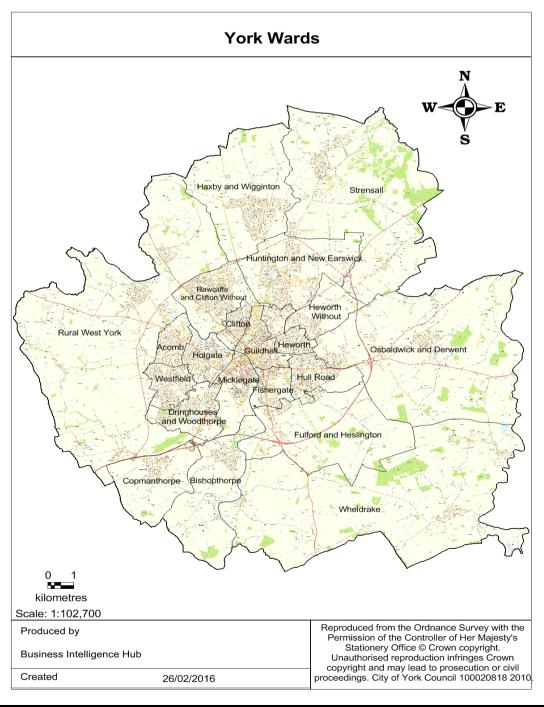
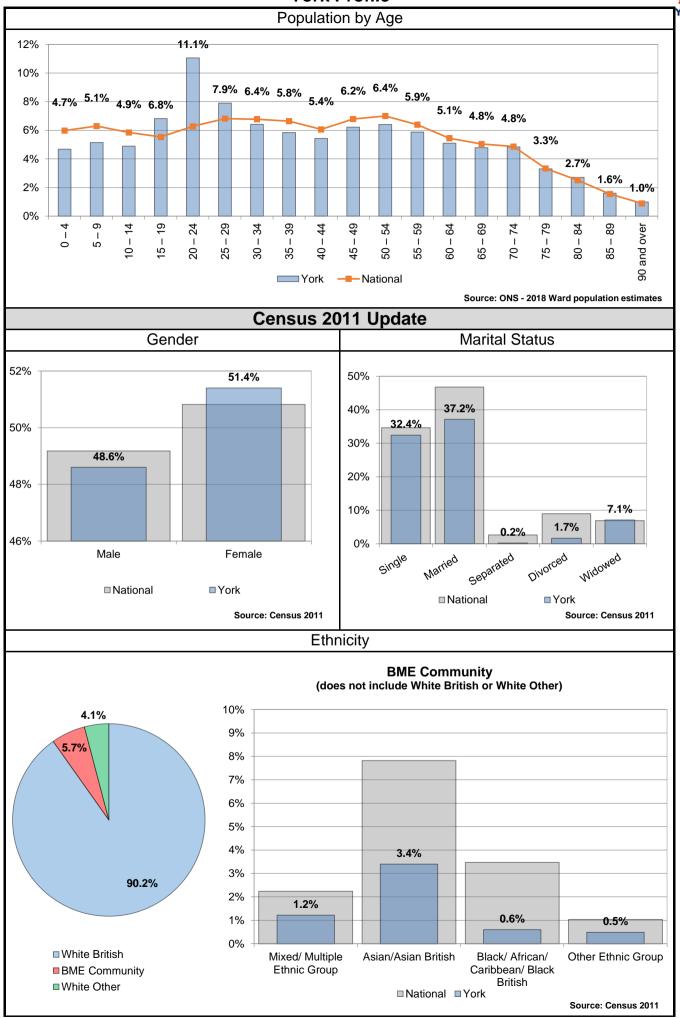
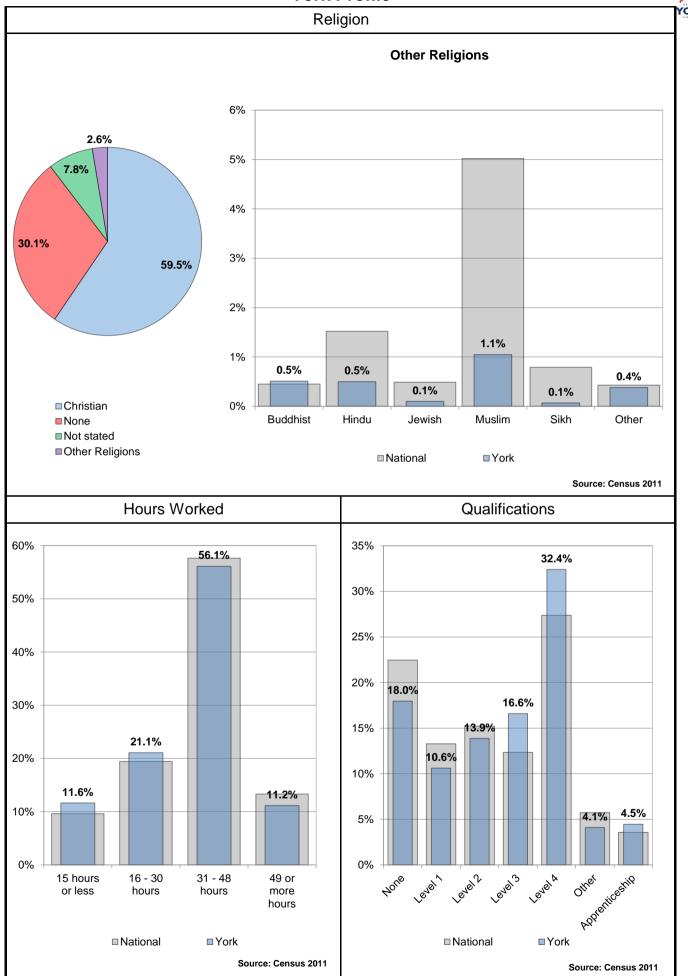


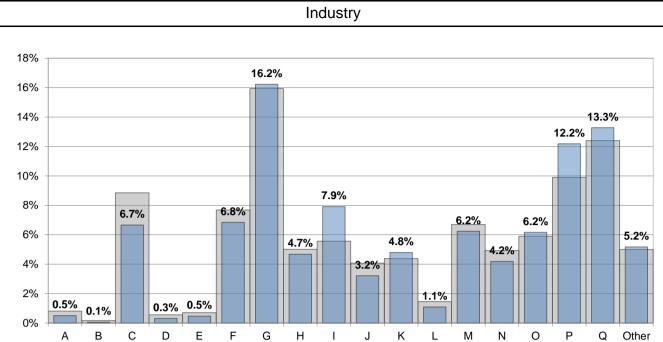
- TYORK
- York has 209,893 residents with 5.7% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 83.9% are in good health, with 15.3% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.
- £691.9 was the Average Net Weekly Household Income in 2017/18 (£637.58 in 2015/2016).
- 66% own their 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.
- 3.6% of the working population (aged 16-64) claim out of work benefits (either Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit)











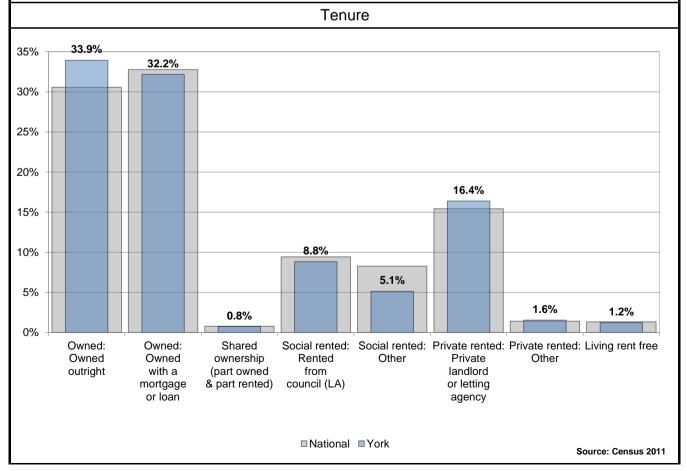
A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, B: Mining and quarrying, C: Manufacturing, D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, F: Construction

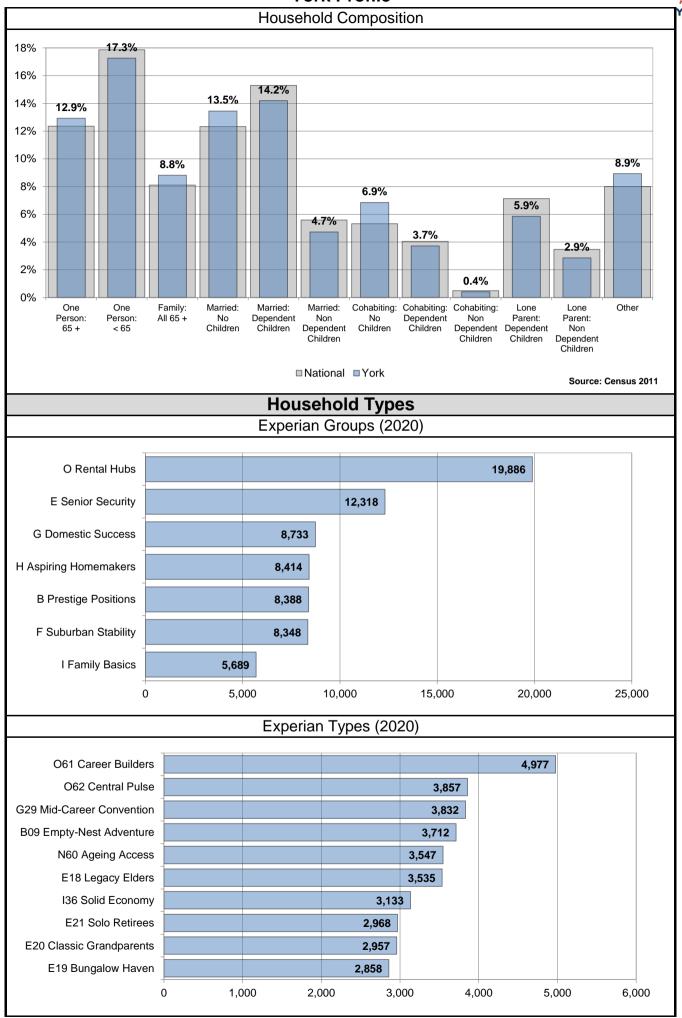
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, H: Transport and storage, I: Accommodation and food service activities, J: Information and communication, K: Financial and insurance activities, L: Real estate activities

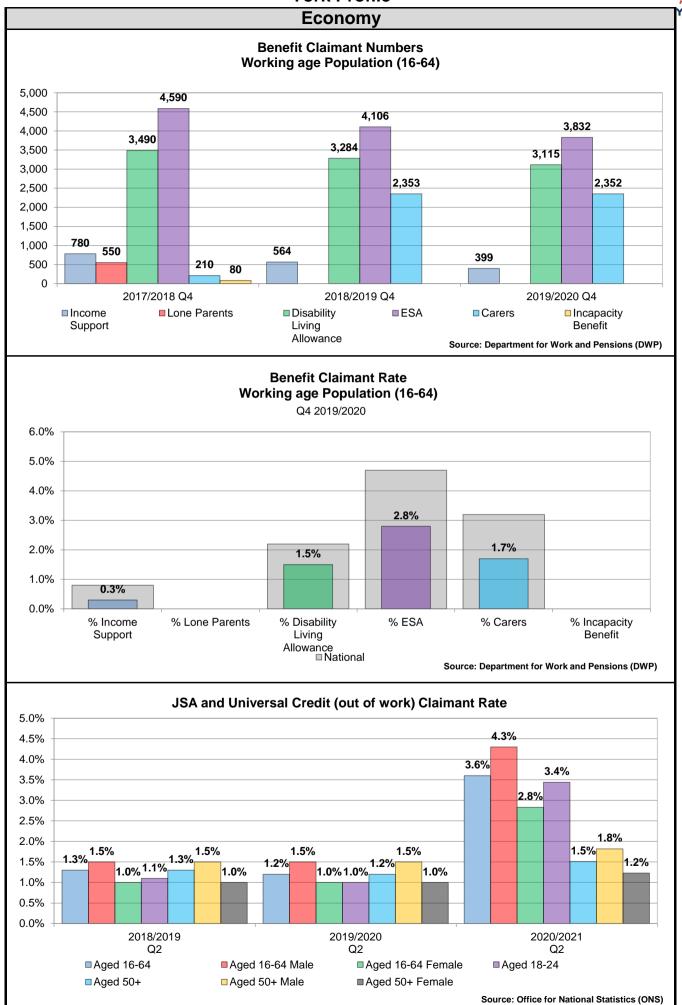
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities, N: Administrative and support service activities, O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, P: Education, Q: Human health and social work activities

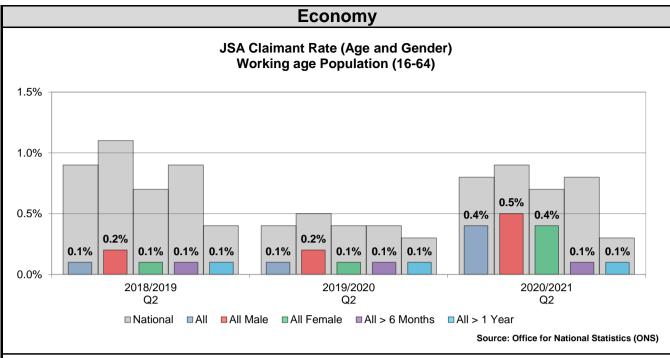
■National ■York

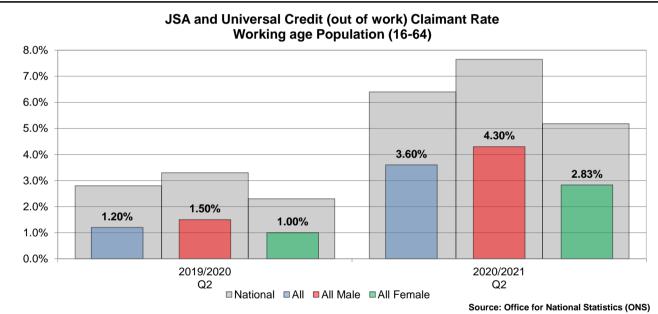
Source: Census 2011

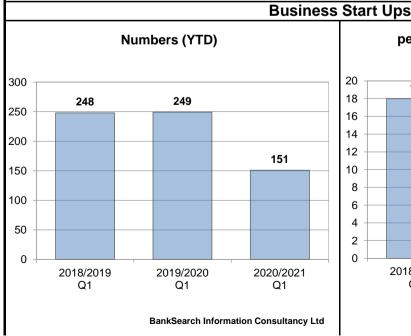


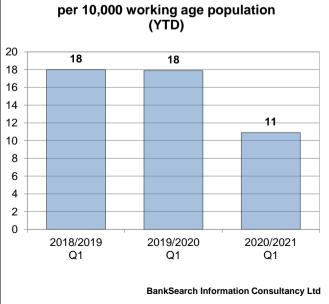








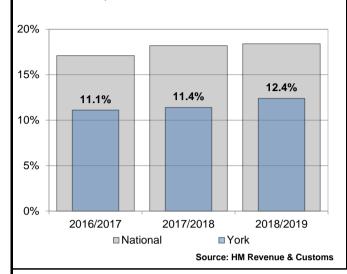




Poverty

Child Poverty

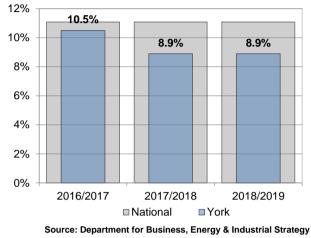
The proportion of children (under 16) who are living in families whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of UK median income



Fuel Poverty

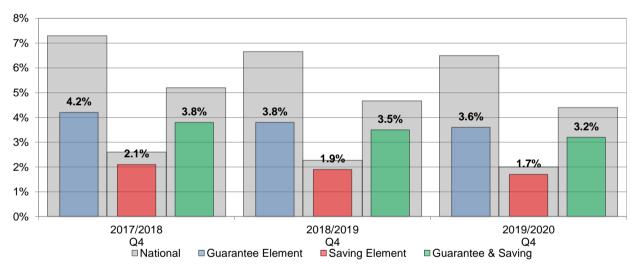
The Low Income High Costs indicator is a twin indicator consisting of: • the number of households that have both low incomes and high fuel costs; and

• 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

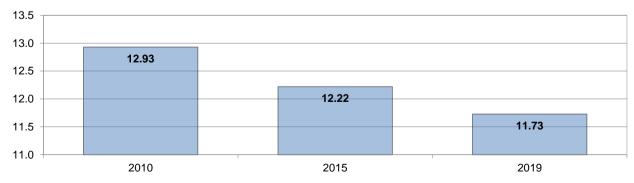
Pension Credit is an income-related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and Savings Credit.



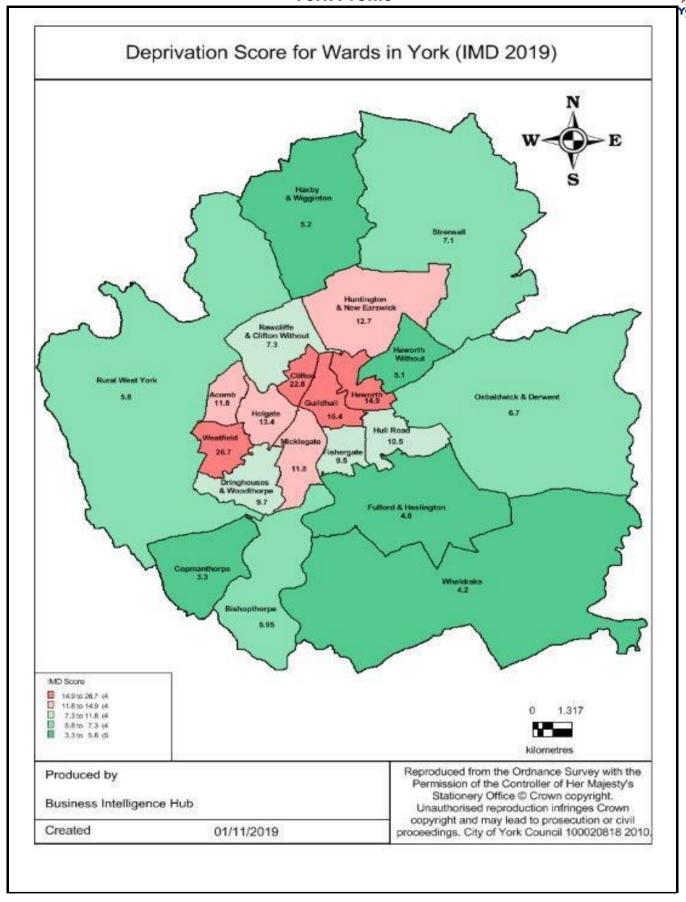
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

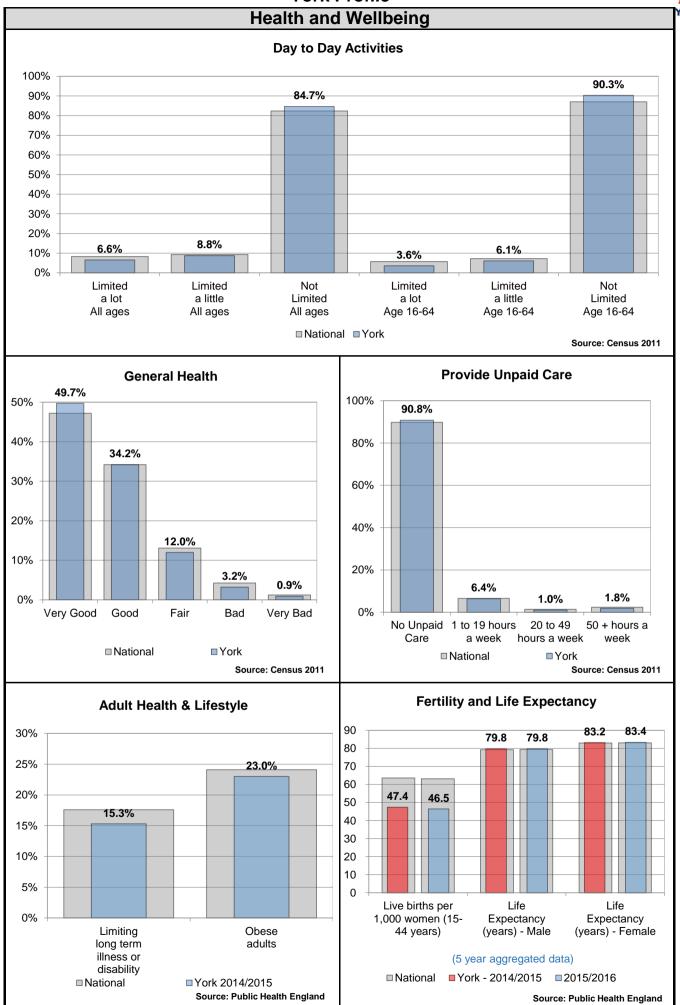
Indices of Multiple Deprivation

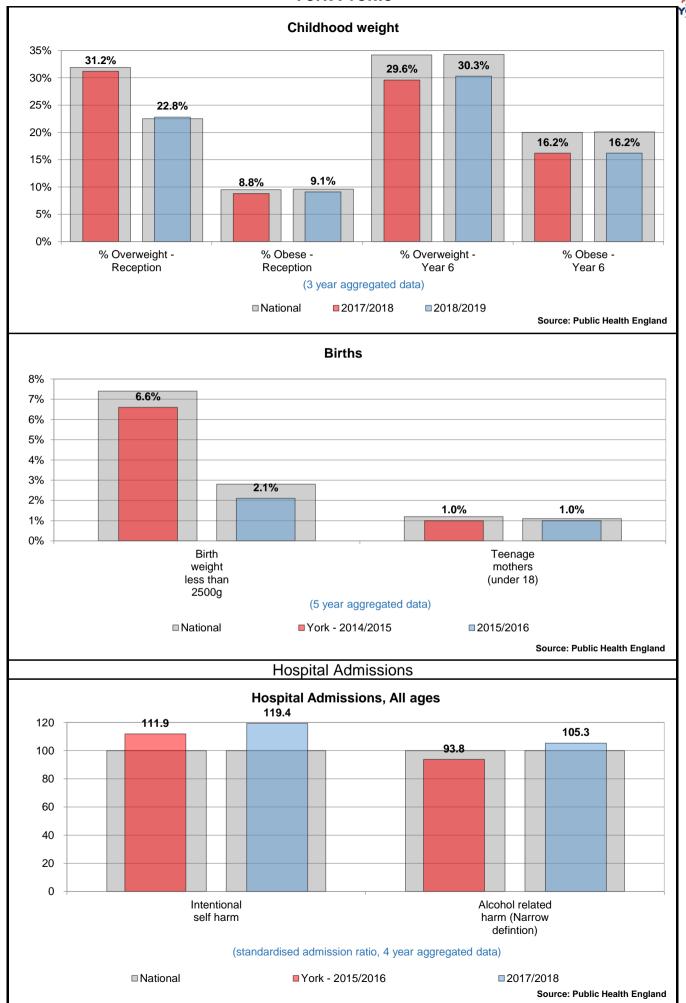
The IMD measures and rates a number of different domains affecting quality of life including income, employment, education and skills, health and disability, crime, barriers to services and quality of living environments.

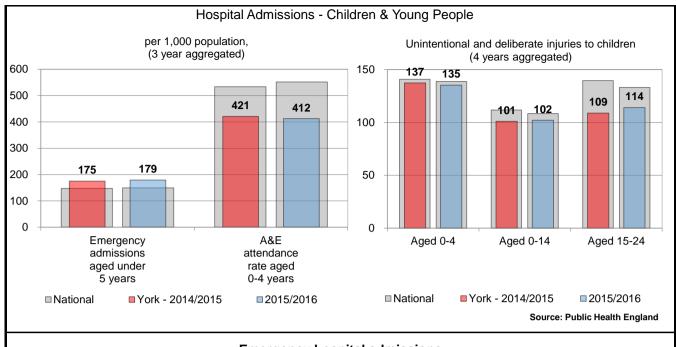


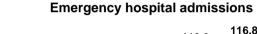
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

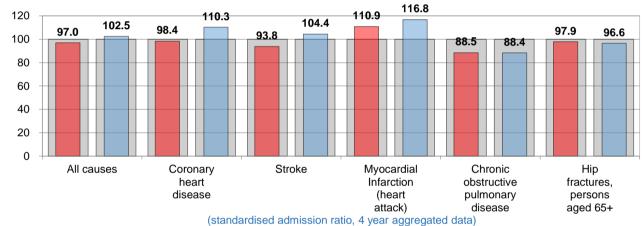












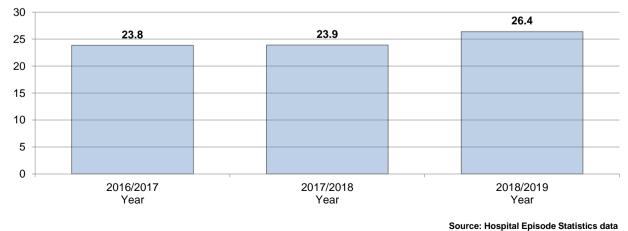
The Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR) is a summary estimate of admission rates relative to the national pattern of admissions and takes into account differences in a population's age, sex and socioeconomic deprivation.

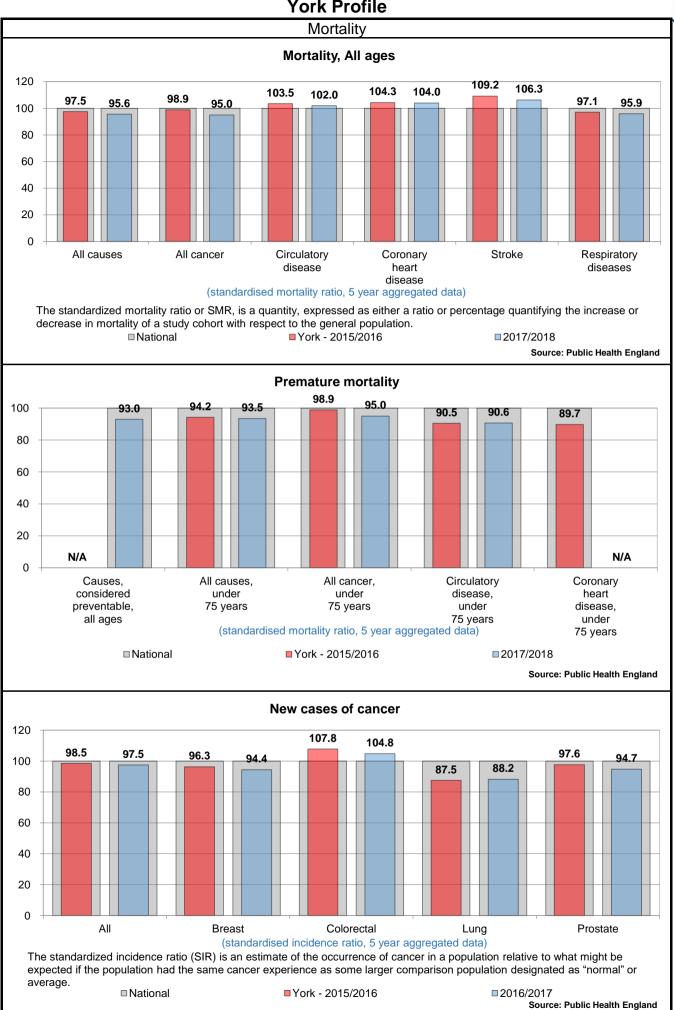
■ National ■ York - 2015/2016 ■ 2017/2018

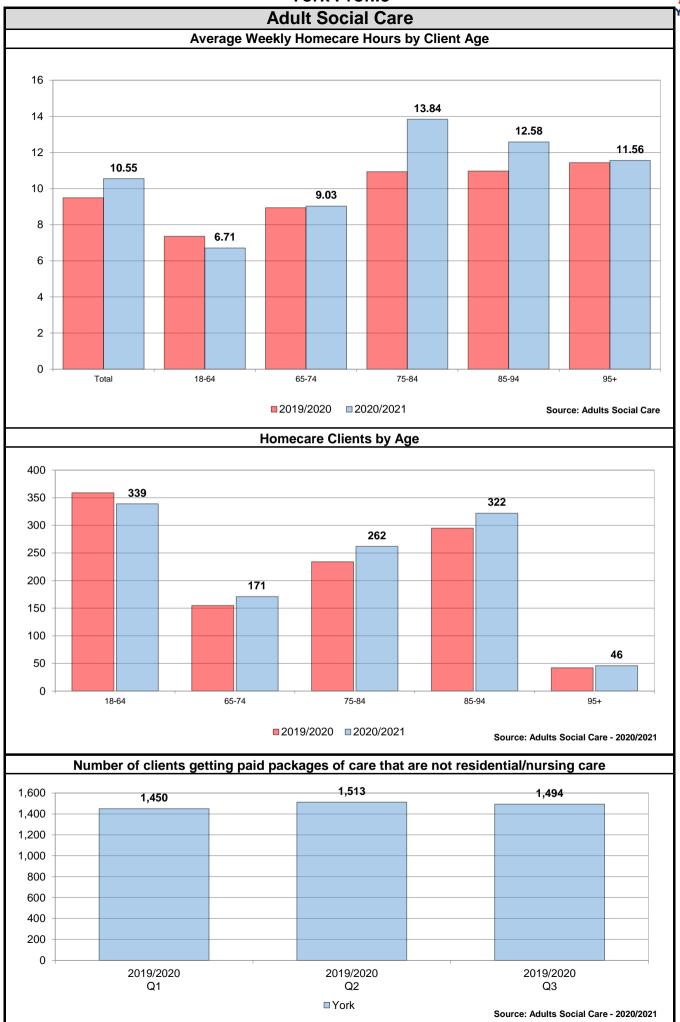
Source: Public Health England

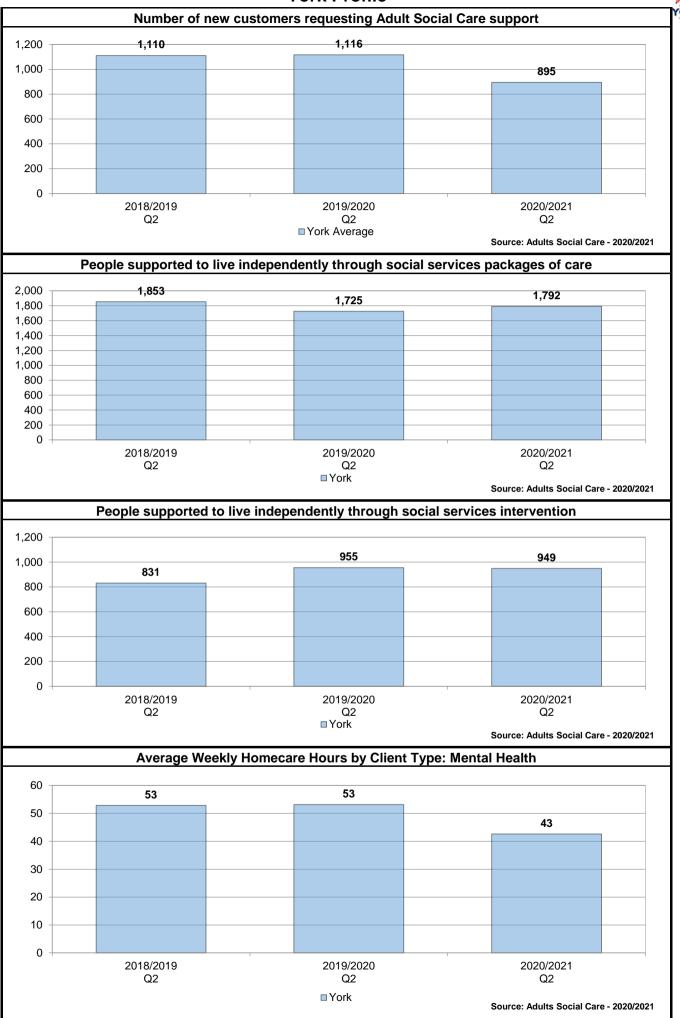
Emergency hospital admissions for injuries resulting from a fall (over 65), per 1,000 population

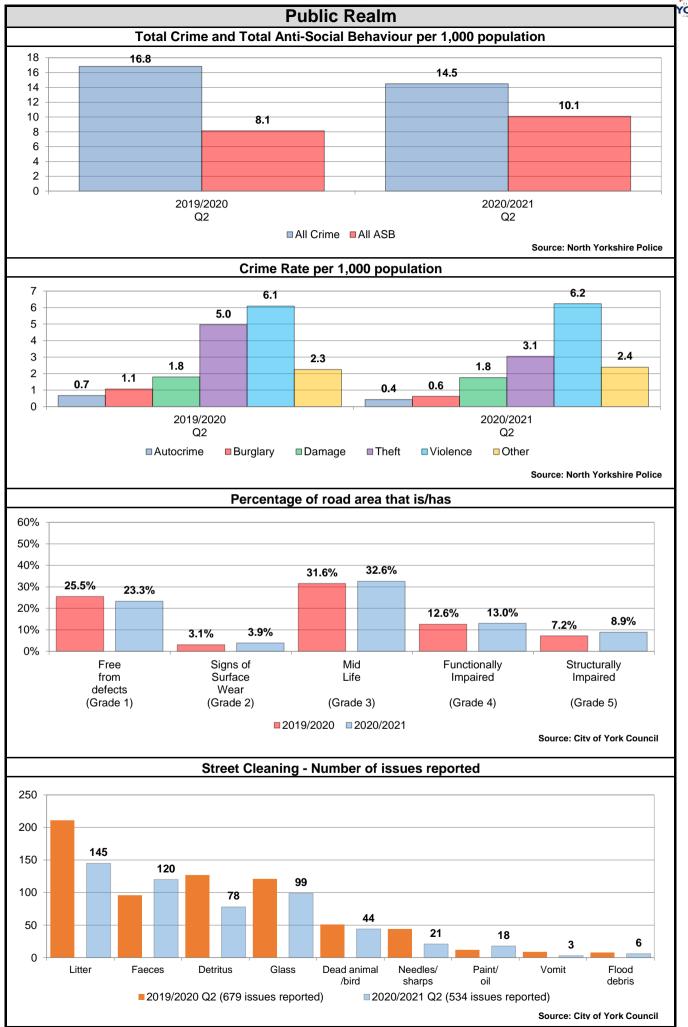
Falls data: the figures given here are taken from Hospital Episode Statistics data, which takes the number of those aged 65 or over being admitted to hospital on a non-elective basis at least once in each year as a result of a fall and divides it by the number of those of that age group resident in each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

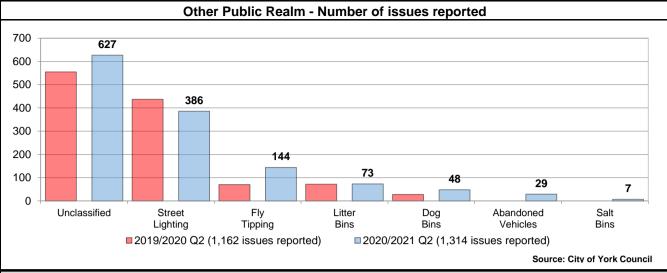






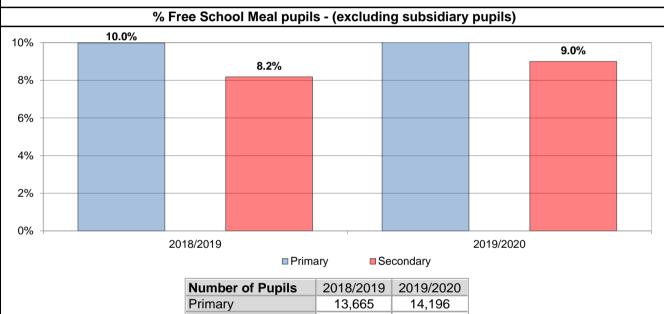






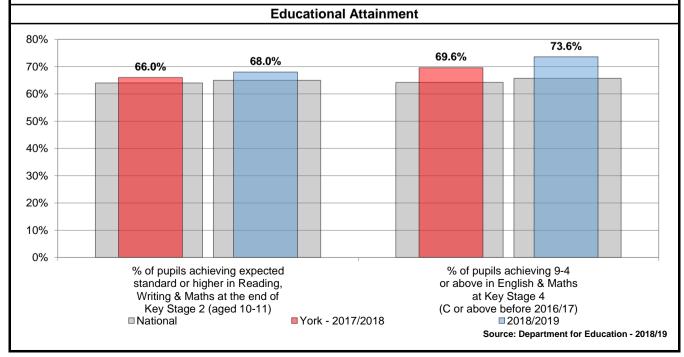
Education and Schools

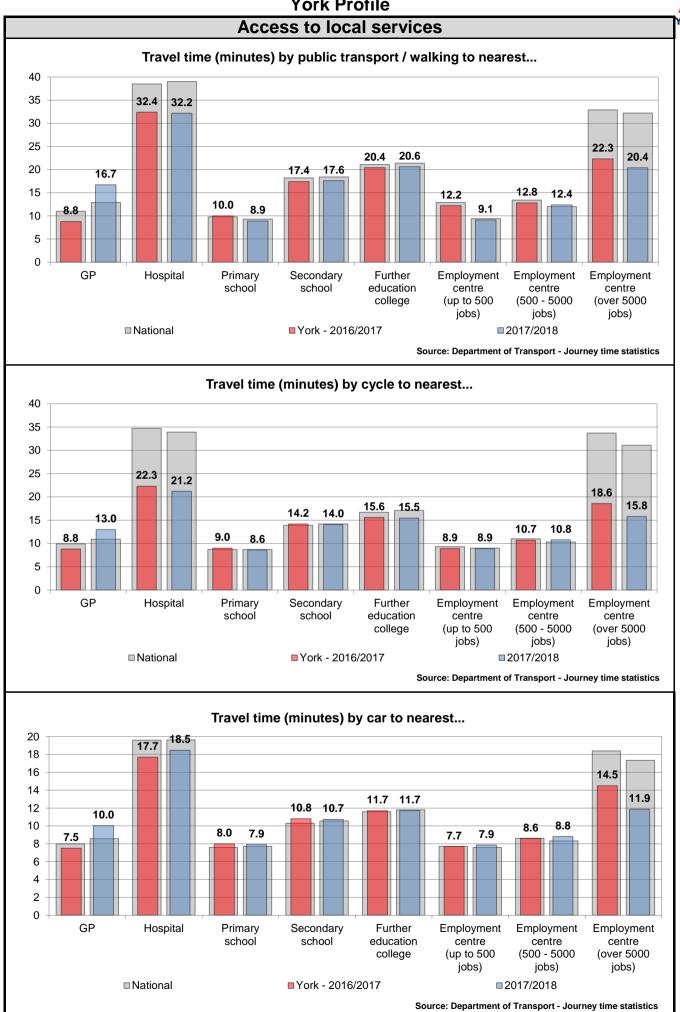
The following data only relates to those pupils who attend York Schools.



Secondary 9,921 9,619

Source: School Census - October





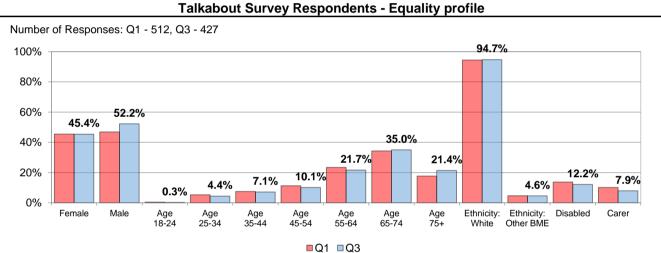


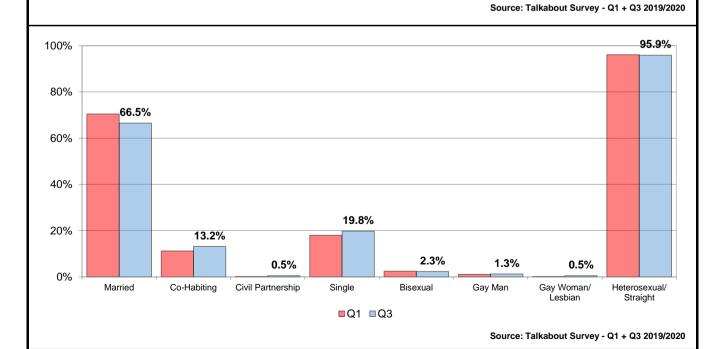
In March 2017 the UK Government introduced the Universal Service Obligation (USO) for broadband as part of its commitment in the UK Digital Strategy to ensure that the UK has world-class digital connectivity and inclusion.

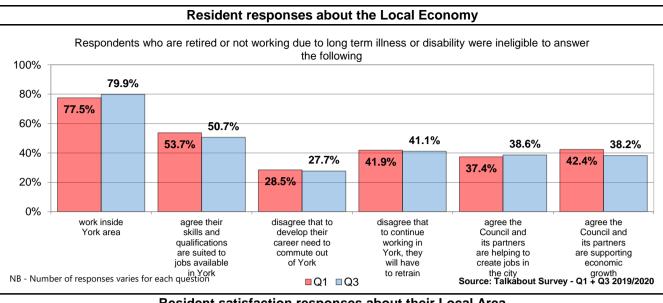
| Measure | York | National | Summary |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------|----------------------------------|
| Average download speed (Mb/s) | 56.10 | 58.48 | slower than the National average |
| Superfast broadband availability | 93.81% | 94.23% | worse than the National average |
| 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 |

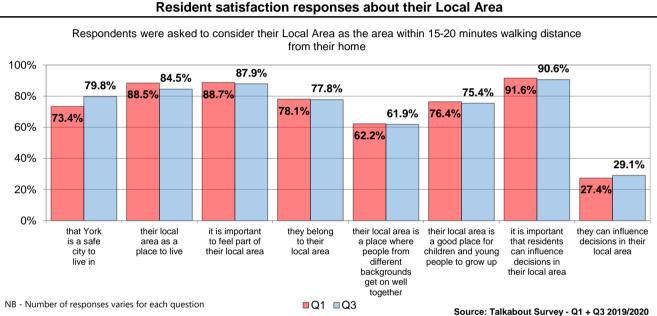
This data is based on analysis of Ofcom's Connected Nations data for 2019/2020. Ofcom collected and analysed data from major fixed telecoms operators (BT, Virgin Media, Sky, Talk Talk, Vodafone and KCOM). The availability data also includes coverage information provided by alternative network providers (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.

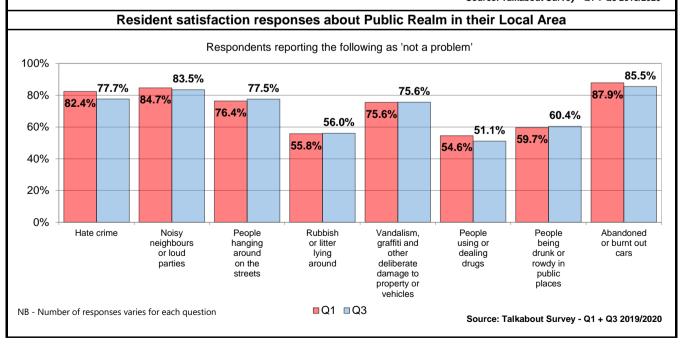
Resident Engagement



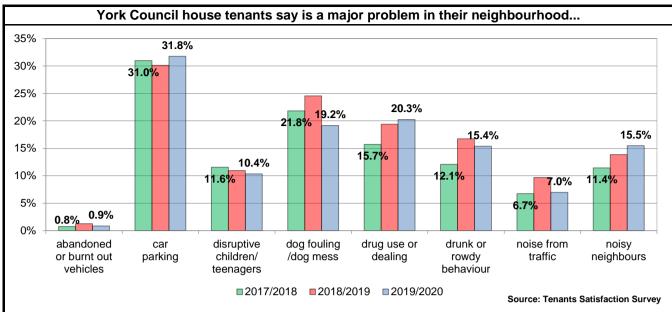


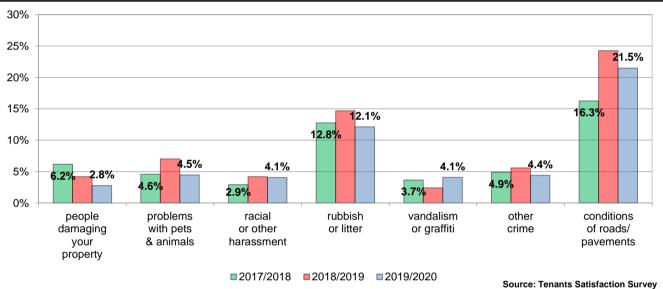












Experian Groups

O Rental Hubs

Young singles and homesharers, rent flats, very high internet use, internet via smartphone, watch videos online.

E Senior Security

Retired singles and couples, pre-war generation, established in community, low internet use, have wills.

G Domestic Success

Families with children, mid to high household income, monthly discretionary income under £1000, very high mortgage debt, internet via smartphone.

H Aspiring Homemakers

Families with young children, 3 bedrooms, high outstanding mortgages, internet via smartphone, texts and photos on smartphone.

B Prestige Positions

Own large, detached houses, highly educated, high discretionary income, garden or allotment, pay credit cards in full.

F Suburban Stability

Older families, no children, own mid-value semis, 3 bedrooms, established in community, news and media sites.

I Family Basics

Families with lots of children, council/ha tenants, low discretionary income, low affluence, internet via smartphone.



O61 Career Builders

Young singles and homesharers, rent flats, university degrees, work full-time, access internet at work.

O62 Central Pulse

Rent 1 bed flats, university degrees, access internet at work, electric central heating, low environmental impact gap.

G29 Mid-Career Convention

Married couples, 2+ children, generation x, homeowners, outstanding mortgage.

B09 Empty-Nest Adventure

Married couples, no children, baby boomers, large, detached houses, highly educated, high discretionary income.

N60 Ageing Access

Retired singles, baby boomers, purpose built flats, 1 or 2 bedrooms, no outstanding mortgage.

E18 Legacy Elders

Retired singles, pre-war generation, university degrees, homeowners, no outstanding mortgage.

I36 Solid Economy

Council/HA tenants, school-age children, no qualifications, low discretionary income, standard current/savings account.

E21 Solo Retirees

Retired singles, no qualifications, own mid-value semis, low income, water poverty.

E20 Classic Grandparents

Retired couples, established in community, no qualifications, low internet use, have wills.

E19 Bungalow Haven

Pre-war generation, own bungalows, no outstanding mortgage, university degrees, pay credit cards in full.