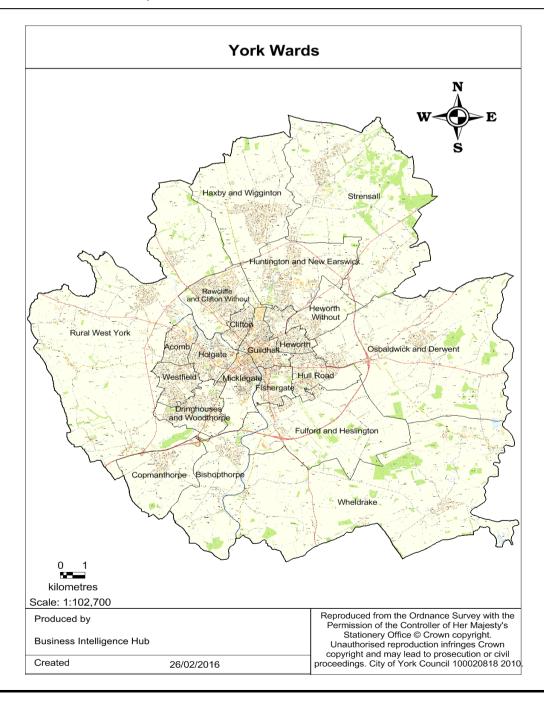
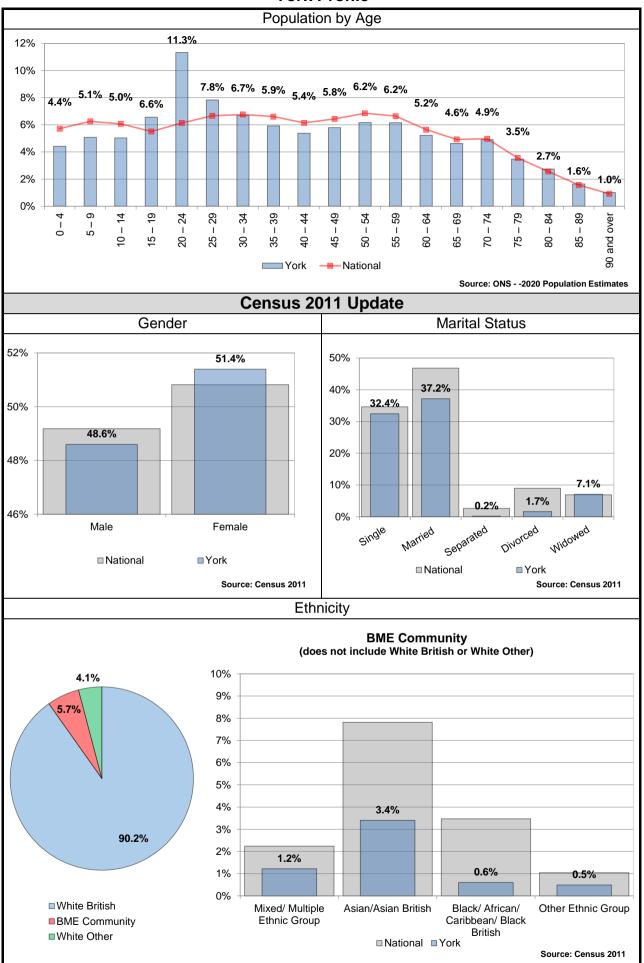


## **Summary**

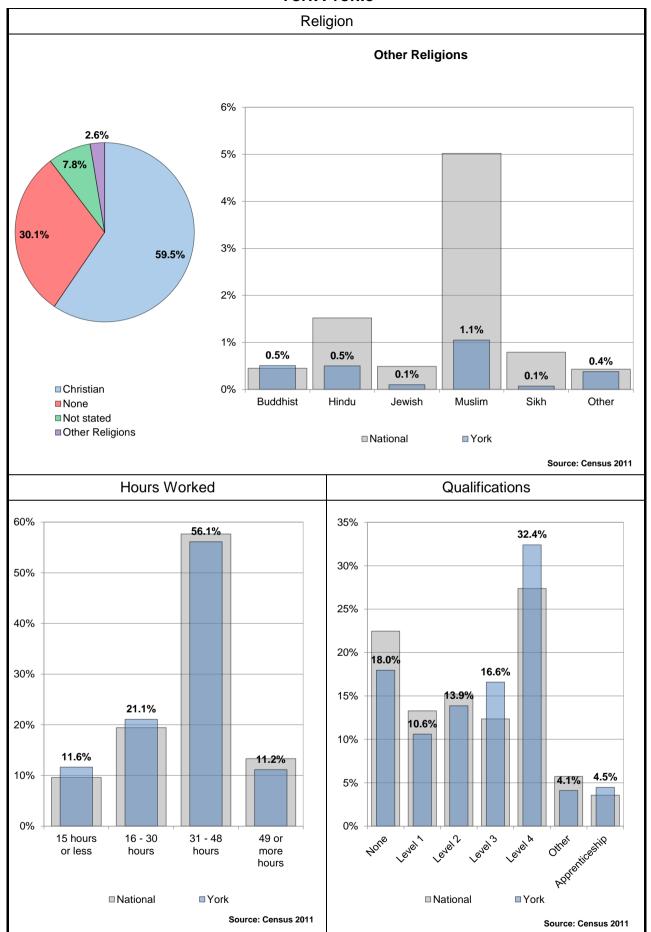
- York has 211,012 residents with 5.7% from a black and minority ethnic community group. 83.9% are in good health, with 15.3% stating that they have some limitation in day to day activities.
- £691.90 was the Average Net Weekly Household Income in 2017/18 (£637.58 in 2015/2016).
- 66% own their own home, either outright or with a mortgage, 18% are private renters and 14% are social tenants. There are 7,400 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.
- 13.0% of children are living in low income families (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.
- 2.4% of the working population (aged 16-64) claim out of work benefits (either Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit)



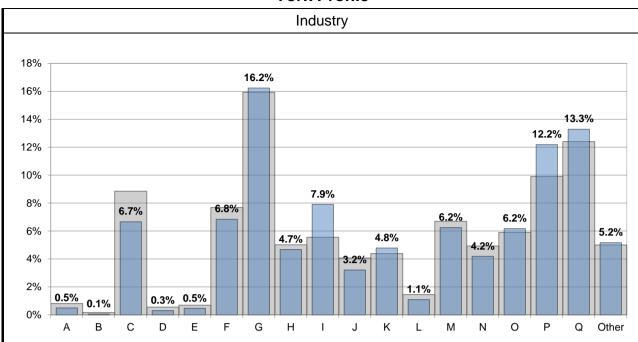










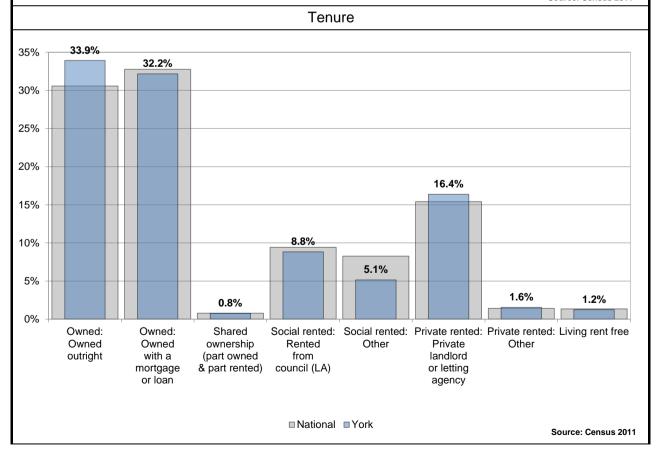


A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, B: Mining and quarrying, C: Manufacturing, D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, F: Construction

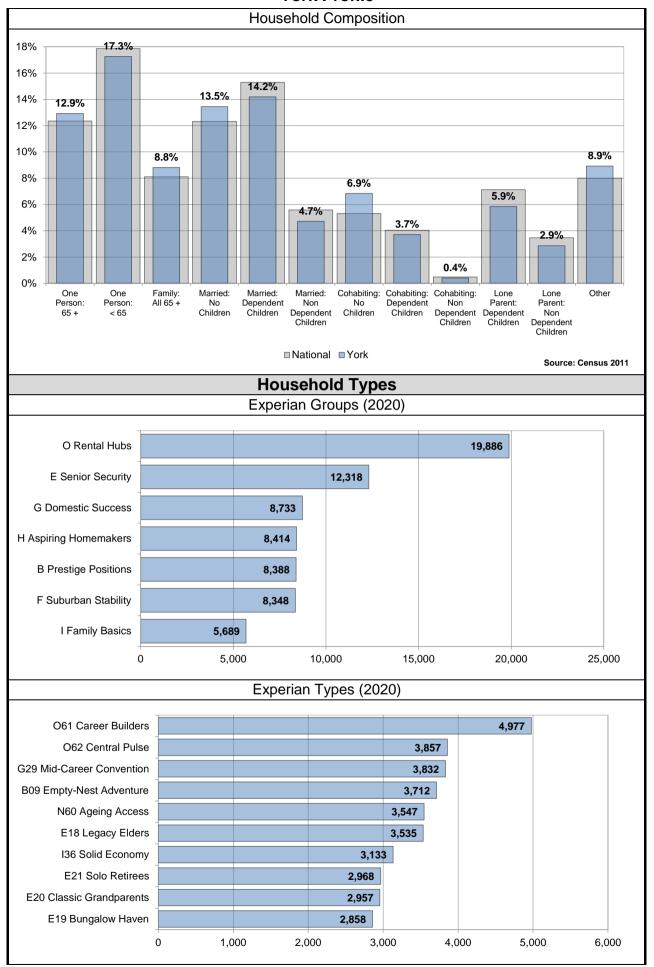
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, H: Transport and storage, I: Accommodation and food service activities, J: Information and communication, K: Financial and insurance activities, L: Real estate activities

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

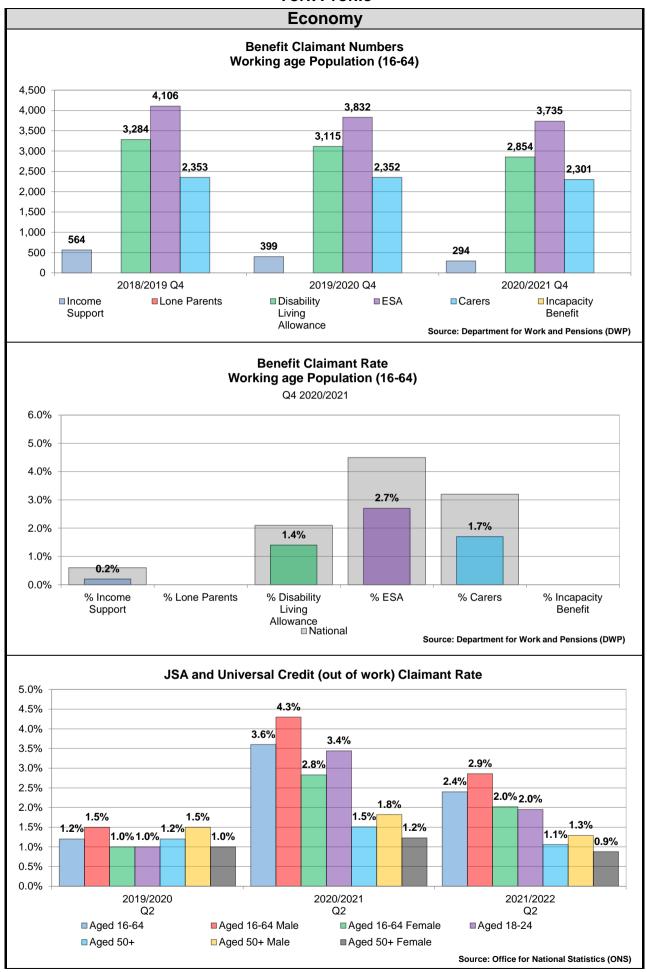




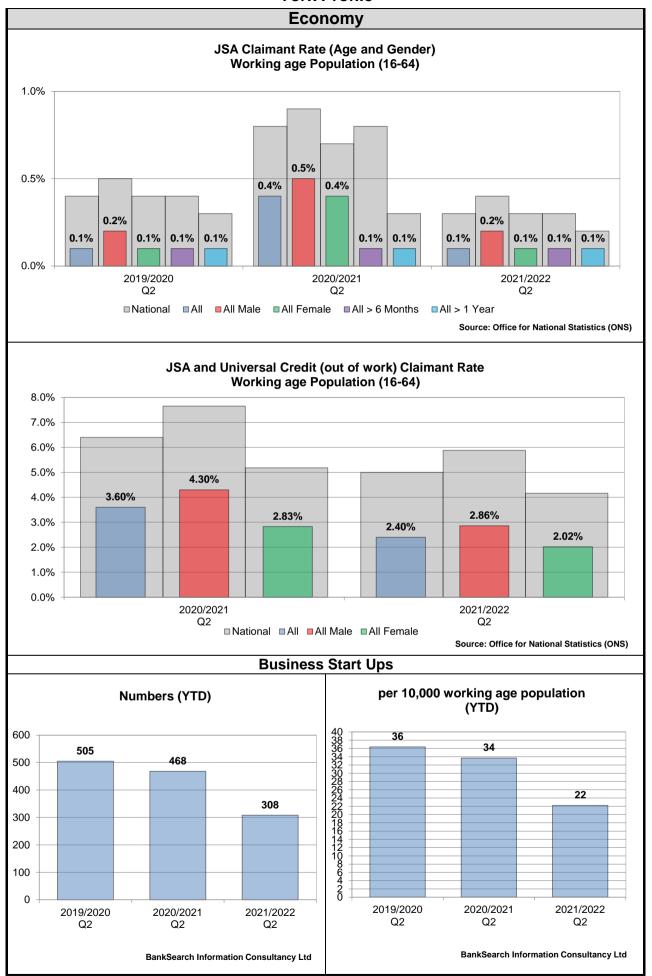




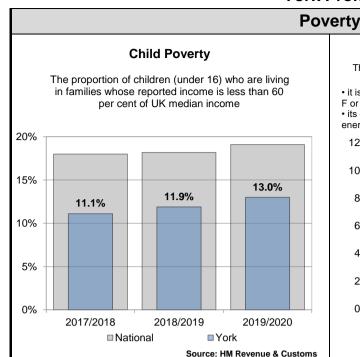








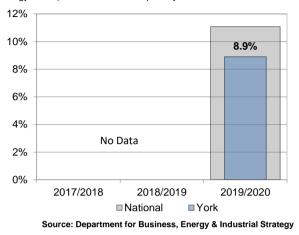




#### **Fuel Poverty**

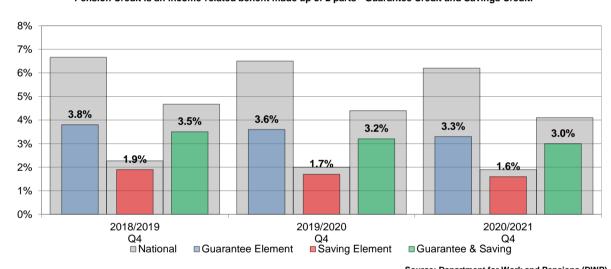
The new fuel poverty metric Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) considers a household to be fuel poor if:

- $\bullet$  it is living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G; and
- its disposable income (income after housing costs (AHC) and energy needs) would be below the poverty line.



#### **Pension Credit**

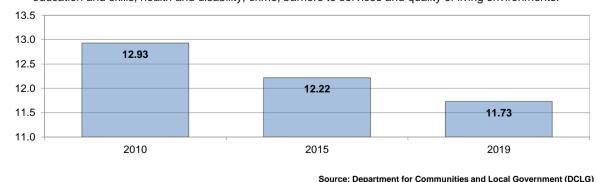
Pension Credit is an income-related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit and Savings Credit.



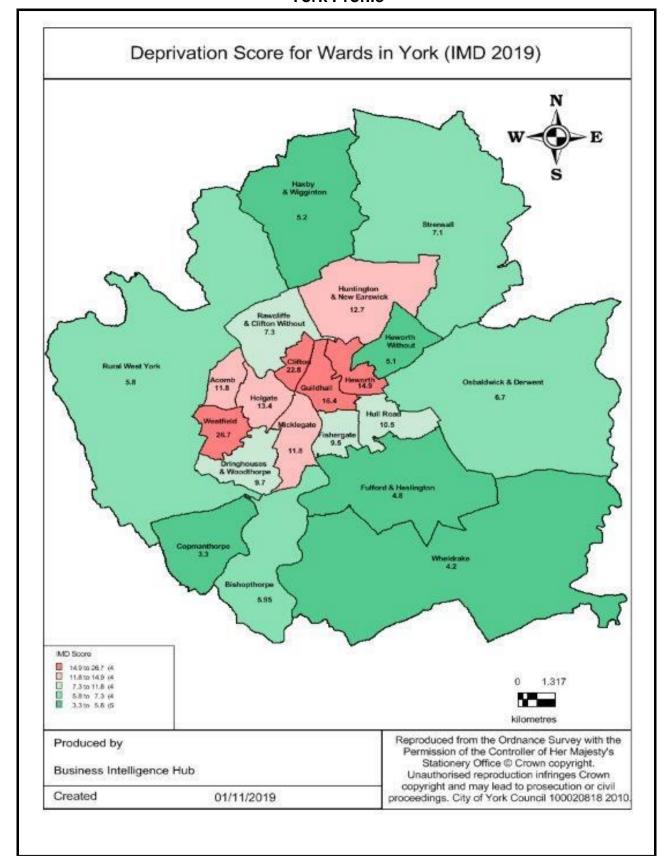
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

## **Indices of Multiple Deprivation**

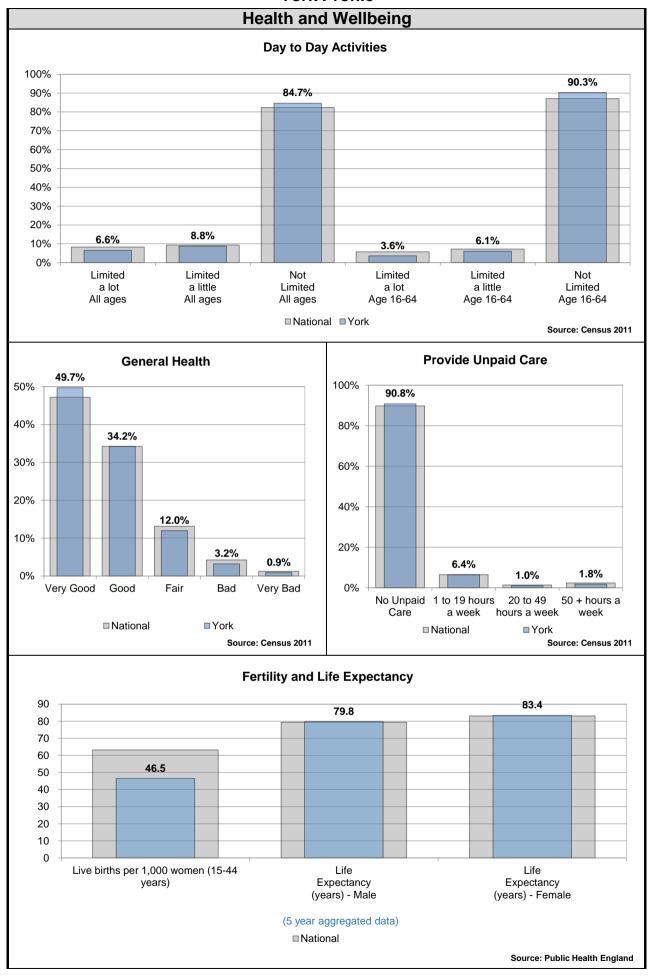
The IMD measures and rates a number of different domains affecting quality of life including income, employment, education and skills, health and disability, crime, barriers to services and quality of living environments.



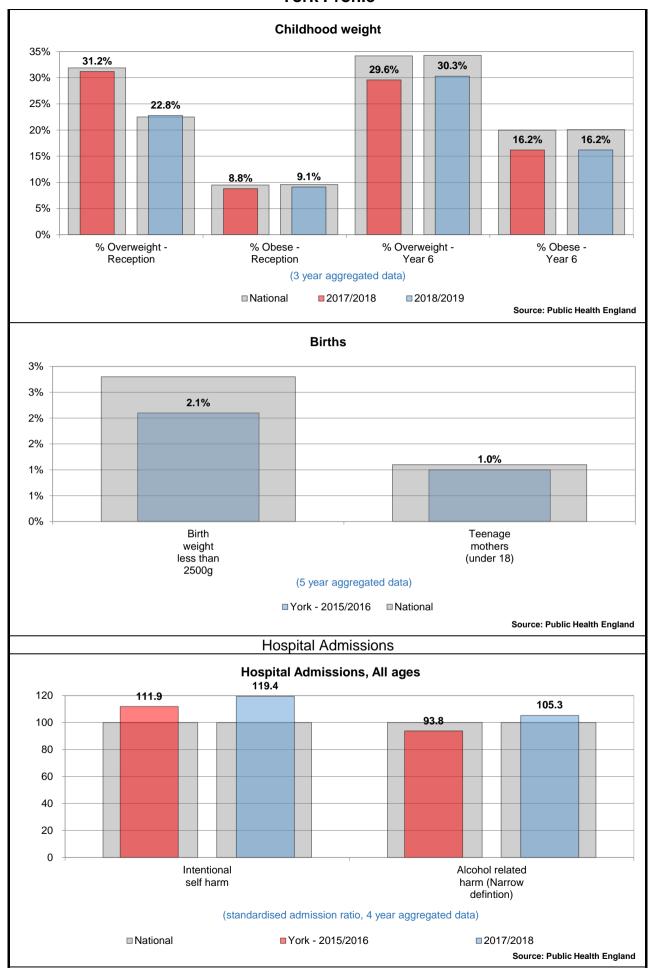




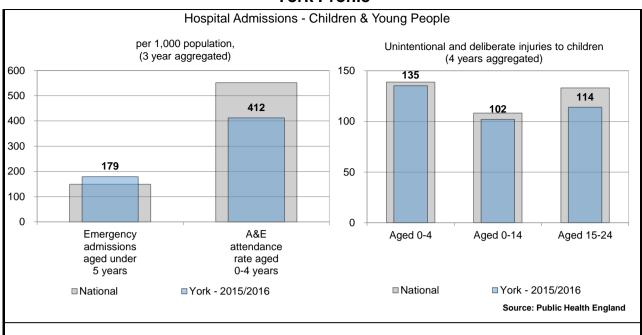


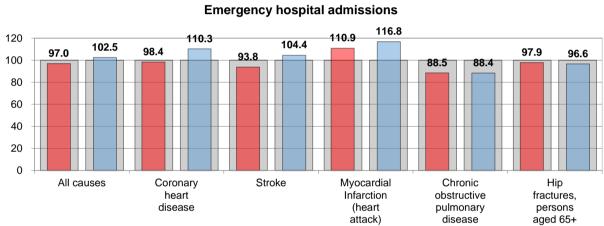












(standardised admission ratio, 4 year aggregated data)

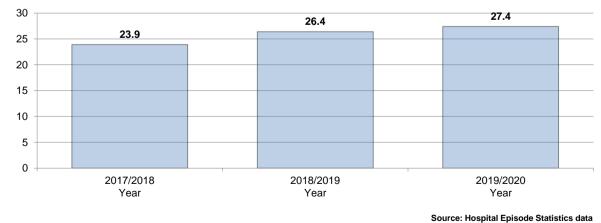
The Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR) is a summary estimate of admission rates relative to the national pattern of admissions and takes into account differences in a population's age, sex and socioeconomic deprivation.

National
York - 2015/2016
2017/2018

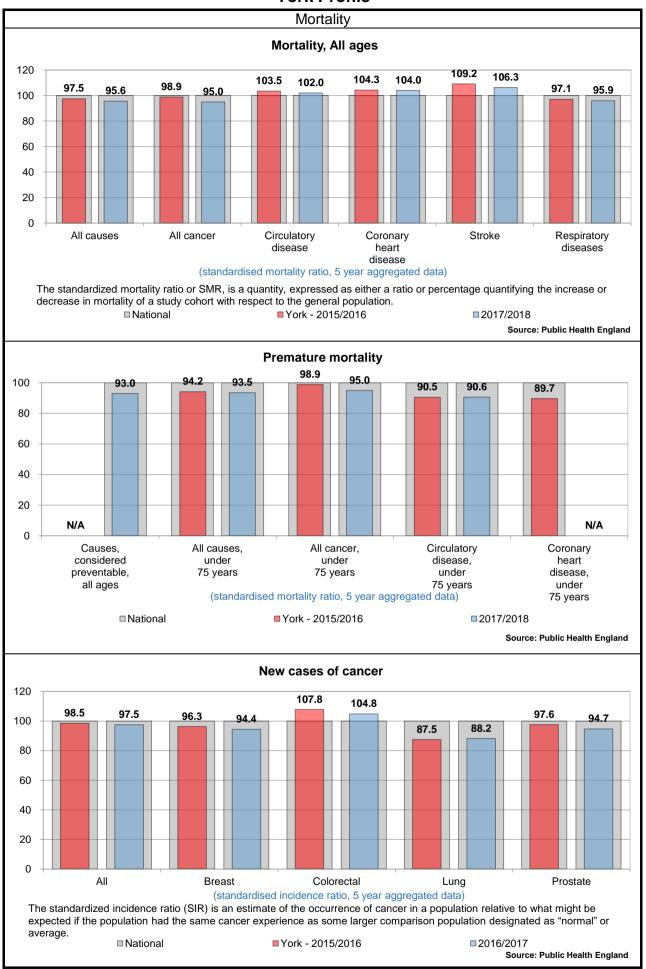
Source: Public Health England

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

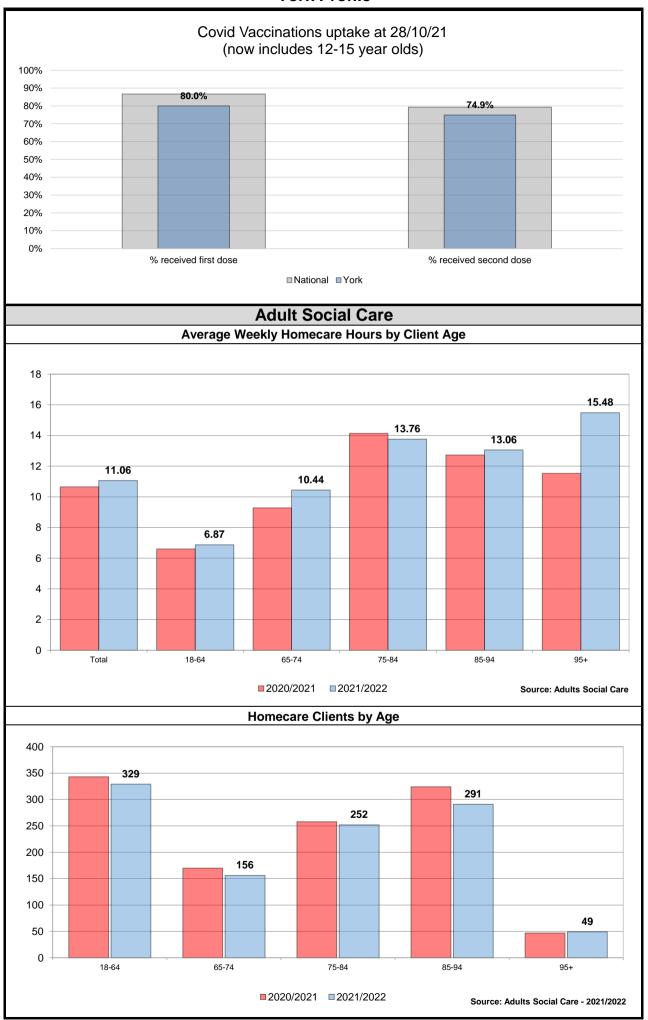
Falls data: the figures given here are taken from Hospital Episode Statistics data, which takes the number of those aged 65 or over being admitted to hospital on a non-elective basis at least once in each year as a result of a fall and divides it by the number of those of that age group resident in each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



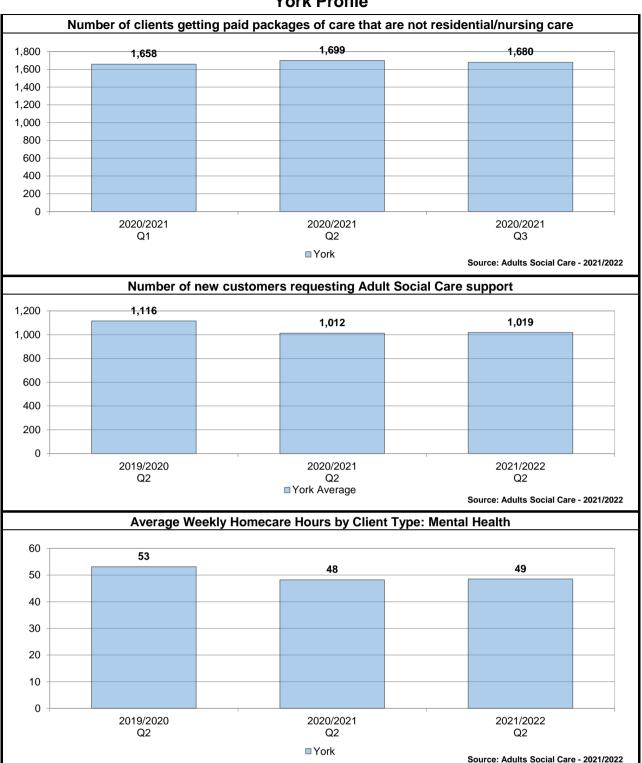




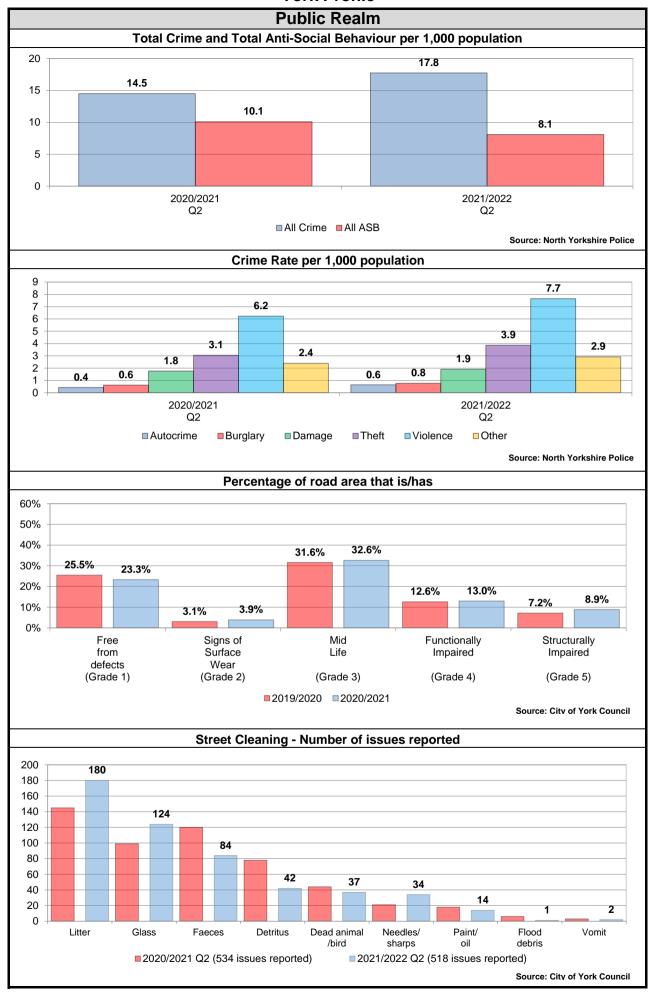




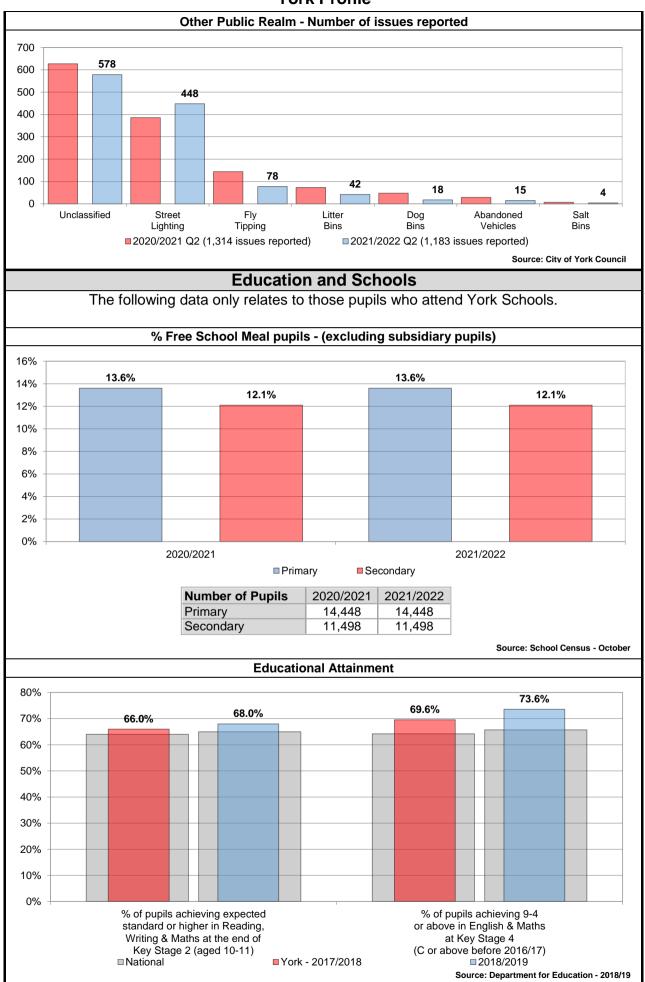




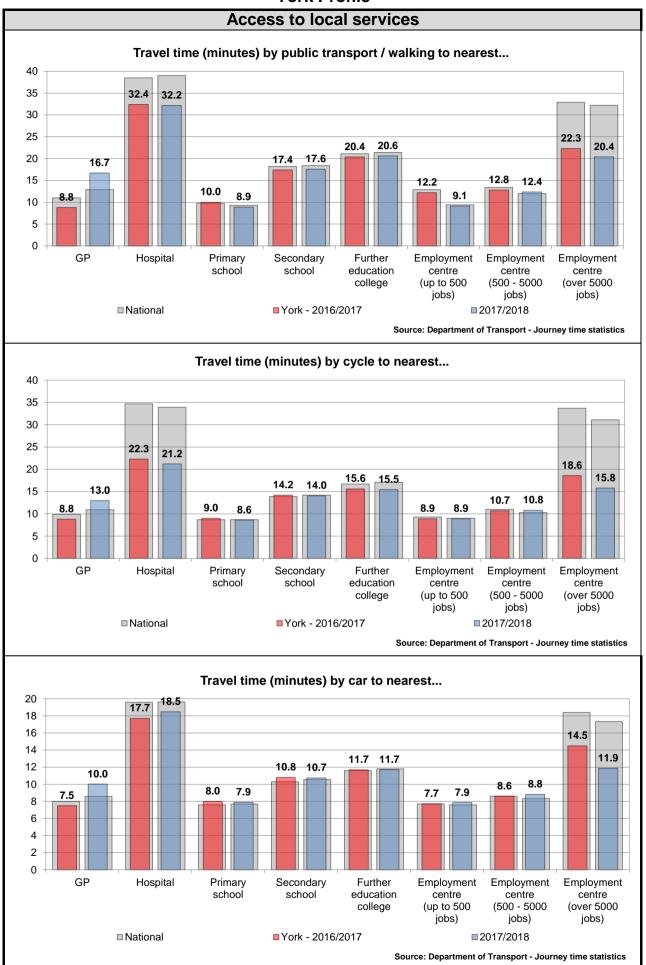














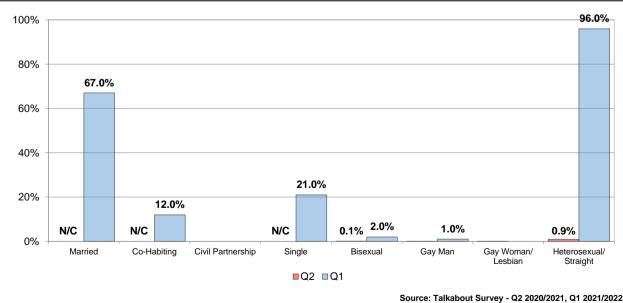
#### Broadband coverage and speeds

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.

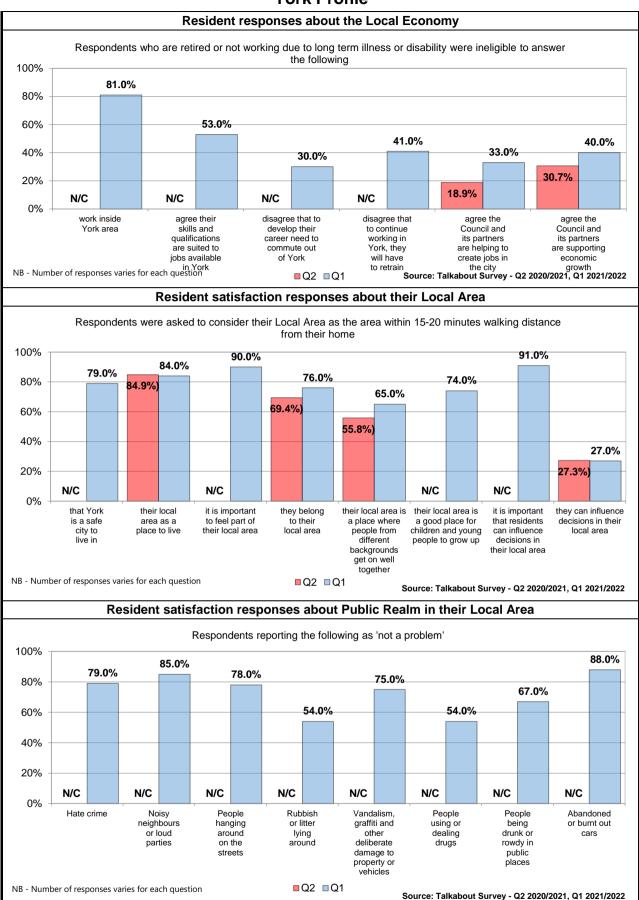
Measure	York	National	Summary
Average download speed (Mb/s)	147.10	68.92	faster than the National average
Superfast broadband availability	94.13%	94.91%	worse than the National average
Connections receiving:			
slowest speeds (under 2 Mb/s)	0.04%	0.28%	lower than the National average
slower speeds (under 10 Mb/s)	0.81%	1.44%	lower than the National average
superfast speeds (over 30 Mb/s)	93.35%	92.75%	higher than the National average

This data is based on analysis of Ofcom's Connected Nations data for 2020/2021. 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.

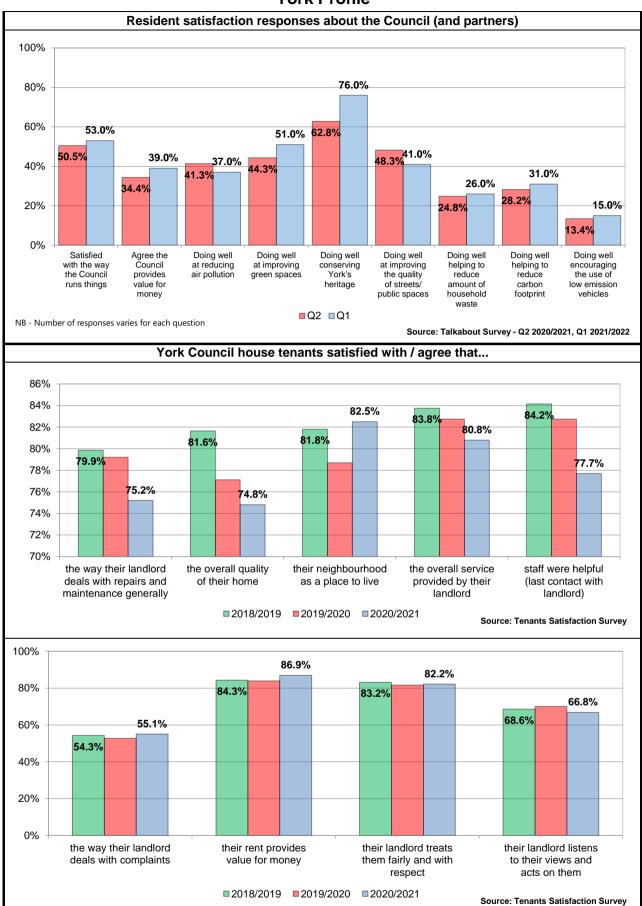
#### **Resident Engagement** Talkabout Survey Respondents - Equality profile Number of Responses: Q2 - 406, Q1 - 606 100% 91.0% 80% 60% 41.7% 36.3% 40% 34.0% 23.0% 14.0% 20% 13.0% 11.0% 6.0% N/C 8.0% 8.0% N/C N/C N/C N/C N/C 0.9% N/C 0.1% 0.2% 0% Ethnicity: Female Male Age 18-24 Age 25-34 Ethnicity: Disabled Carer Age 35-44 Age 45-54 Age 65-74 Age 75+ 55-64 Other BME ■Q2 ■Q1 Source: Talkabout Survey - Q2 2020/2021, Q1 2021/2022



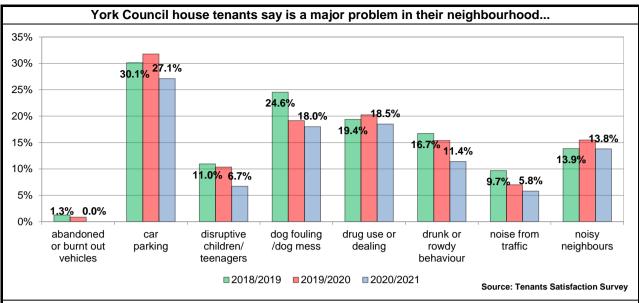


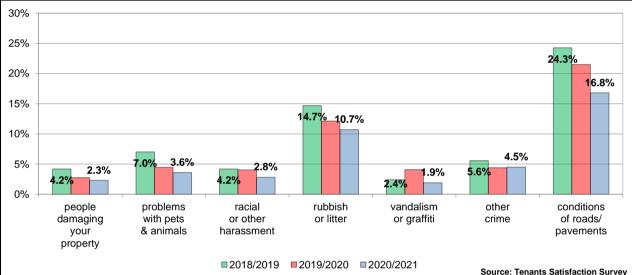












#### **Experian Groups**

#### 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.

#### **Experian Types**

## 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.