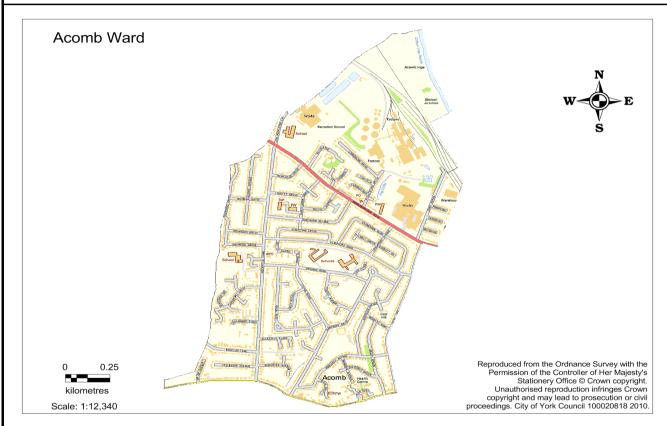
# YORK

# **York Summary**

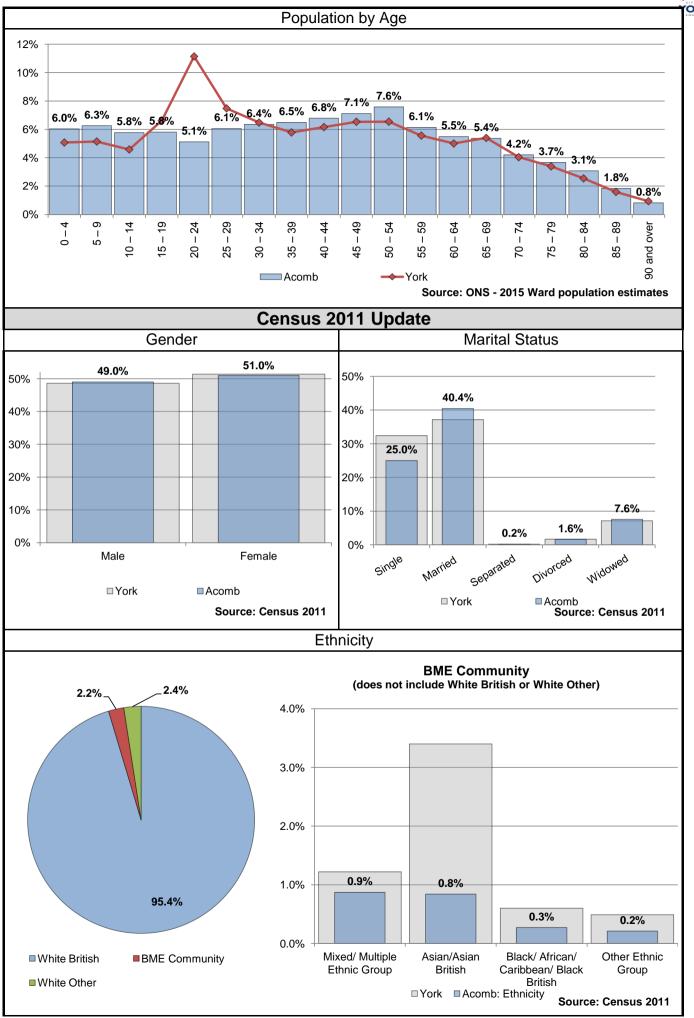
- York has 206,856 residents with 5.7% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 83.9% are in good health, with 15.3% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.
- £537.41 was the Average Weekly Household Income in 2011/2012 (£405.83 in 2007/2008).
- 66% own their own home,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

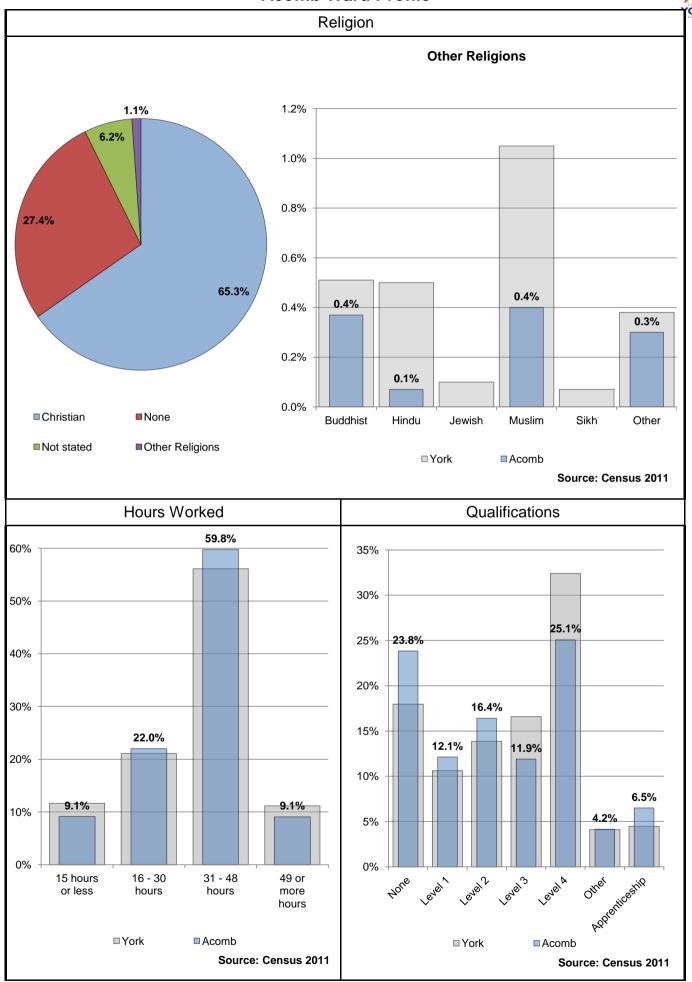


# **Ward Summary**

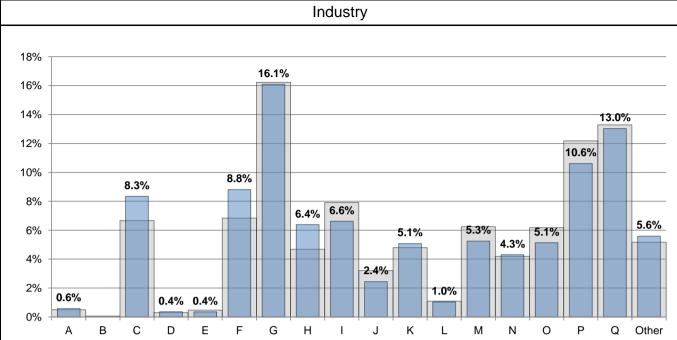
- Acomb has 9,191 residents with 2.2% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 82.2% are in good health, with 17.1% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.
- £502.39 was the Average Weekly Household Income in 2011/2012 (£380.00 in 2007/2008).
- 75% own their own home, either outright or with a mortgage, 9% are private renters and 15% are social tenants.
- 65.5% of residents have a NVQ level 1 4 qualification and 23.8% have no qualifications at all.
- 13.0% of children live in poverty and there are 9.5% of households in fuel poverty.
- 5.6% of the working population claim out of work benefits and 0.5% claim job seekers allowance.

	Ward	performa	nce by ke	ey areas				
This is an "at a glance" summa	ary of perfo	rmance with	nin the ward	l - more det	ail is prov	/ided later	in the p	rofile.
				Performance (latest data)				
Acomb 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	P	ages 7 - 8
Total benefit claimants	7.59%	3.11%	12.62%	6.02%	averac	e ± 10%		$\Diamond$
JSA claimants	0.50%	0.20%	1.00%	0.43%		<b>\rightarrow</b>		
Poverty		<u>I</u>		<u>I</u>		<u>I</u>	l	Page 9
Fuel poverty (households)	9.46%	6.82%	16.07%	10.38%				
Child poverty	13.00%	2.00%	22.44%	10.53%		<b>\rightarrow</b>		
Health and Wellbeing		1		1			Pag	jes 11 - 14
Reception year obesity	10.50%	2.70%	10.50%	7.46%		<b>\rightarrow</b>		<b>\rightarrow</b>
Year 6 obesity	15.10%	9.80%	22.00%	15.08%		•		
Emergency hospital admissions for children (per 1,000 population)	167.3	130.8	215.4	171.7				
% with limiting long term illness or disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2		<b>\rightarrow</b>		
% of obese adults	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2		<b>\rightarrow</b>		<b>\rightarrow</b>
% of adults binge drinking	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3				
% of adults healthy eating	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3		<b>\rightarrow</b>		$\Diamond$
Elective hospital admissions (SAR)	114.1	75.3	114.1	98.8		<b>♦</b>		<b>\rightarrow</b>
Emergency hospital admissions (SAR)	98.0	75.0	120.1	91.7				<b>\rightarrow</b>
Crime and Anti-Social Behaviou	ır						Pag	jes 14 - 15
Crime (per 1,000 population)	5.3	2.0	49.1	9.6				
ASB (per 1,000 population)	6.9	2.7	32.0	7.5				
Residents who agree that York is a safe city to live in, relatively free from crime and violence	60.00%	95.24%	60.00%	76.30%		<b>\rightarrow</b>		<b>\rightarrow</b>
Adult Social Care							Pag	jes 15 - 16
Homecare hours (weekly average)	8.55	8.39	13.23	10.09				
Homecare clients (per 1,000 population)	6.20	1.61	13.22	6.57				
Safeguarding concerns (per 1,000 population)	4.57	1.02	11.26	5.68				
Assessment notices (per 1,000 population)	4.24	1.16	8.65	4.31				
Resident Engagement							Pag	jes 17 - 18
Residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live	93.33%	100.00%	65.00%	89.46%				
Residents agree their local area is a good place for children and young people to grow up	73.33%	100.00%	55.00%	82.01%		<b>♦</b>		
Residents who agree that they can influence decisions in their local area	20.00%	41.18%	0.00%	23.77%		<b>\( \rightarrow \)</b>		
Key: Good perfo	rmance		<b>\rightarrow</b>	Area of cor	ncern			
Further information about the	ward is a	available a	t·	Acomb W	/ard			







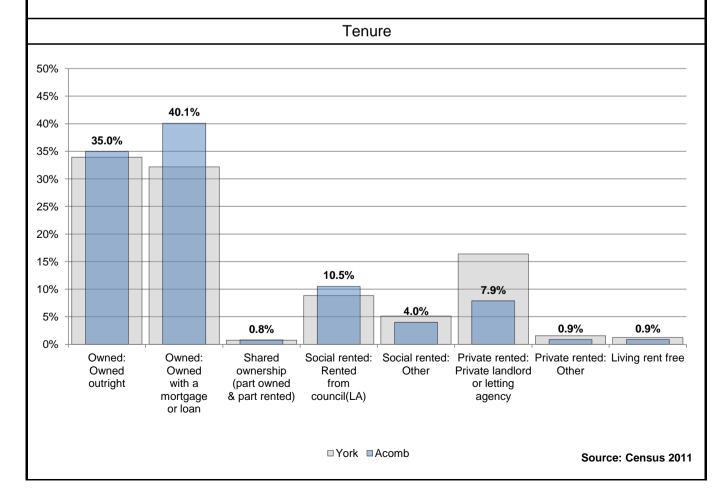


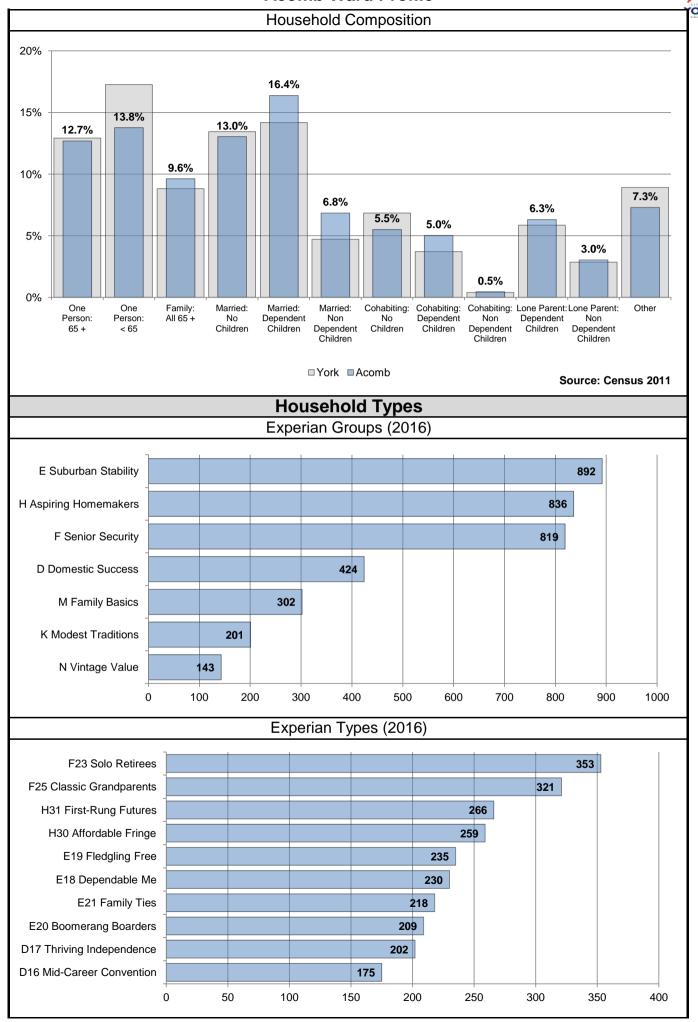
A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, B: Mining and quarrying, C: Manufacturing, D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, F: Construction

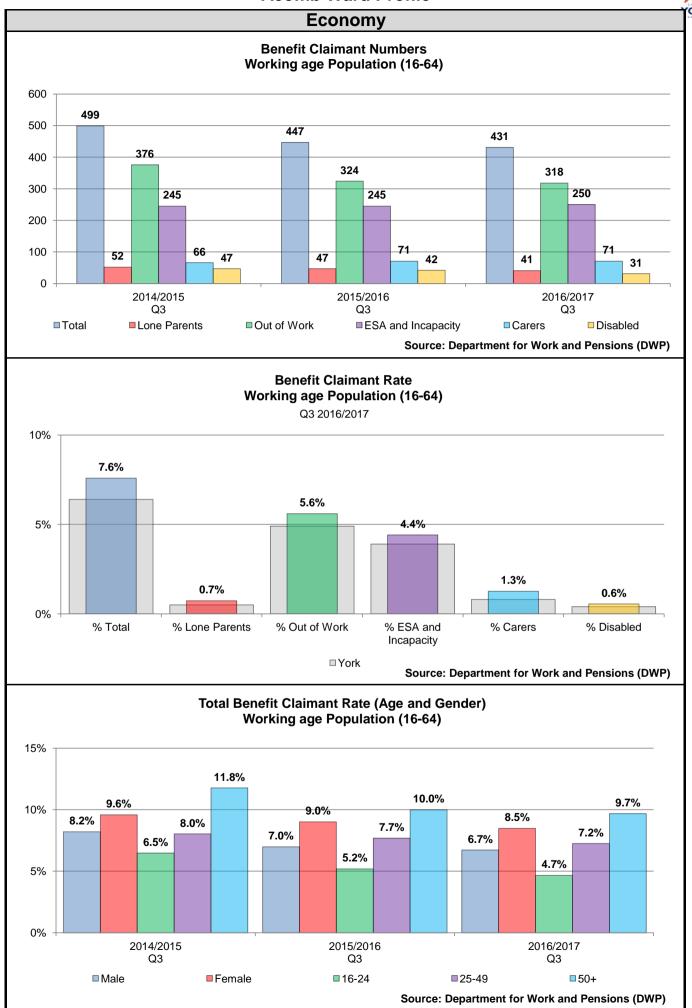
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, H: Transport and storage, I: Accommodation and food service activities, J: Information and communication, K: Financial and insurance activities, L: Real estate activities

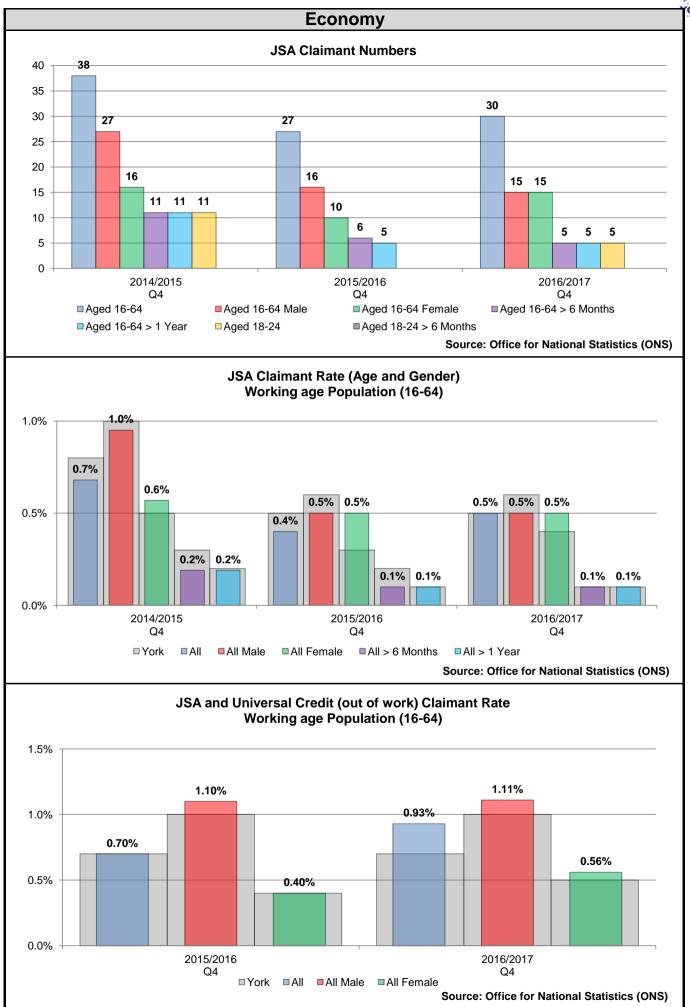
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities, N: Administrative and support service activities, O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, P: Education, Q: Human health and social work activities









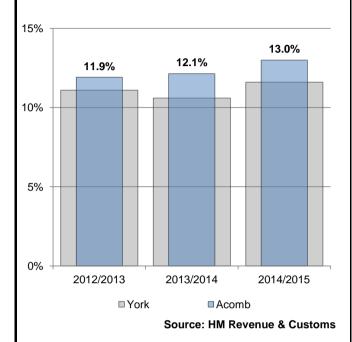




# **Poverty**

#### **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.

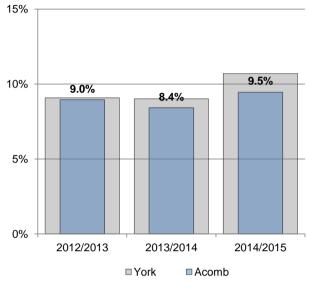


#### **Fuel Poverty**

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.

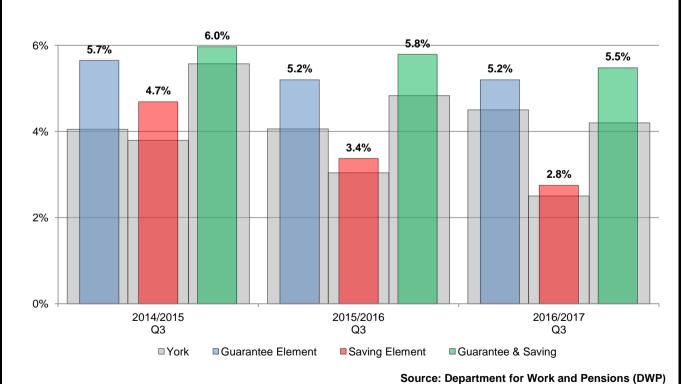
  This is measured through a fuel poverty gap which represents the difference between the required fuel costs for each household and the median required fuel costs.



Source: Department of Energy & Climate Change

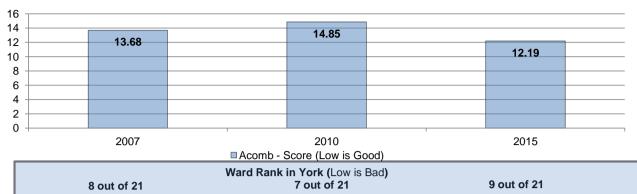
#### **Pension Credit**

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

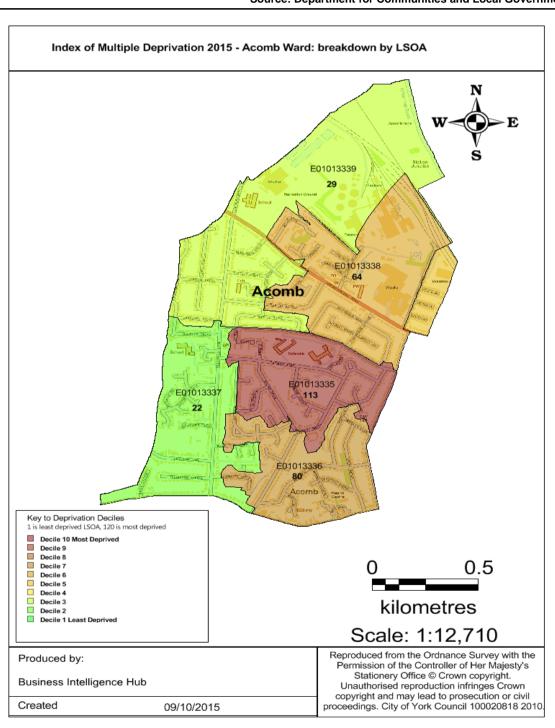


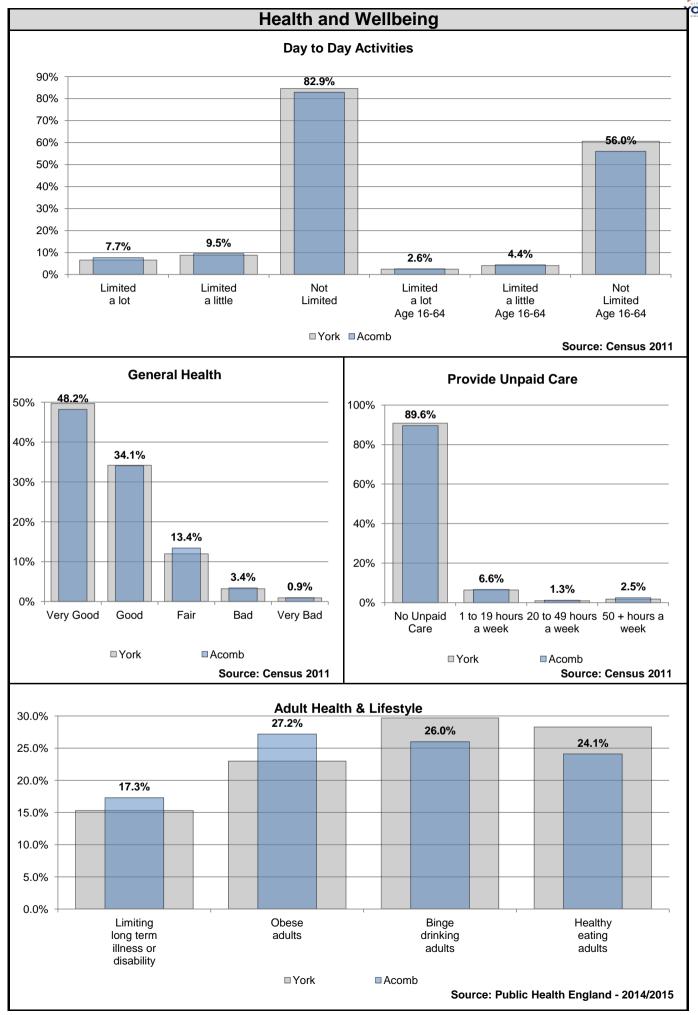


The IMD measures and rates a number of different domains affecting quality of life including income, employment, education and skills, health and disability, crime, barriers to services and quality of living environments.

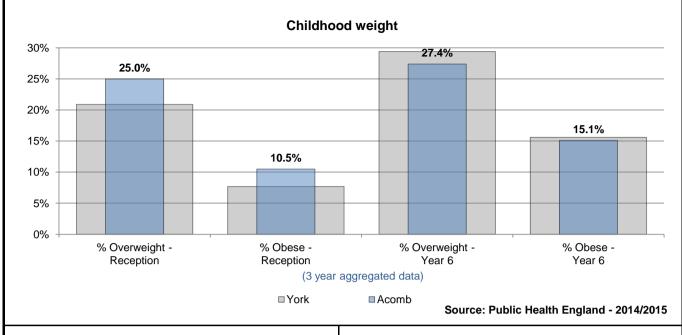


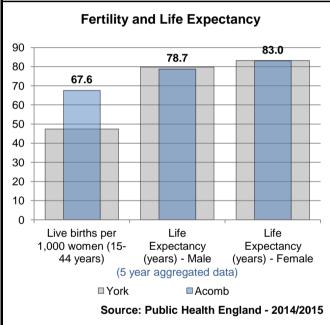
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

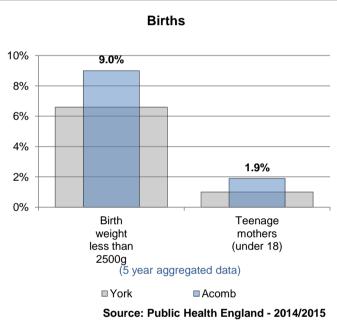




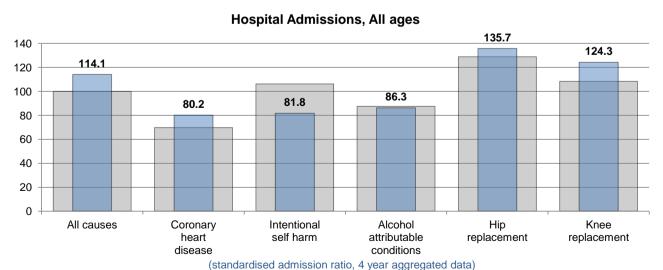








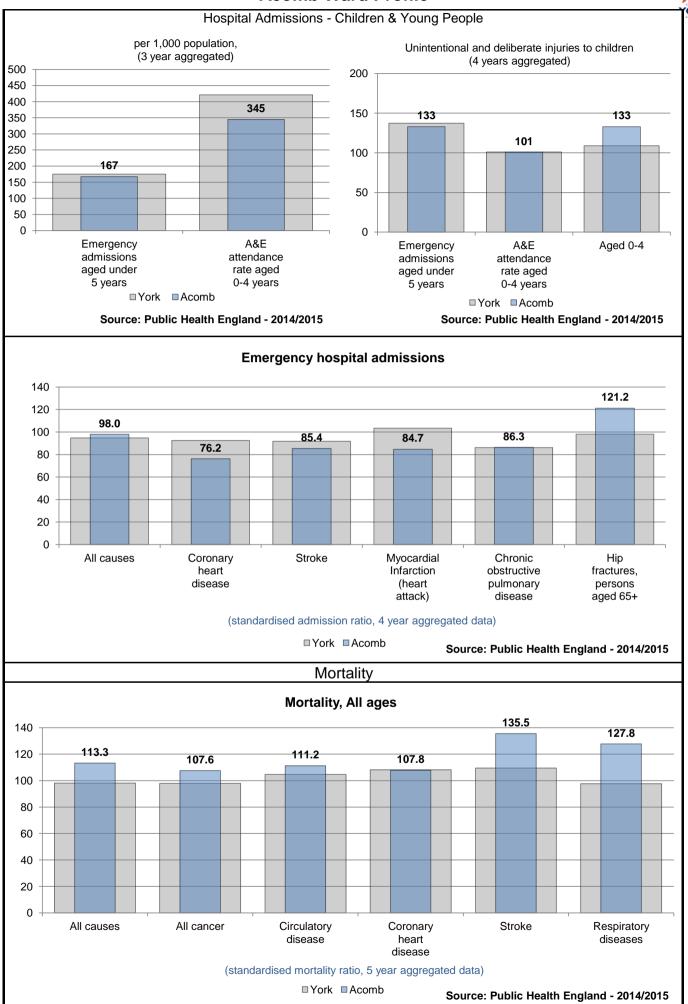
# **Hospital Admissions**

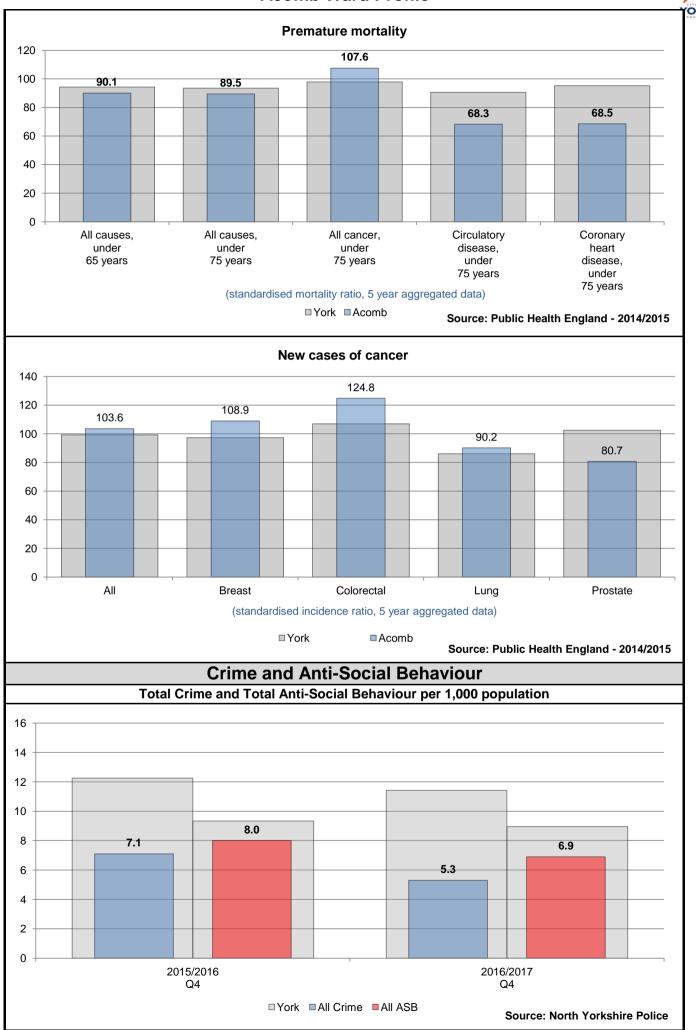


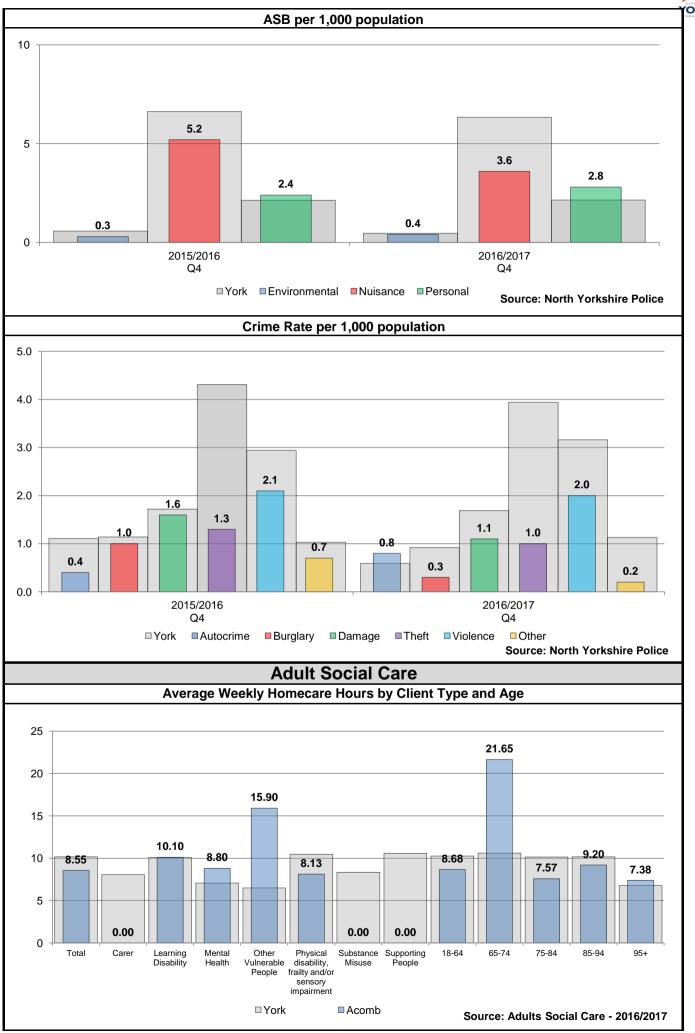
The Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR) is a summary estimate of admission rates relative to the national pattern of admissions and takes into account differences in a population's age, sex and socioeconomic deprivation.

■York ■Acomb

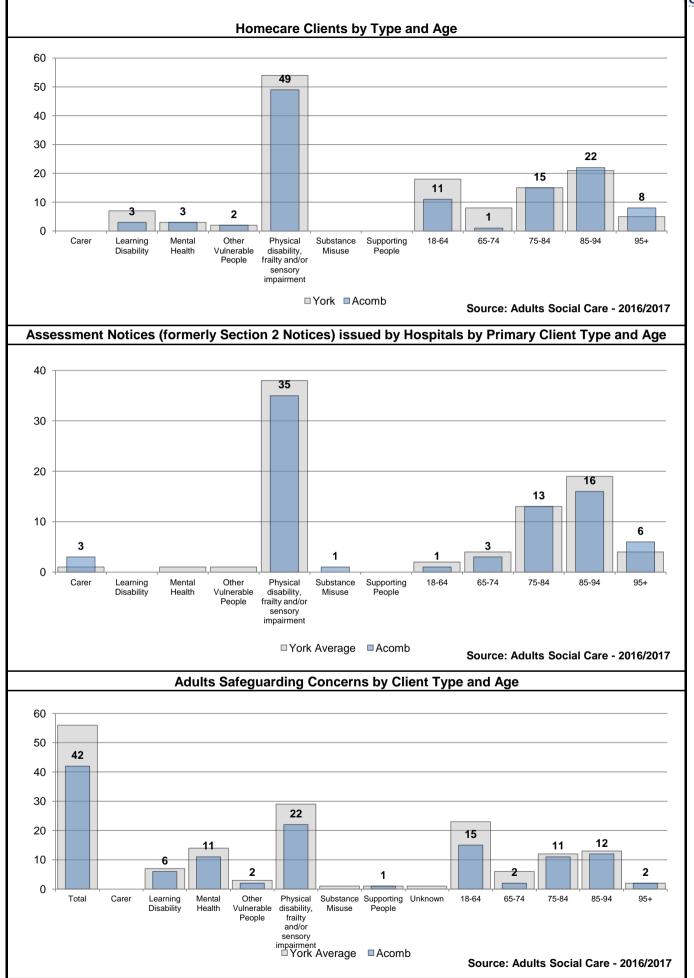
Source: Public Health England - 2014/2015



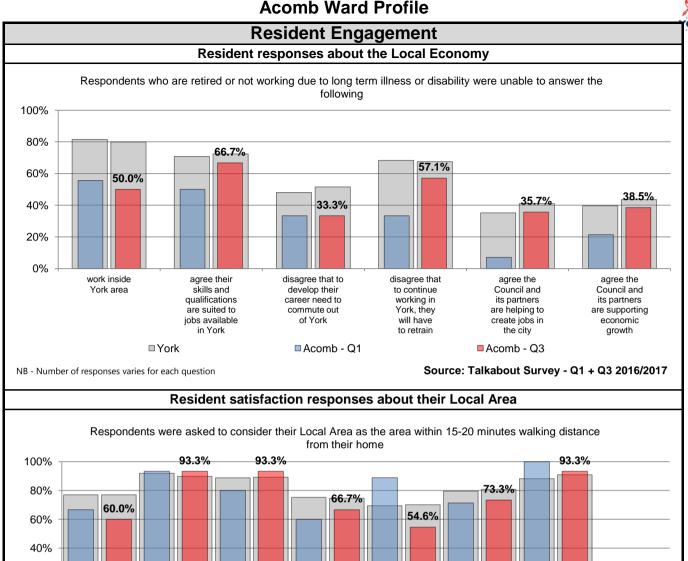


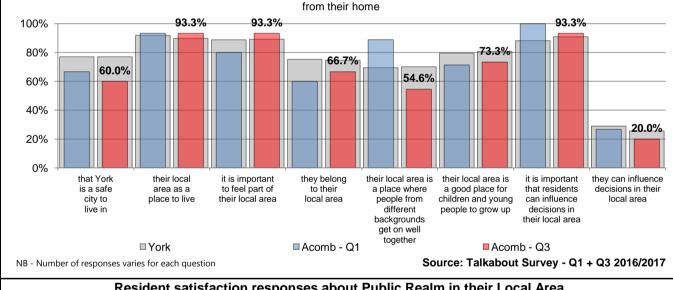


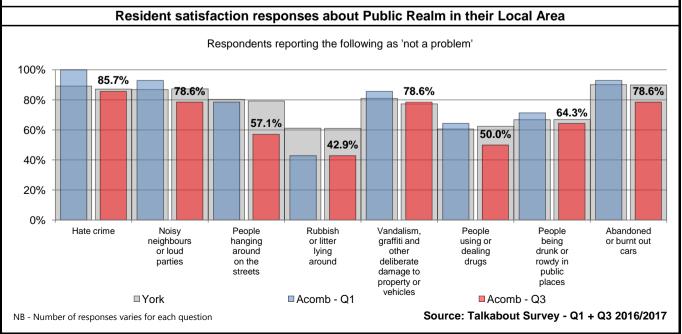




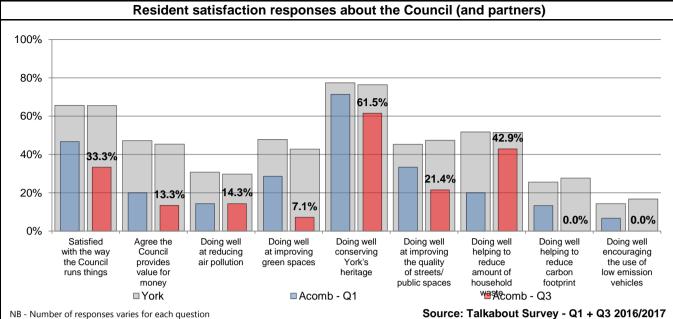












#### **Experian Groups**

#### E Suburban Stability

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

#### **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.

#### **D Domestic Success**

Families with children, upmarket suburban homes, owned with a mortgage, 3 or 4 bedrooms, high internet use.

#### **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.



#### **Experian Types**

#### **F23 Solo Retirees**

Elderly singles, small private pension, long length of residence, own a suburban semi or terrace, keep bills down by turning things off.

#### F25 Classic Grandparents

Elderly couples, traditional views, not good with new technology, most likely to have a basic mobile, long length of residence.

#### **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.

#### **H30 Affordable Fringe**

Married couples in 30s or 40s, have lived there 5 years or more, own semis in affordable suburbs, school age children, many in receipt of tax credits.

#### **E19 Fledgling Free**

Older married couples, children have left home, respectable incomes, own suburban 3 bed semis, one partner often not working full-time.

#### E18 Dependable Me

Mature singles, traditional suburbs, own lower value semis, have lived in same house 15 years, intermediate occupations.

#### **E21 Family Ties**

Parents aged 41-55, adult children at home, often students, also have a child under 18, own semi or detached homes, supporting kids can cause money strains.

#### **E20 Boomerang Boarders**

Adult children living with parents, respectable incomes, own mid-range semis or detached homes, older suburbs, search electricals online while in store.

#### **D17 Thriving Independence**

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

#### **D16 Mid-Career Convention**

Married couples with kids, traditional suburbs, professional jobs, likely to have life cover, high proportion with mortgage.