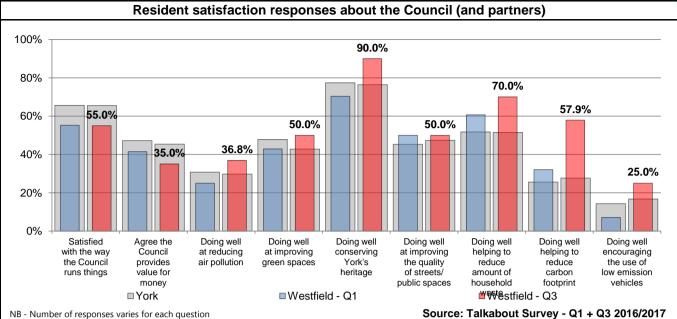












Experian Groups

M Family Basics

Families with children, aged 25 to 40, limited resources, some own low cost homes, some rent from social landlords.

K Modest Traditions

Mature age, homeowners, affordable housing, kids are grown up, suburban locations.

N Vintage Value

Elderly, living alone, low income, small houses and flats, need support.

L Transient Renters

Private renters, low length of residence, low cost housing, singles and sharers, older terraces.

H Aspiring Homemakers

Younger households, full-time employment, private suburbs, affordable housing costs, starter salaries.

F Senior Security

Elderly singles and couples, homeowners, comfortable homes, additional pensions above state, don't like new technology.

E Suburban Stability

Older families, some adult children at home, suburban mid-range homes, 3 bedrooms, have lived at same address some years.



Experian Types

M56 Solid Economy

Families with children, renting from social landlord, pockets of social housing, lower wage service roles, relatively stable finances.

K46 Self Supporters

Aged 46-65, singles living alone, income typically £20-25k, own 2 or 3 bedroom small homes, still working.

N61 Estate Veterans

Average age 75, often living alone, long term social renters of current home, living on estates with some deprivation, low income.

L51 Make Do & Move On

Late 20s and early 30s, singles and cohabitees without children, low length of residence, rent low value properties, search for jobs online.

M54 Childcare Squeeze

Married or cohabiting couples, likely to have pre-school children, outgoings high in proportion to income, own low value homes, both parents working.

M55 Families with Needs

Cohabiting couples & singles with kids, areas with high unemployment, low household income, small socially rented terraces and semis, moves tend to be within local community.

K47 Offspring Overspill

Pre-retirement, families with adult children, individual incomes not high, better off if children are contributing, own 3 bed semis and terraces.

063 Streetwise Singles

Singles and sharers, low cost social flats, 1 or 2 bedrooms, urban and fringe locations, routine occupations.

L52 Midlife Stopgap

Homesharers and singles, in employment, don't have children, average age 45, privately renting affordable homes.

H31 First-Rung Futures

Younger couples and singles, own 2 or 3 bed semis and terraces, affordable suburbs, have lived there under 4 years, buy and sell on ebay.