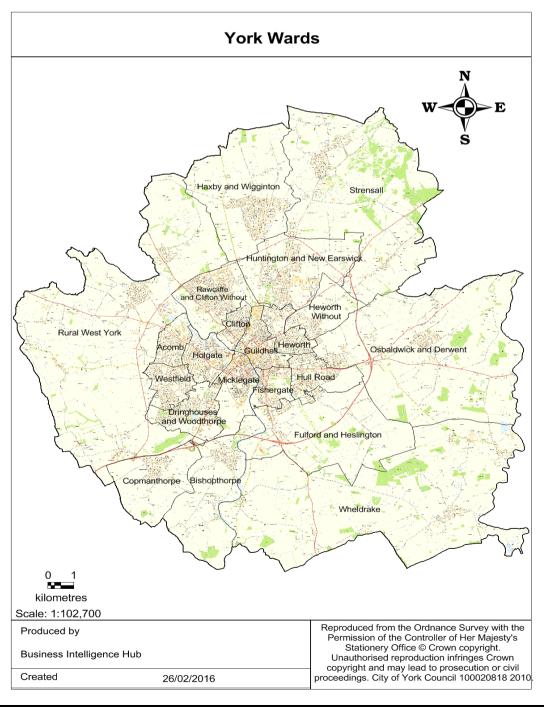
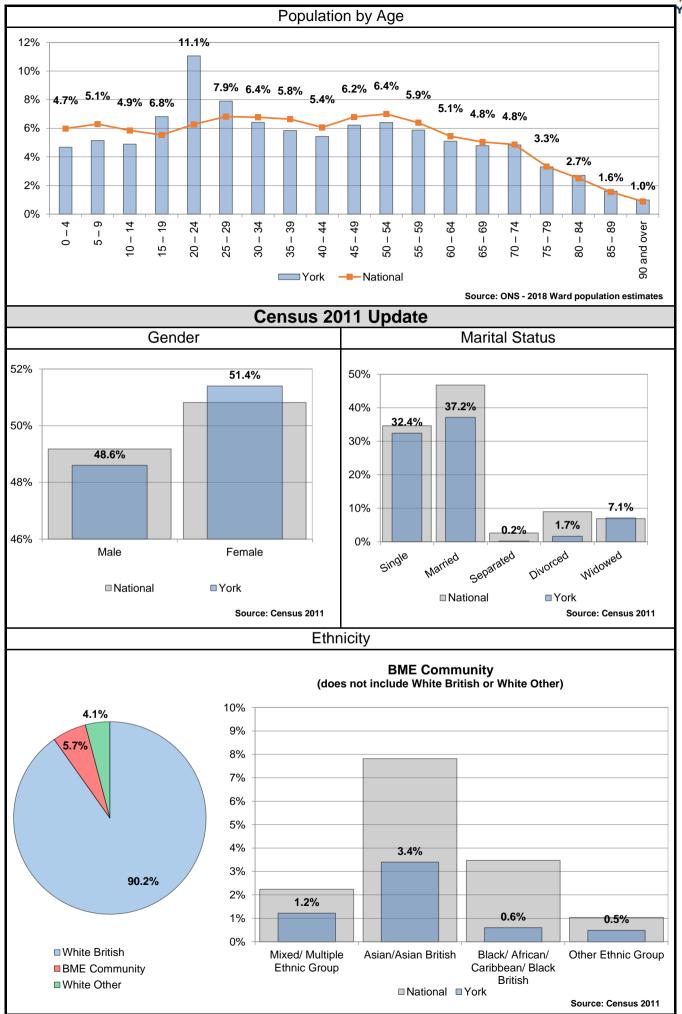
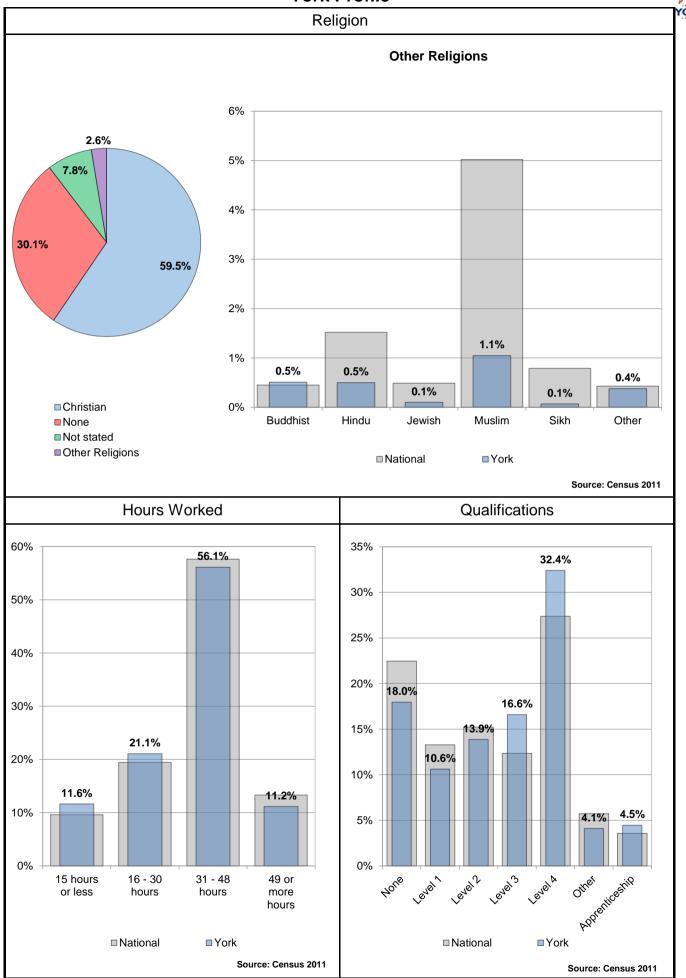
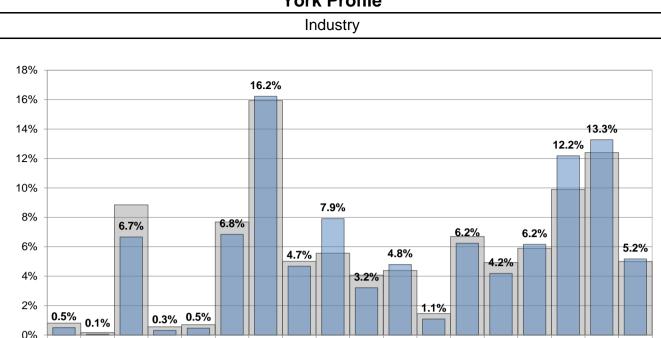


- TYORK
- York has 209,893 residents with 5.7% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 83.9% are in good health, with 15.3% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.
- £691.9 was the Average Net Weekly Household Income in 2017/18 (£637.58 in 2015/2016).
- 66% own their own home, either outright or with a mortgage, 18% are private renters and 14% are social tenants. There are 7,540 Council Houses in York.
- 73.5% of residents have a Level 1 4 qualification, of which 62.9% are, at least, qualified to Level 2, but 18.0% have no qualifications at all.
- 12.4% of children are in child poverty (7.7% of children live in a household where a parent or guardian claims an out-of-work benefit) and there are 8.9% of households in fuel poverty.
- 3.4% of the working population (aged 16-64) claim out of work benefits (either Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit)









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

Ε

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

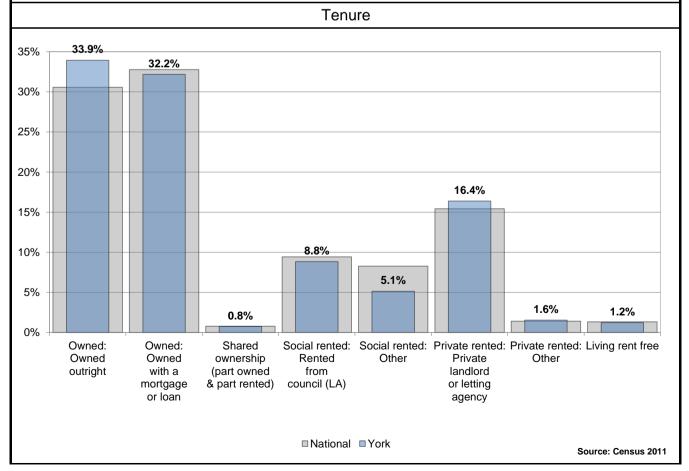
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities, N: Administrative and support service activities, O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, P: Education, Q: Human health and social work activities

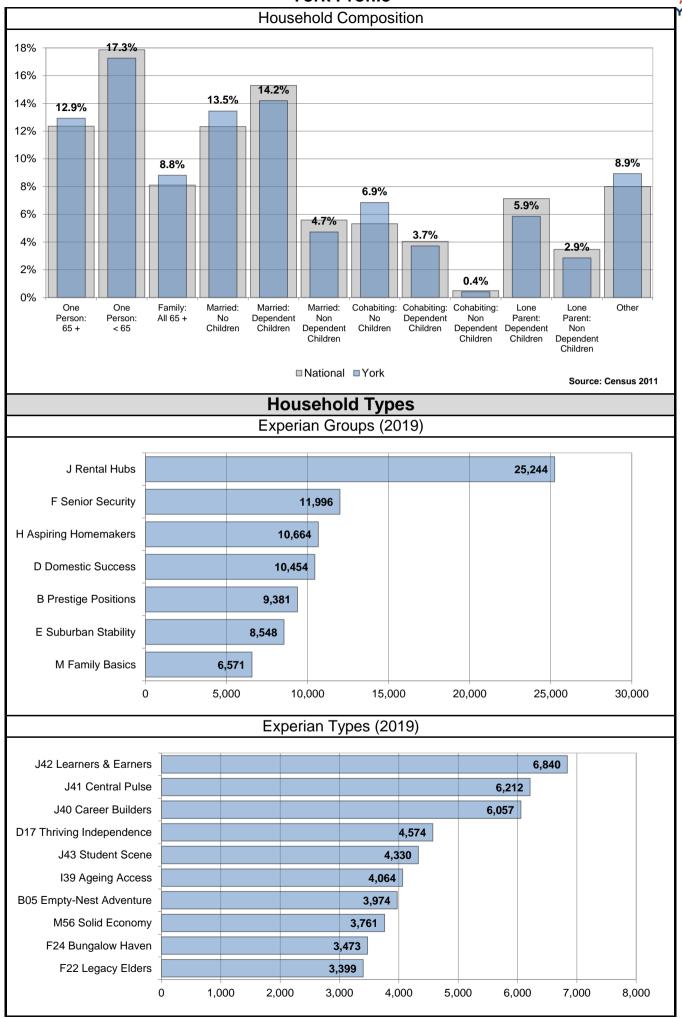
■ National ■ York

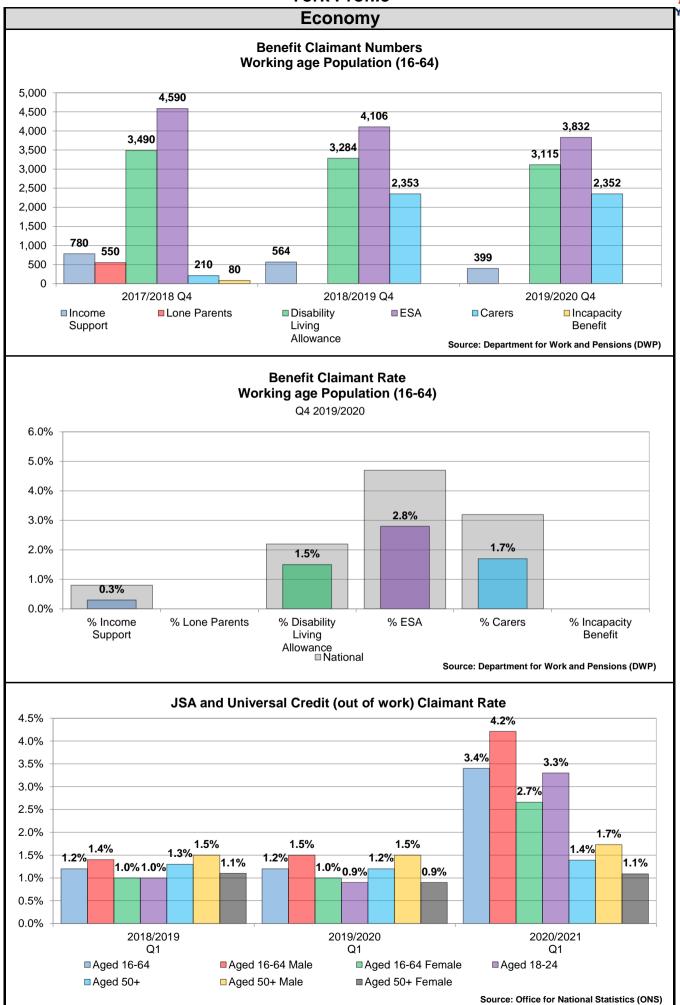
Source: Census 2011

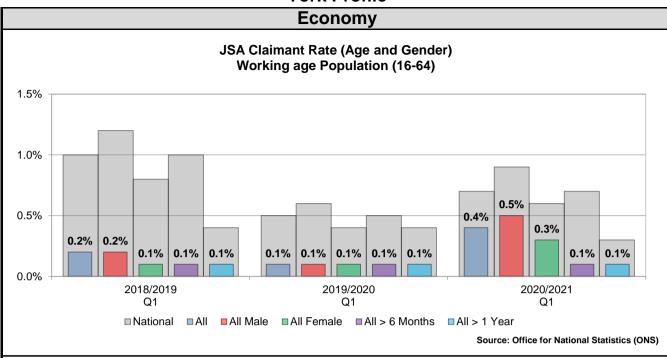
Other

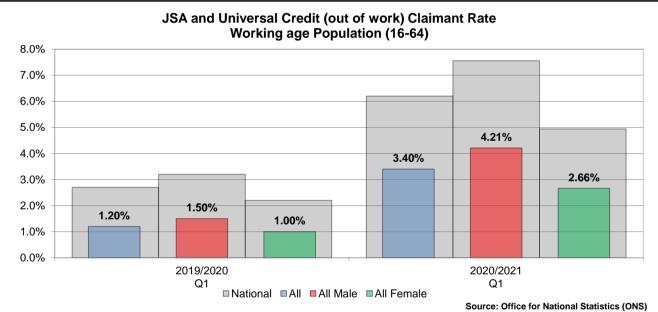
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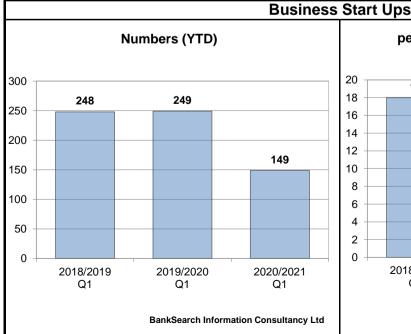


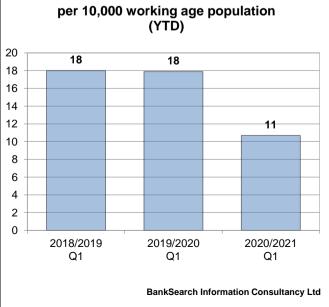








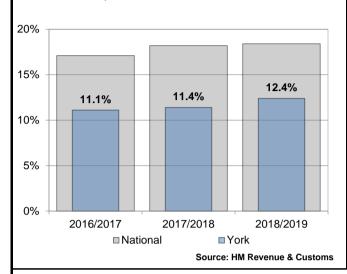




### York Profile **Poverty**

### **Child Poverty**

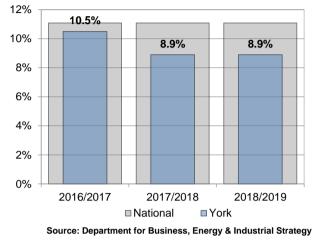
The proportion of children (under 16) who are living in families whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of UK median income



### **Fuel Poverty**

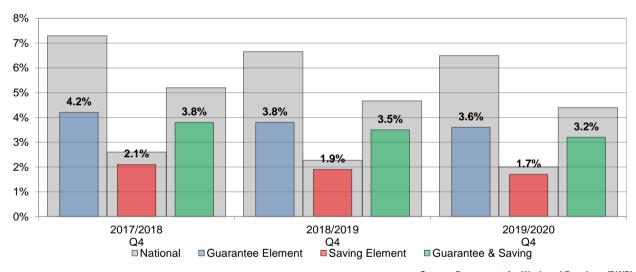
The Low Income High Costs indicator is a twin indicator consisting of: • the number of households that have both low incomes and high fuel costs; and

• 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.



#### **Pension Credit**

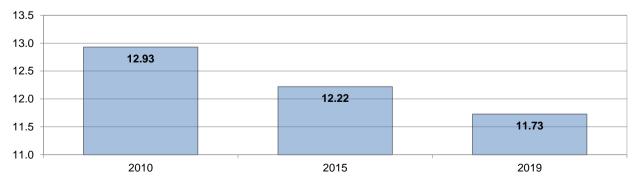
Pension Credit is an income-related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and Savings Credit.



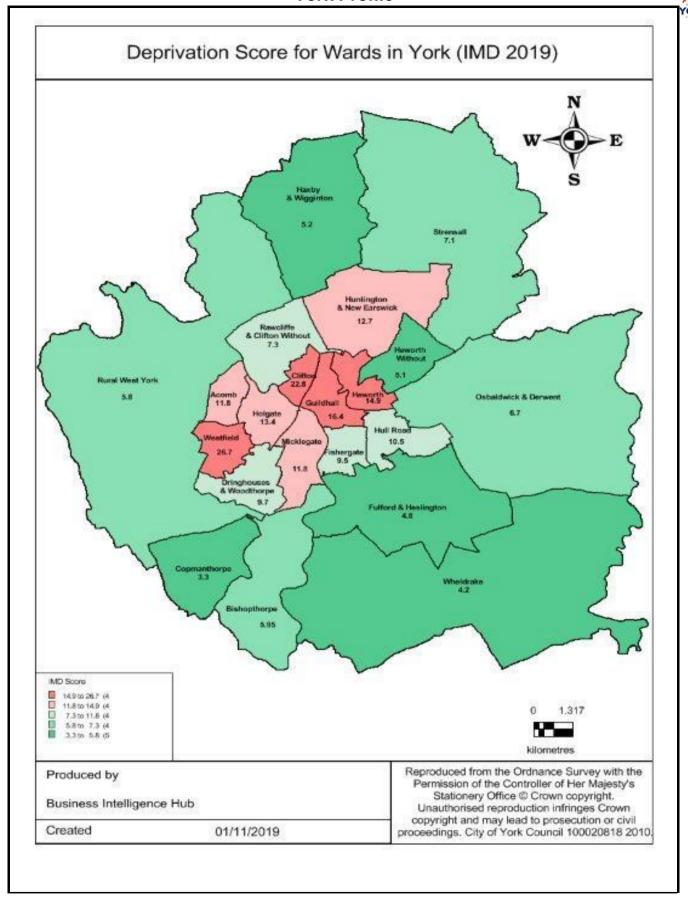
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

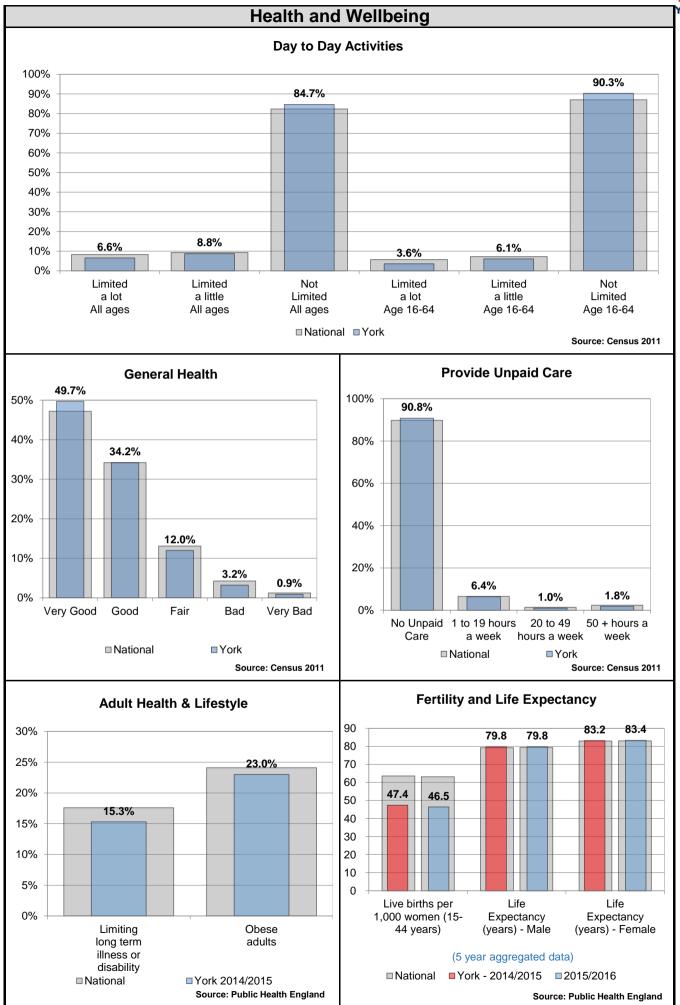
### **Indices of Multiple Deprivation**

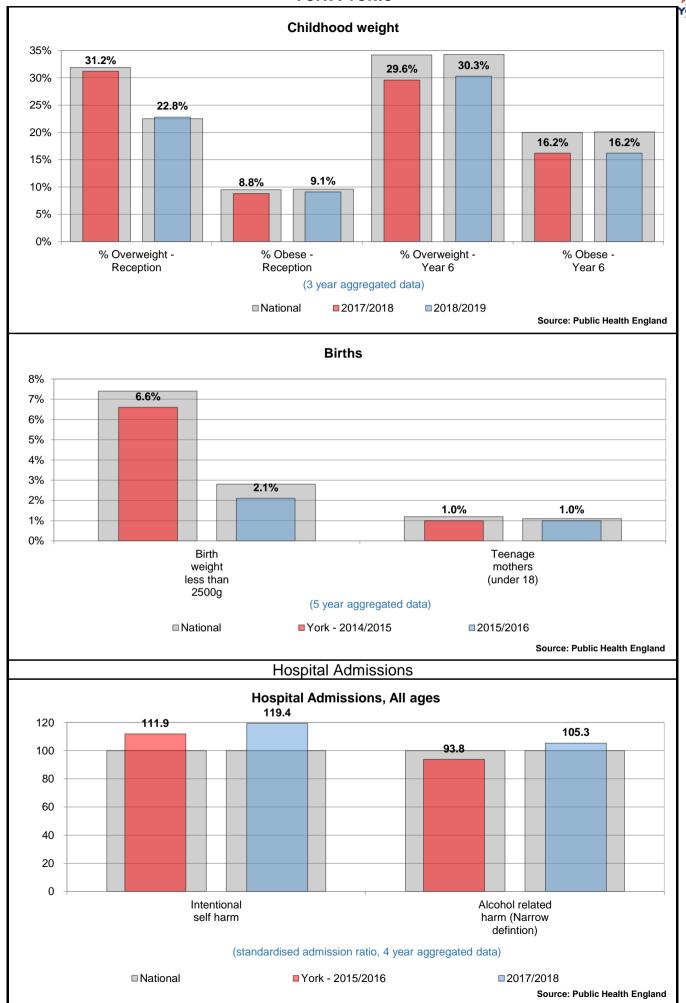
The IMD measures and rates a number of different domains affecting quality of life including income, employment, education and skills, health and disability, crime, barriers to services and quality of living environments.

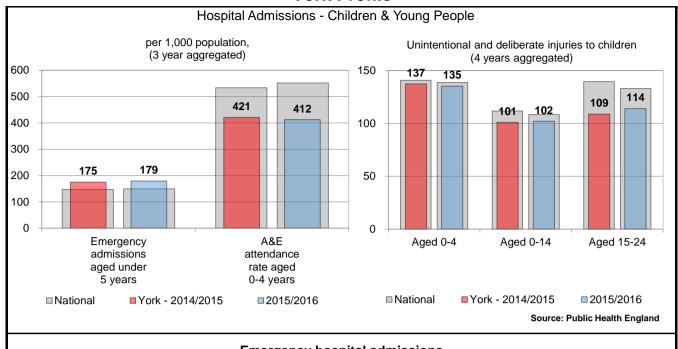


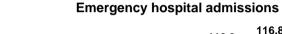
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

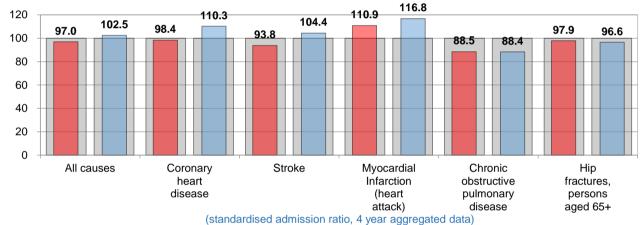












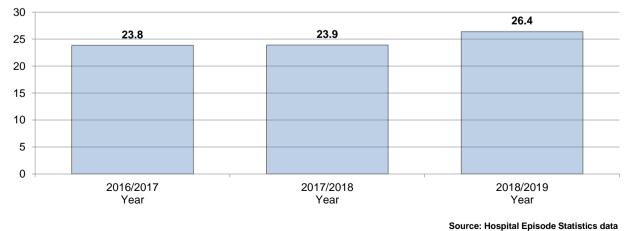
The Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR) is a summary estimate of admission rates relative to the national pattern of admissions and takes into account differences in a population's age, sex and socioeconomic deprivation.

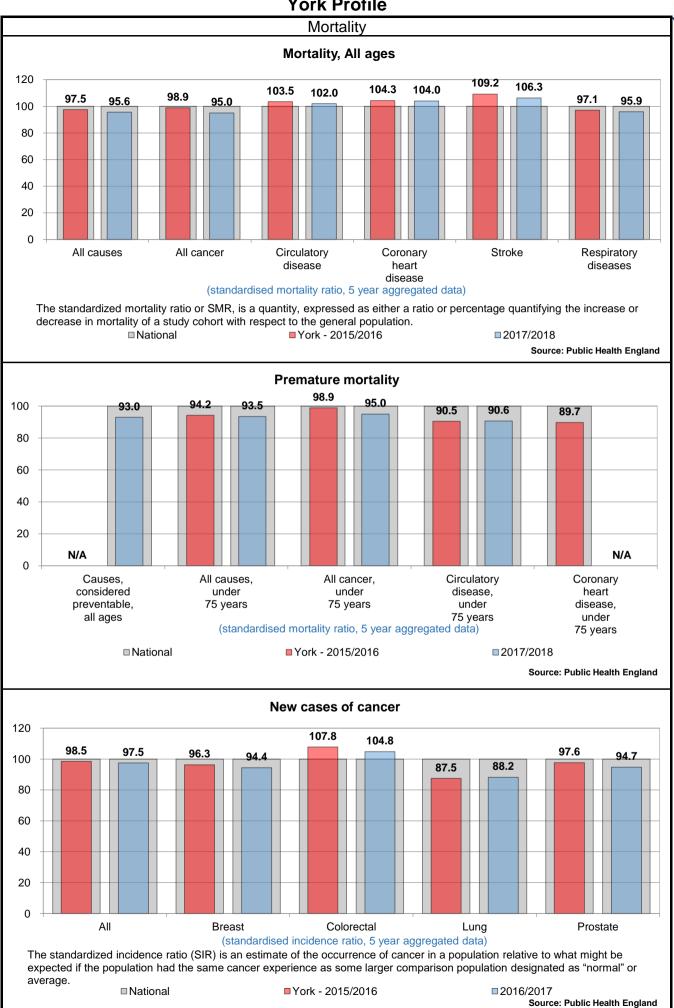
■ National ■ York - 2015/2016 ■ 2017/2018

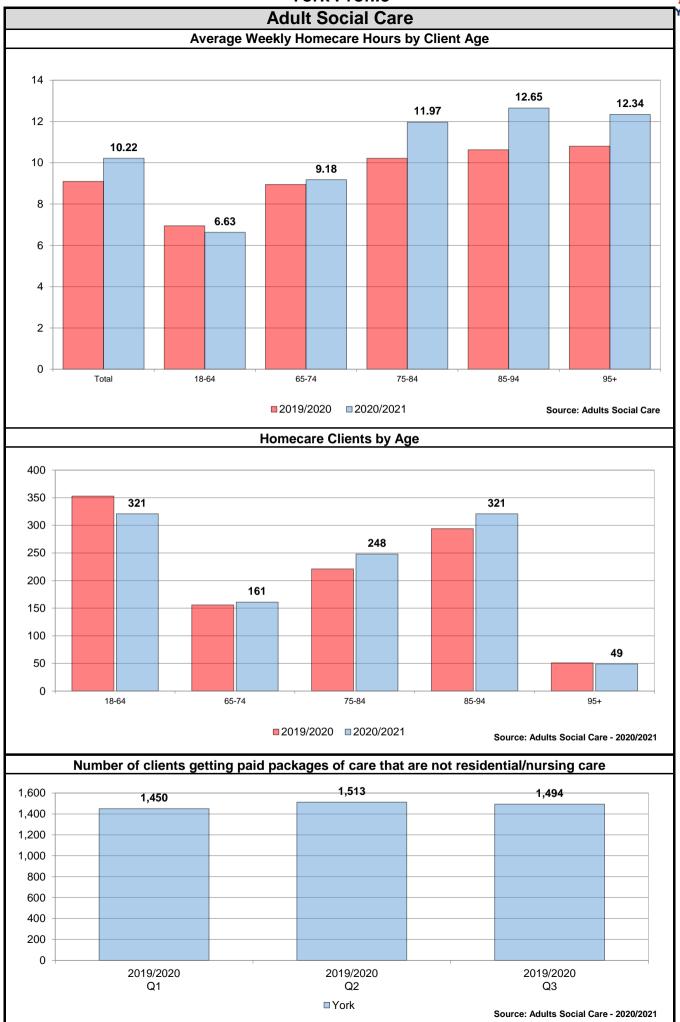
Source: Public Health England

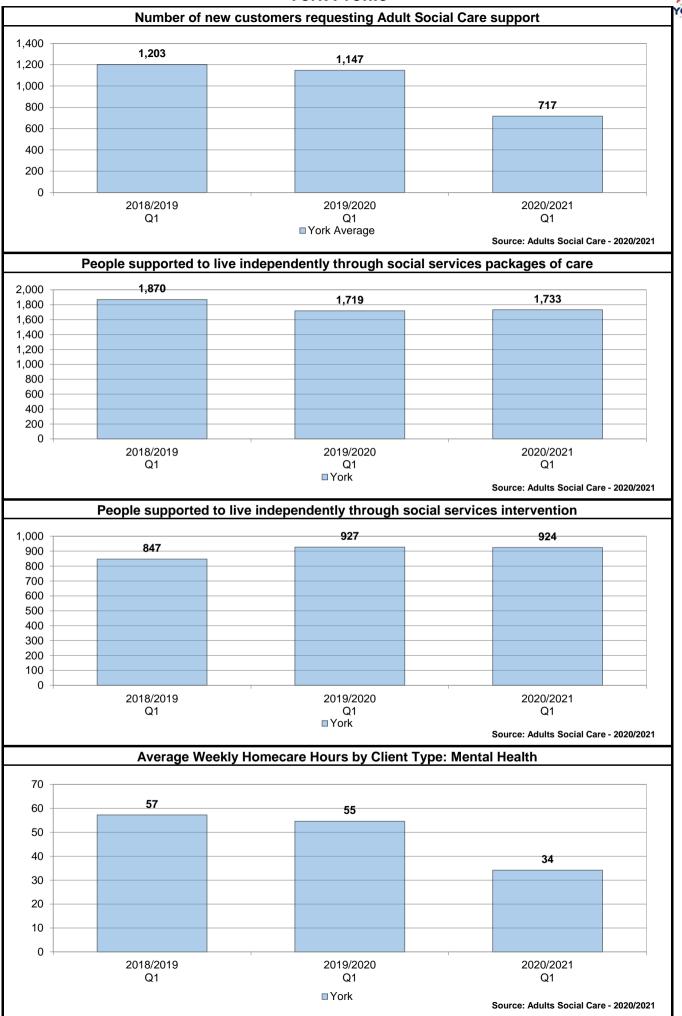
# Emergency hospital admissions for injuries resulting from a fall (over 65), per 1,000 population

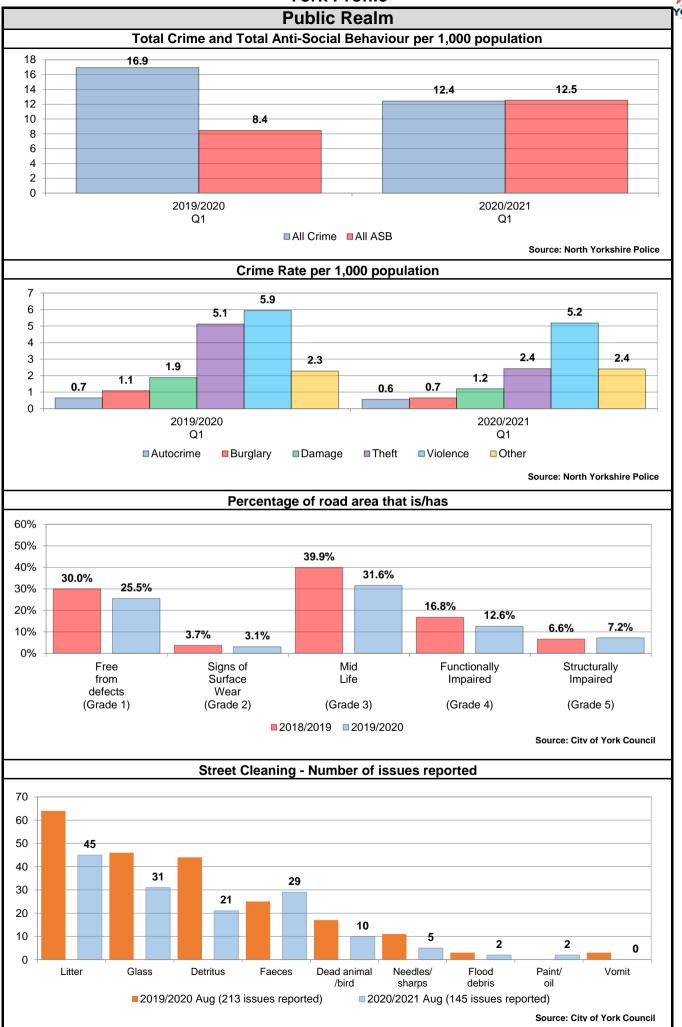
Falls data: the figures given here are taken from Hospital Episode Statistics data, which takes the number of those aged 65 or over being admitted to hospital on a non-elective basis at least once in each year as a result of a fall and divides it by the number of those of that age group resident in each ward to give a rate per 1,000 population.

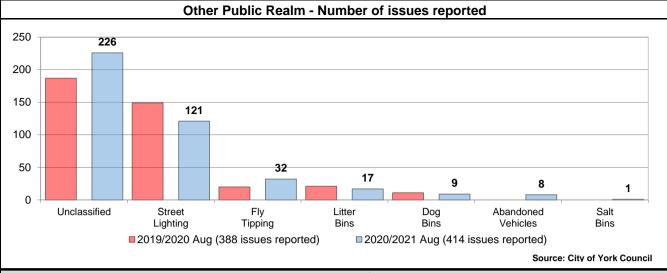






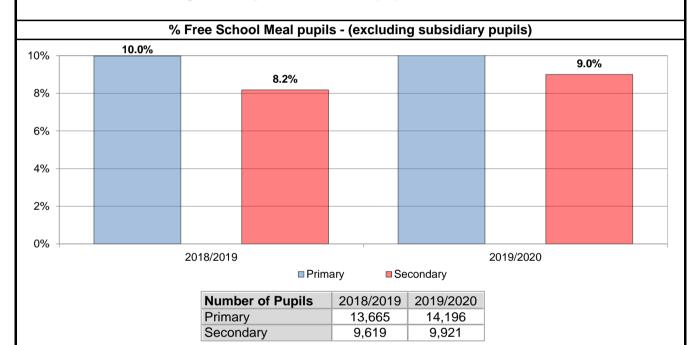




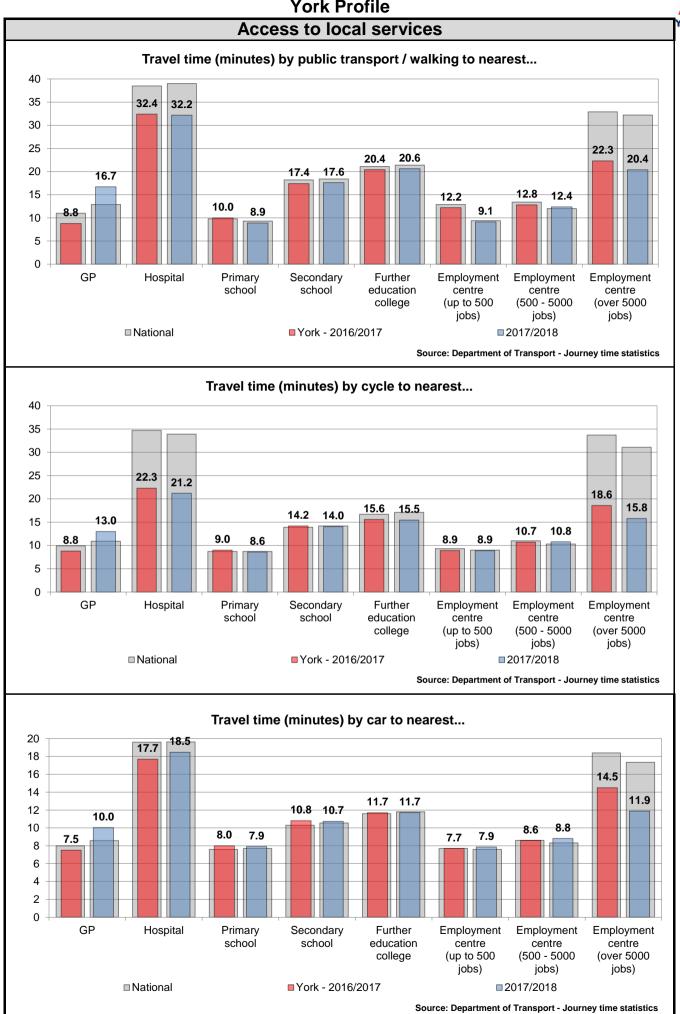


### **Education and Schools**

The following data only relates to those pupils who attend York Schools.



Source: School Census - October **Educational Attainment** 80% 73.6% 69.6% 68.0% 70% 66.0% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% % of pupils achieving expected % of pupils achieving 9-4 standard or higher in Reading, or above in English & Maths Writing & Maths at the end of at Key Stage 4 (C or above before 2016/17) Key Stage 2 (aged 10-11) ■National ■ York - 2017/2018 2018/2019 Source: Department for Education - 2018/19



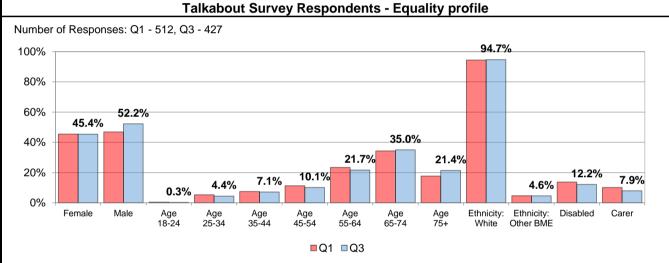


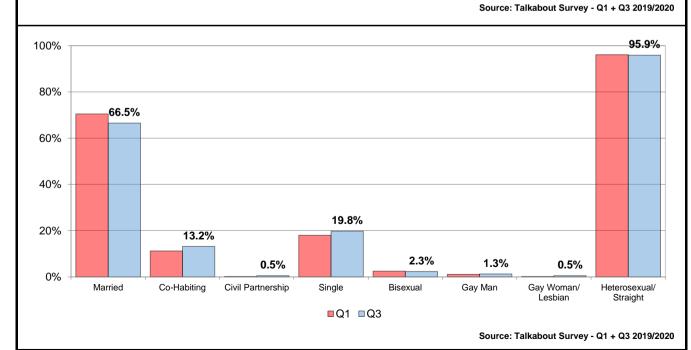
In March 2017 the UK Government introduced the Universal Service Obligation (USO) for broadband as part of its commitment in the UK Digital Strategy to ensure that the UK has world-class digital connectivity and inclusion.

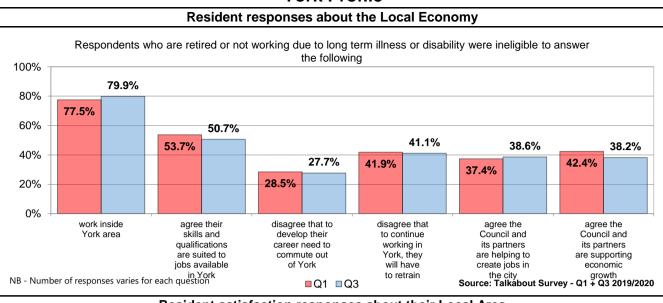
| Measure                          | York   | National | Summary                          |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------|----------------------------------|
| Average download speed (Mb/s)    | 56.10  | 58.48    | slower than the National average |
| Superfast broadband availability | 93.81% | 94.23%   | worse than the National average  |
| Connections receiving:           |        |          |                                  |
| slowest speeds (under 2 Mb/s)    | 0.04%  | 0.31%    | lower than the National average  |
| slower speeds (under 10 Mb/s)    | 0.64%  | 1.65%    | lower than the National average  |
| superfast speeds (over 30 Mb/s)  | 93.06% | 91.62%   | higher than the National average |

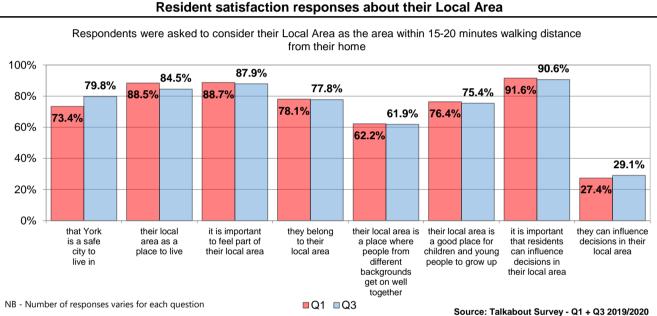
This data is based on analysis of Ofcom's Connected Nations data for 2019/2020. Ofcom collected and analysed data from major fixed telecoms operators (BT, Virgin Media, Sky, Talk Talk, Vodafone and KCOM). The availability data also includes coverage information provided by alternative network providers (B4RN, BU-UK, City Fibre, Gigaclear, Hyperoptic, ITS and Relish). Due to variations in broadband performance over time, Ofcom cautions that the data should not be regarded as a definitive and fixed view of the broadband infrastructure but rather a snapshot of current variation in availability and performance across the country. Due to privacy concerns Ofcom did not present the information in postcodes with fewer than four broadband connections.

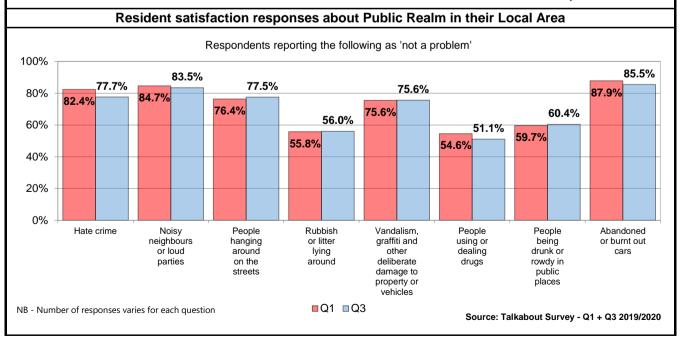
## Resident Engagement



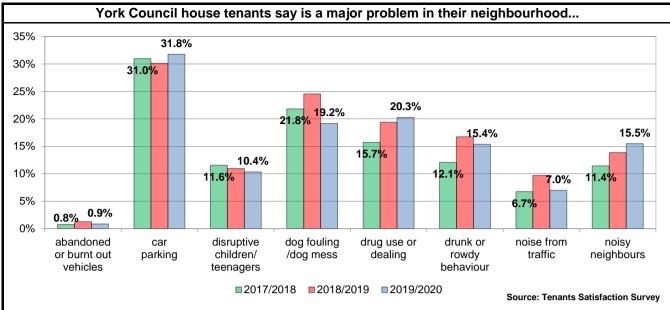


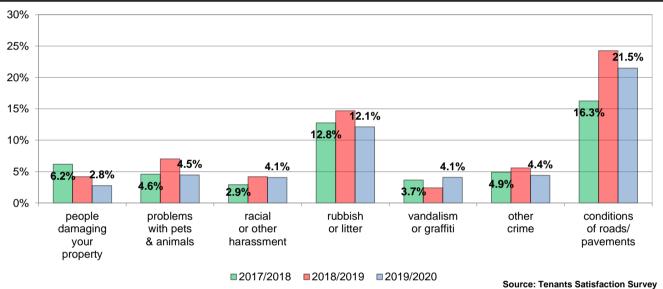












### **Experian Groups**

#### J Rental Hubs

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

### F Senior Security

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

### **H Aspiring Homemakers**

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

### **D Domestic Success**

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

#### **B Prestige Positions**

High value detached homes, married couples, managerial and senior positions, supporting students and older children, high assets and investments.

### E Suburban Stability

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

### M Family Basics

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



### J42 Learners & Earners

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

### J41 Central Pulse

Aged under 35, city centre regeneration, rent small new build and converted flats, graduate starter salaries, most frequent cinema goers.

### J40 Career Builders

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

### **D17 Thriving Independence**

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

### J43 Student Scene

Full-time students, halls of residence, homesharing private renters, frequent internet usage, most have smartphones.

### **I39 Ageing Access**

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

### **B05 Empty-Nest Adventure**

Couples aged 56 and over, children have left home, live in long-term family home, book holidays and tickets online, comfortable detached homes.

### M56 Solid Economy

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

### F24 Bungalow Haven

Elderly couples and singles, own their bungalow outright, neighbourhoods of elderly people, may research online, like buying in store.

### F22 Legacy Elders

Oldest average age of 78, mostly living alone, own comfortable homes outright, final salary pensions, low technology knowledge.