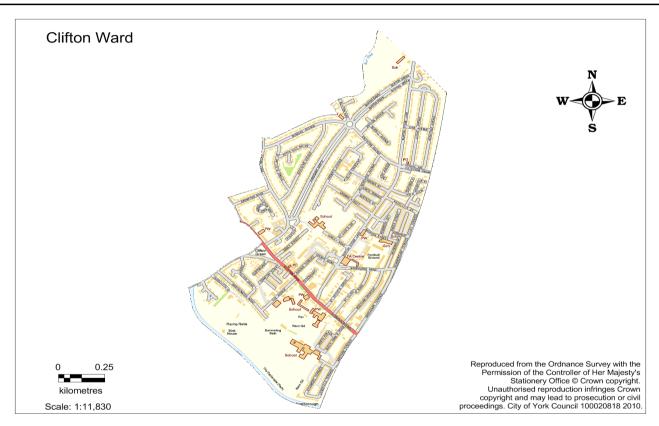
YORK

York Summary

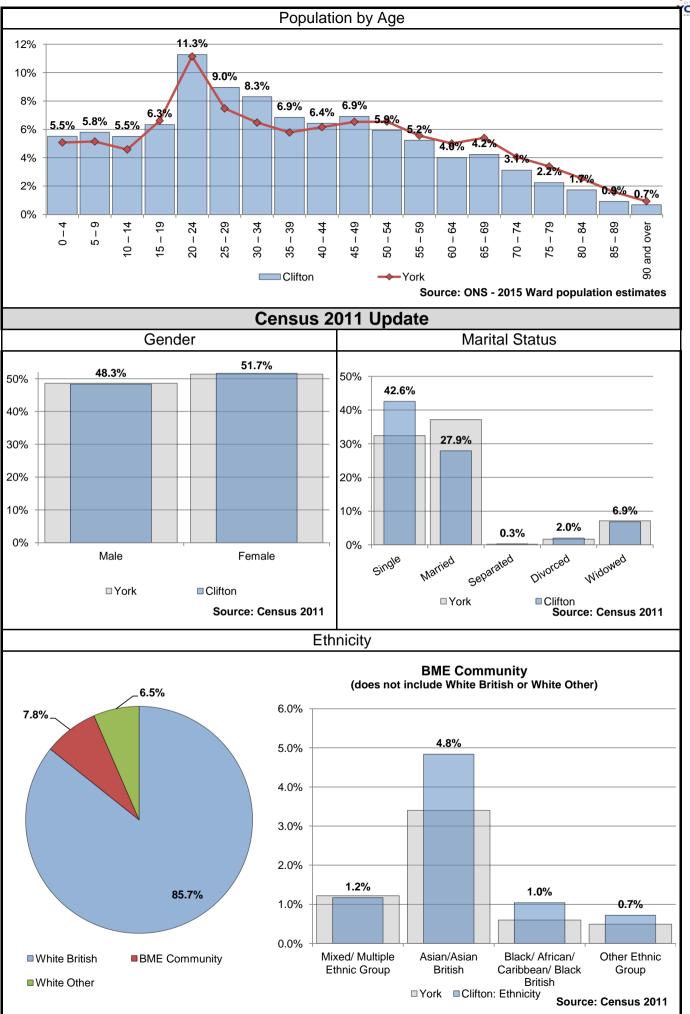
- York has 206,856 residents with 5.7% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 83.9% are in good health, with 15.3% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.
- £537.41 was the Average Weekly Household Income in 2011/2012 (£405.83 in 2007/2008).
- 66% own their own home, 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.

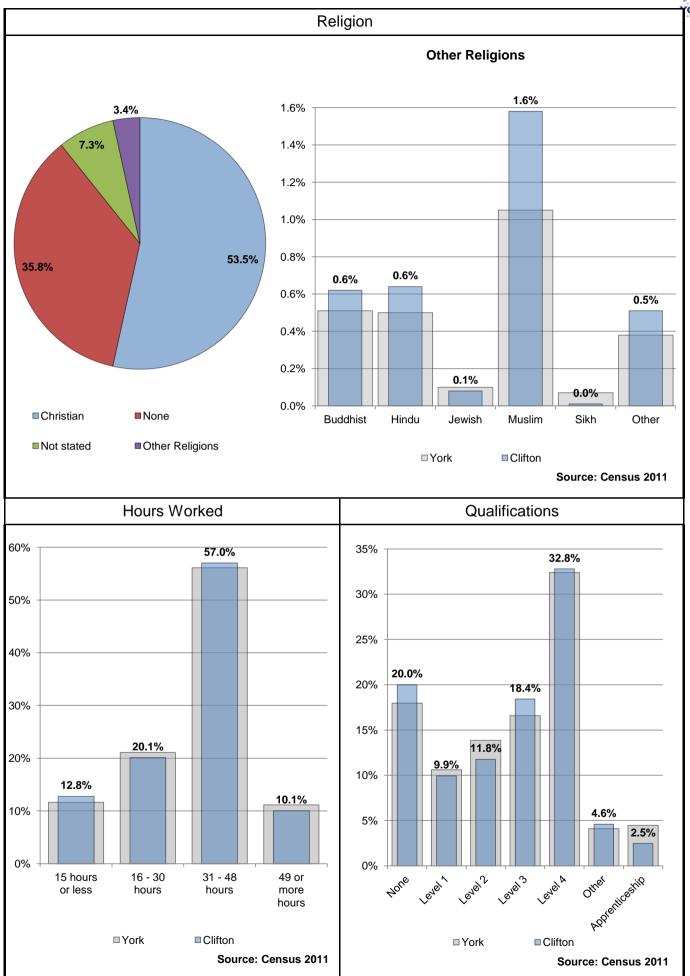


Ward Summary

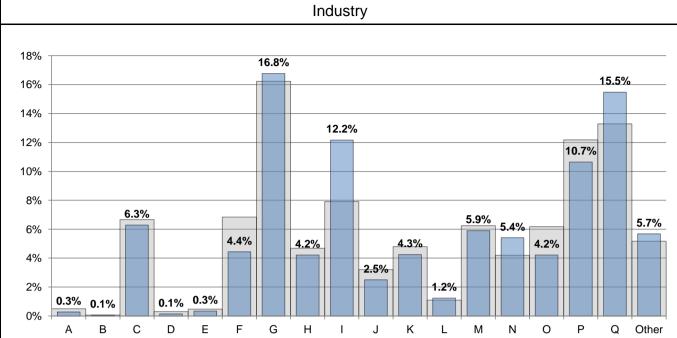
- Clifton has 10,204 residents with 7.8% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 83.5% are in good health, with 15.2% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.
- £512.65 was the Average Weekly Household Income in 2011/2012 (£375.00 in 2007/2008).
- 51% own their own home, either outright or with a mortgage, 27% are private renters and 21% are social tenants.
- 72.9% of residents have a NVQ level 1 4 qualification and 20.0% have no qualifications at all.
- 21.7% of children live in poverty and there are 16.1% of households in fuel poverty.
- 6.9% of the working population claim out of work benefits and 0.9% 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.								
Clifton Ward		Best Ward in York	Worst Ward in York	York Ward Average	Good	Area of concern	In Top 5 Wards	In Bottom 5
Economy						below the	P	Wards ages 7 - 8
Total benefit claimants	8.49%	3.11%	12.62%	6.02%	averac	e ± 10%	<u> </u>	\(\rightarrow\)
JSA claimants	0.90%	0.20%	1.00%	0.43%		*		\rightarrow
Poverty Page 9								
Fuel poverty (households)	16.07%	6.82%	16.07%	10.38%		\rightarrow		↑ ago o
Child poverty	21.68%	2.00%	22.44%	10.53%		*		\rightarrow
Health and Wellbeing	21.00 /6	2.00 /6	22.44 /0	10.5576		•	Pac	jes 11 - 14
	0.000/	0.700/	40.500/	7.400/			rag	es 11 - 14
Reception year obesity	6.90%	2.70%	10.50%	7.46%		\rightarrow		
Year 6 obesity Emergency hospital admissions for children (per 1,000 population)	19.60%	9.80%	22.00%	15.08% 171.7		♦		♦
% with limiting long term illness or disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2				
% of obese adults	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2				
% of adults binge drinking	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3				
% of adults healthy eating	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
Elective hospital admissions (SAR)	105.8	75.3	114.1	98.8				
Emergency hospital admissions (SAR)	107.9	75.0	120.1	91.7		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Pages 14 - 15								
Crime (per 1,000 population)	12.0	2.0	49.1	9.6		\rightarrow		\rightarrow
ASB (per 1,000 population)	9.9	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	70.00%	95.24%	60.00%	76.30%				
Adult Social Care Pages 15 - 16								
Homecare hours (weekly average)	10.49	8.39	13.23	10.09				
Homecare clients (per 1,000 population)	6.66	1.61	13.22	6.57				
Safeguarding concerns (per 1,000 population)	4.41	1.02	11.26	5.68				
Assessment notices (per 1,000 population)	4.02	1.16	8.65	4.31				
Resident Engagement							Pag	jes 17 - 18
Residents satisfied with their	90.00%	100.00%	65.00%	89.46%				
local area as a place to live Residents agree their local area is a good place for children and young people to grow up	75.00%	100.00%	55.00%	82.01%				
Residents who agree that they can influence decisions in their local area	30.00%	41.18%	0.00%	23.77%				
Key: ■ Good performance ◆ Area of concern								
Further information about the ward is available at: Clifton Ward								







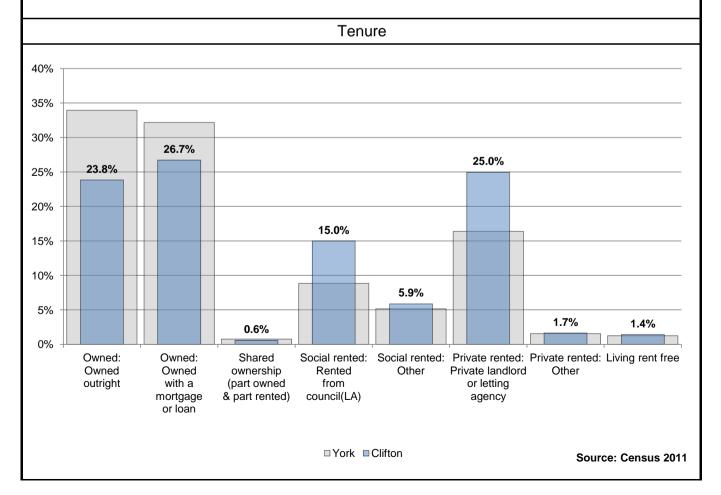


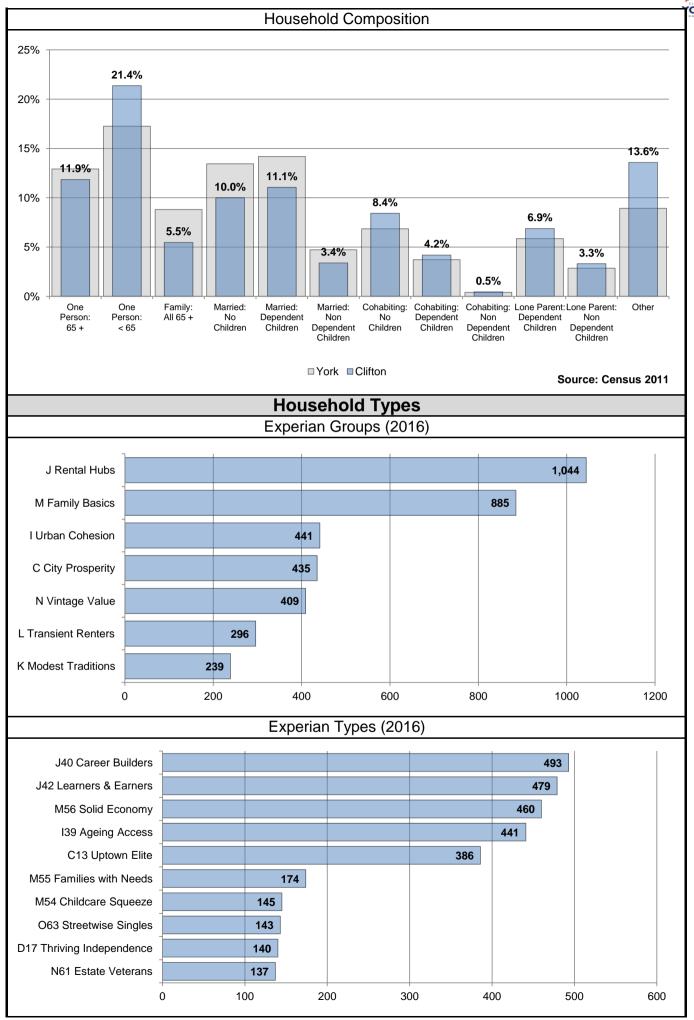
A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, B: Mining and quarrying, C: Manufacturing, D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, F: Construction

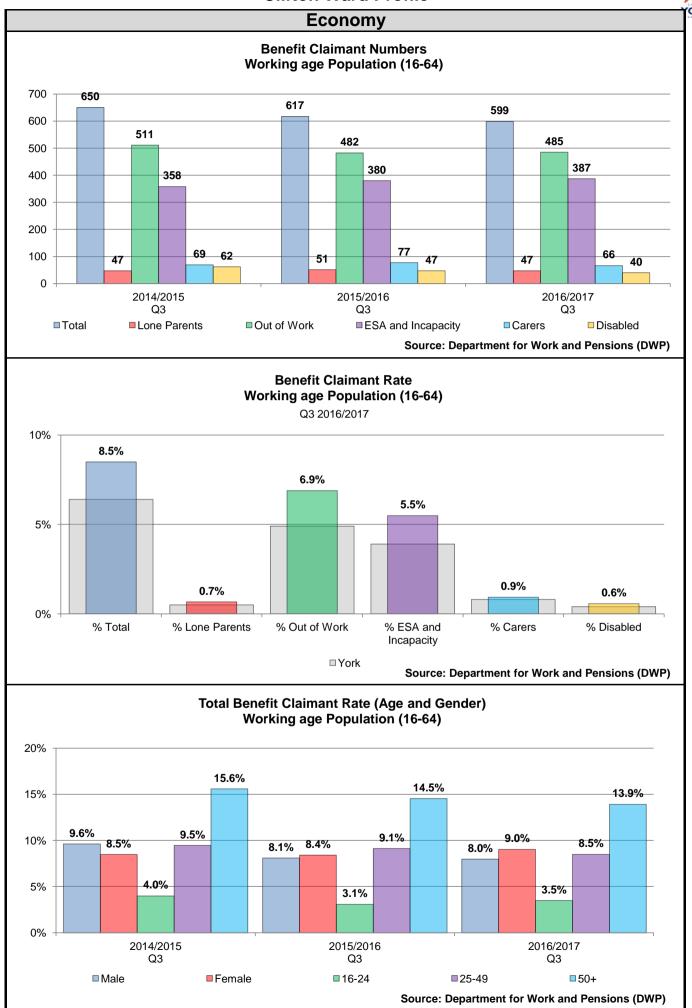
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, H: Transport and storage, I: Accommodation and food service activities, J: Information and communication, K: Financial and insurance activities, L: Real estate activities

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









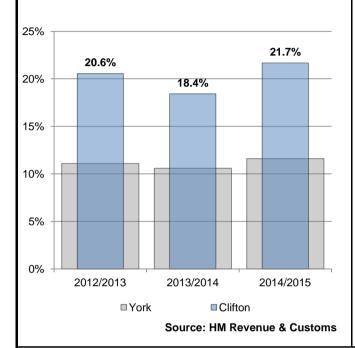




Poverty

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.

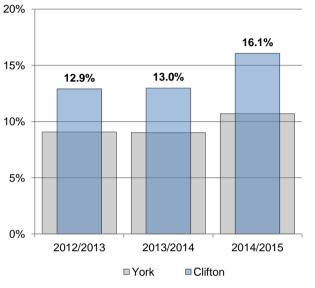


Fuel Poverty

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.

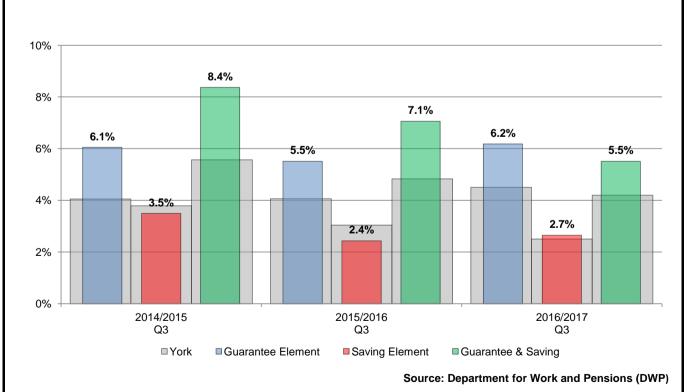
 This is measured through a fuel poverty gap which represents the difference between the required fuel costs for each household and the median required fuel costs.



Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

Pension Credit

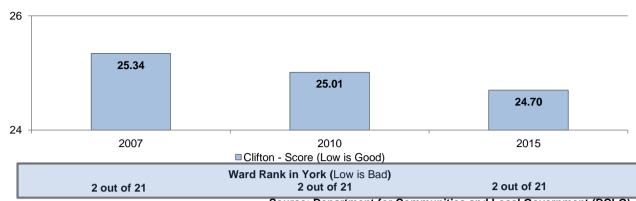
Pension Credit is an income-related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and Savings Credit.



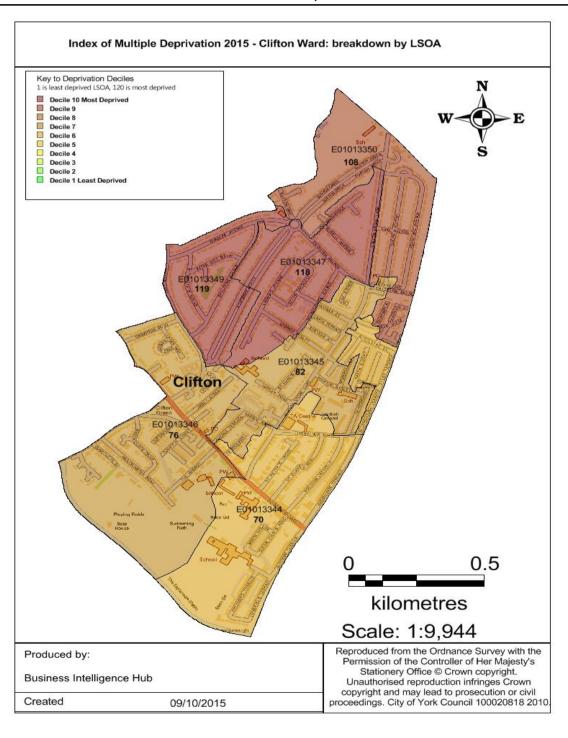


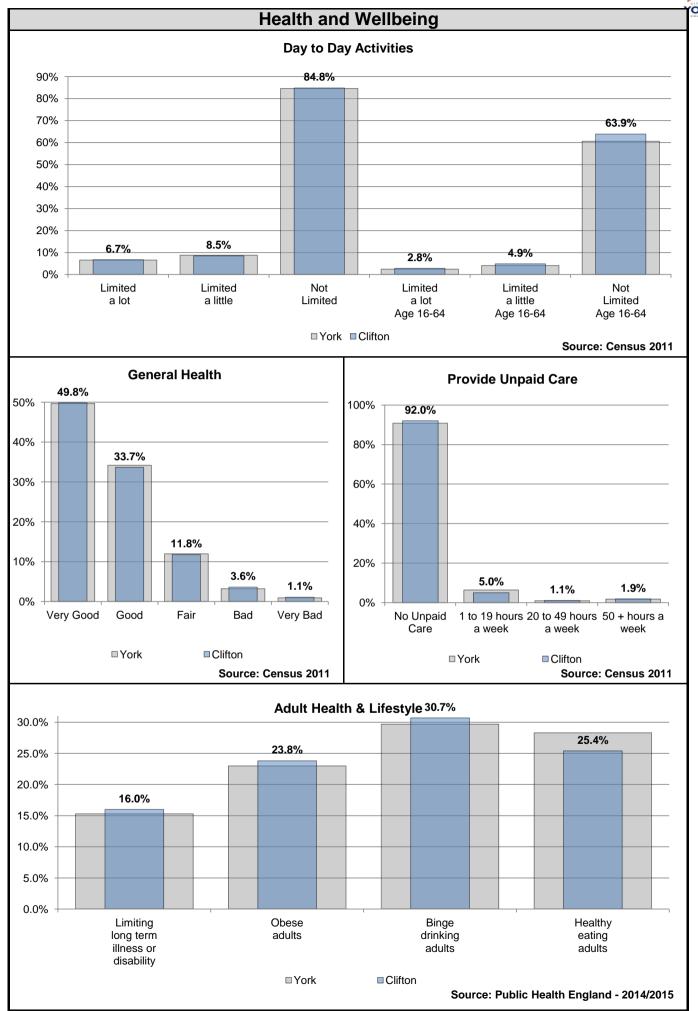


The IMD measures and rates a number of different domains affecting quality of life including income, employment, education and skills, health and disability, crime, barriers to services and quality of living environments.

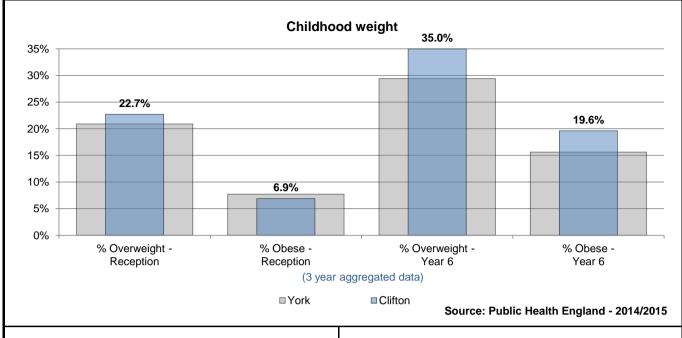


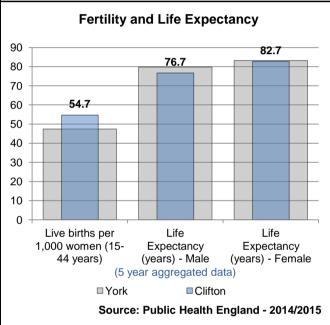
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

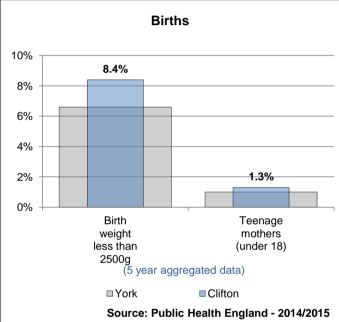




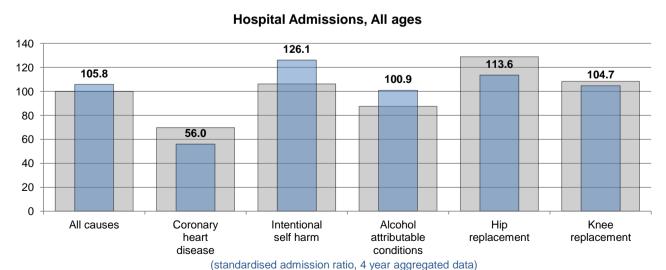








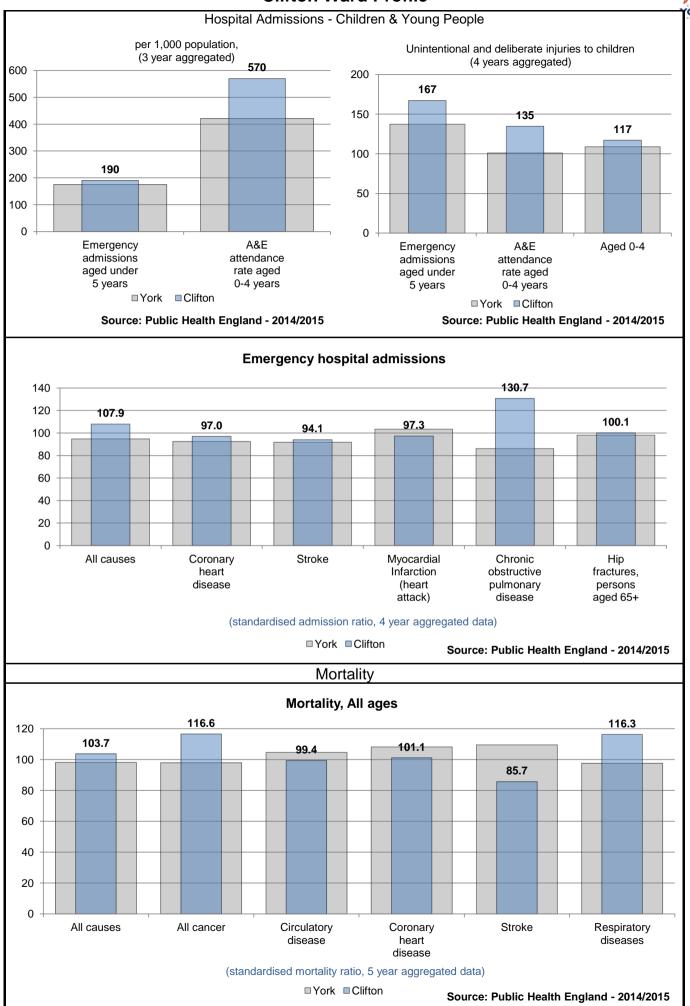
Hospital Admissions

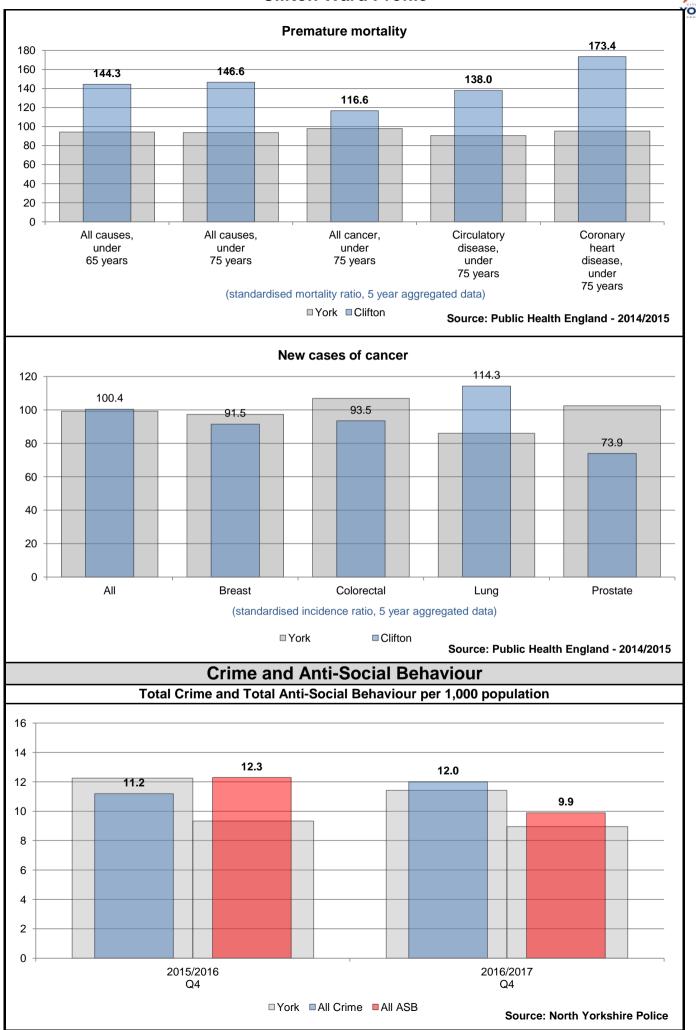


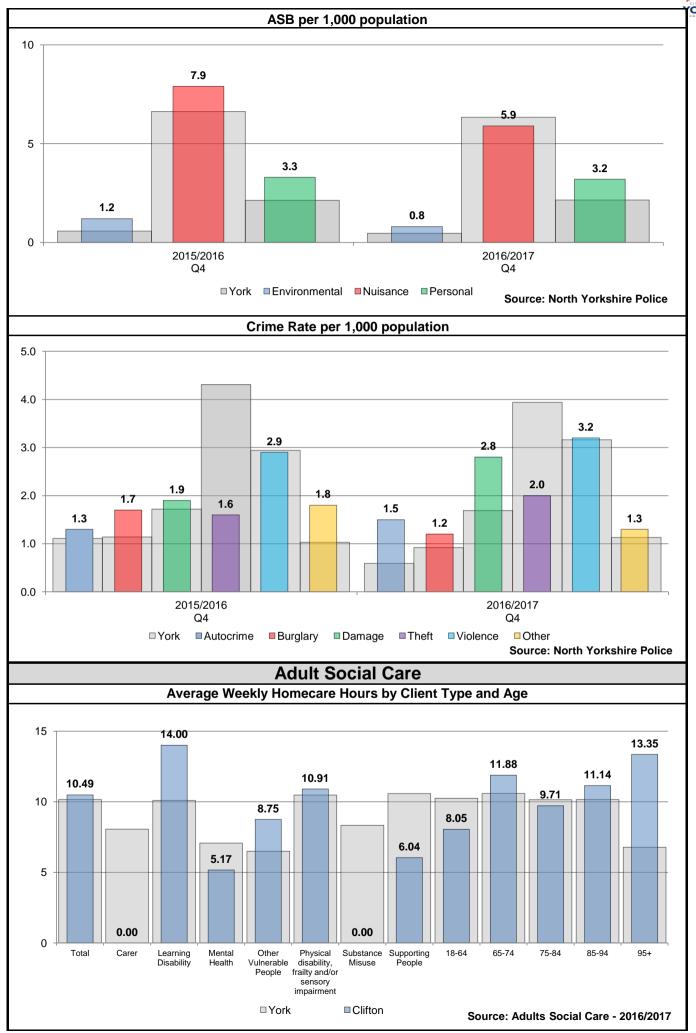
The Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR) is a summary estimate of admission rates relative to the national pattern of admissions and takes into account differences in a population's age, sex and socioeconomic deprivation.

■York ■Clifton

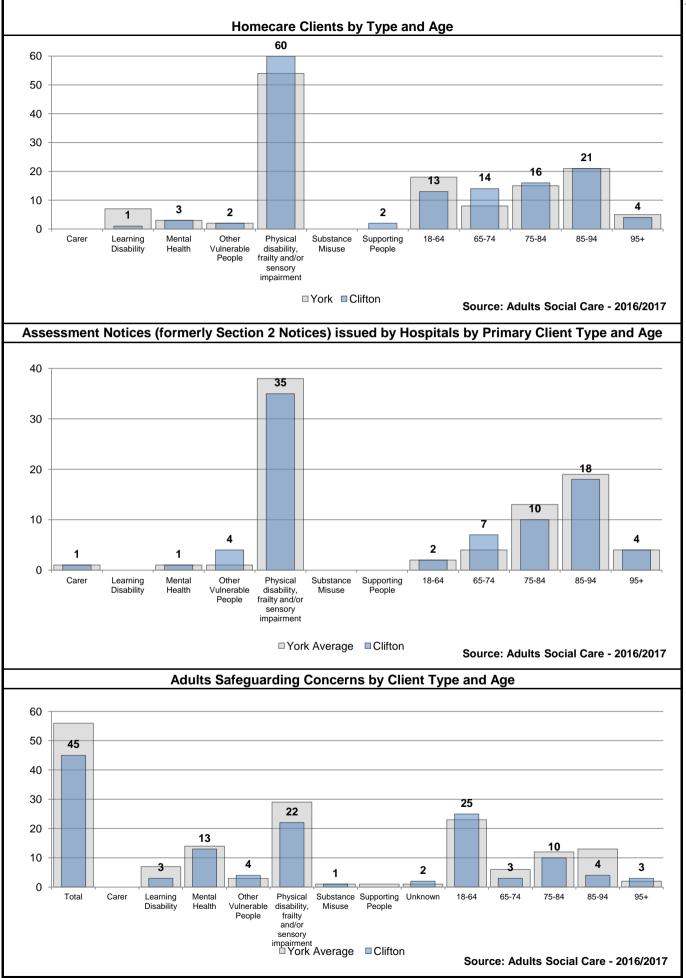
Source: Public Health England - 2014/2015

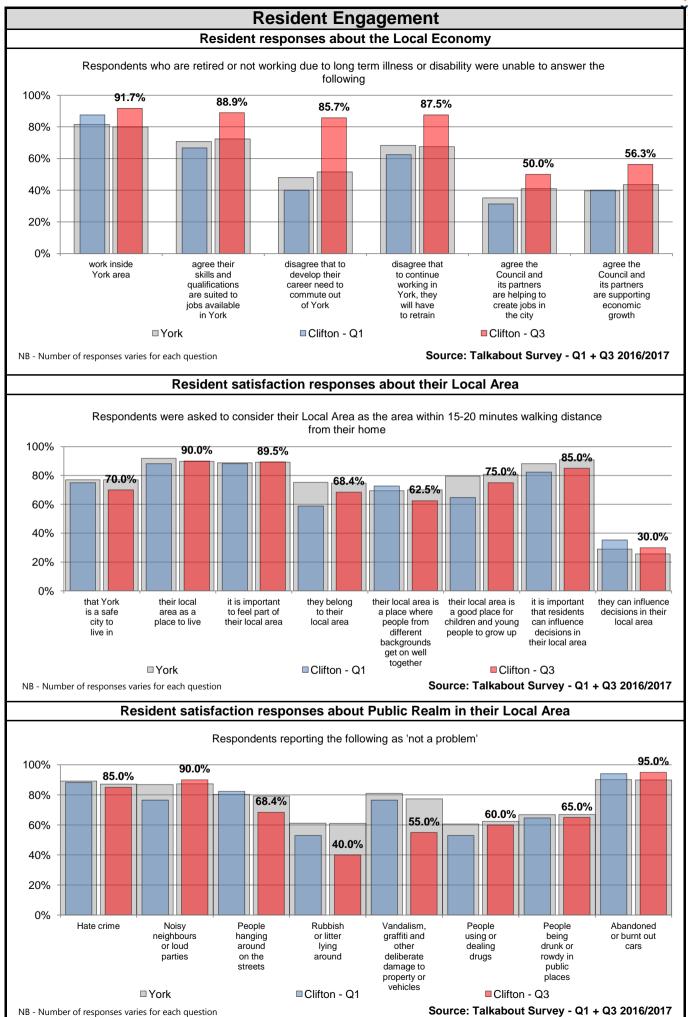






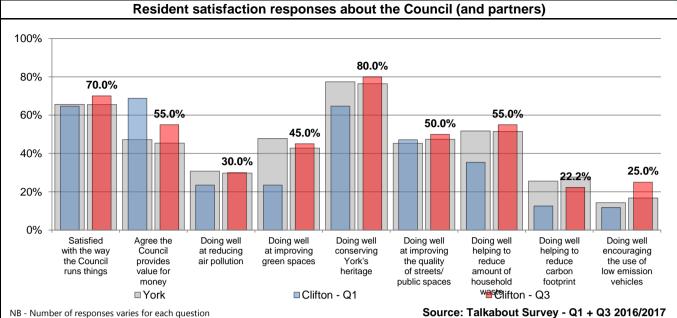






NB - Number of responses varies for each question





Experian Groups

J Rental Hubs

Aged 18-35, private renting, singles and sharers, urban locations, young neighbourhoods.

M Family Basics

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

I Urban Cohesion

Settled extended families, city suburbs, multicultural, own 3 bedroom homes, sense of community.

C City Prosperity

High value properties, central city areas, high status jobs, low car ownership, high mobile phone spend.

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.

K Modest Traditions

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



Experian Types

J40 Career Builders

Most aged 26-35, singles and cohabiting couples, good incomes from career jobs, rent /own nice apartments, pleasant neighbourhoods.

J42 Learners & Earners

Students among local residents, close proximity to universities, cosmopolitan atmosphere, often terraces, two-thirds rent privately.

M56 Solid Economy

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

I39 Ageing Access

Average age 63, often living alone, most are homeowners, modest income, 1 or 2 bed flats and terraces.

C13 Uptown Elite

Own expensive urban homes, families with older or adult kids, high status professionals, accessible inner suburbs, book entertainment online.

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.

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.

O63 Streetwise Singles

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

D17 Thriving Independence

Singles and cohabitees 36+, family neighbourhoods, middle managers, large outstanding mortgage, comfortable income.

N61 Estate Veterans

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