

## Living Environment

Data from the Acxiom National Lifestyle Survey can provide a local perspective on the proportion of households that like the neighbourhood they live in.

The survey asks whether or not respondents liked the neighbourhood where they lived. They were able to answer yes or no.

York and North Yorkshire as a sub-region has the highest percentage of households who answered that they like the neighbourhood in which they lived at 95%, which is above the regional and national average, both at 93%. Within the sub-region, the only district where the percentage of people who enjoyed living in their neighbourhood fell below the national and regional average is Selby at 90%.

The district with the highest proportion of households answering that they enjoyed living in their neighbourhood was Scarborough, closely followed by Ryedale.

Area	% of people who enjoy living in own neighbourhood
England	93
Yorkshire & Humber	93
York & North Yorkshire	95
South Yorkshire	93
West Yorkshire	92
The Humber	94
Craven	96
Hambleton	95
Harrogate	96
Richmondshire	95
Ryedale	97
Scarborough	98
Selby	90
York	94

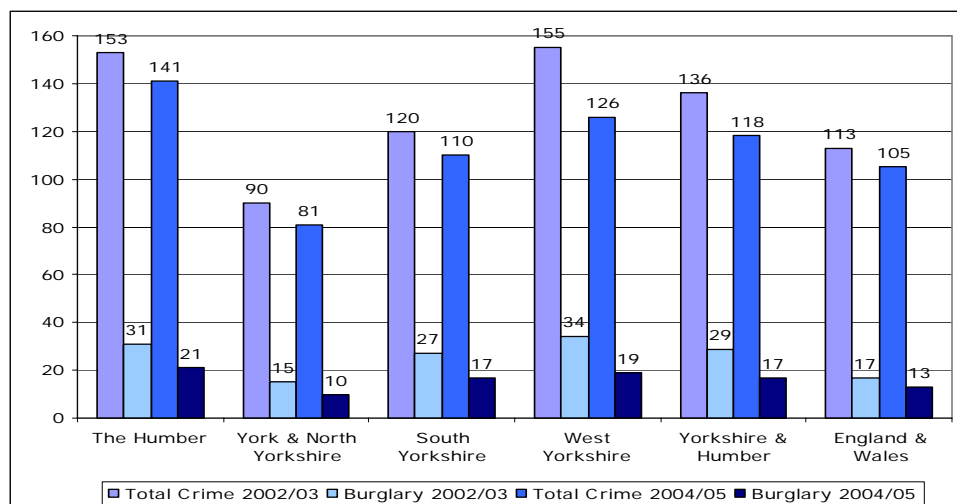
Source: Acxiom, National Lifestyle Survey, 2005. Acxiom UK Ltd, 2004. All rights in the data contained in this table belong to Acxiom UK Ltd and may not be used or reproduced without the express permission of Acxiom UK Ltd.

## Crime

The graph to the right shows that York and North Yorkshire has the lowest total crime rate across the region, which is also lower than the national average. The sub-region also has the lowest burglary rates.

In all areas of the region, and in England and Wales, the latest data from the Home Office shows a downward trend in total crime and burglary.

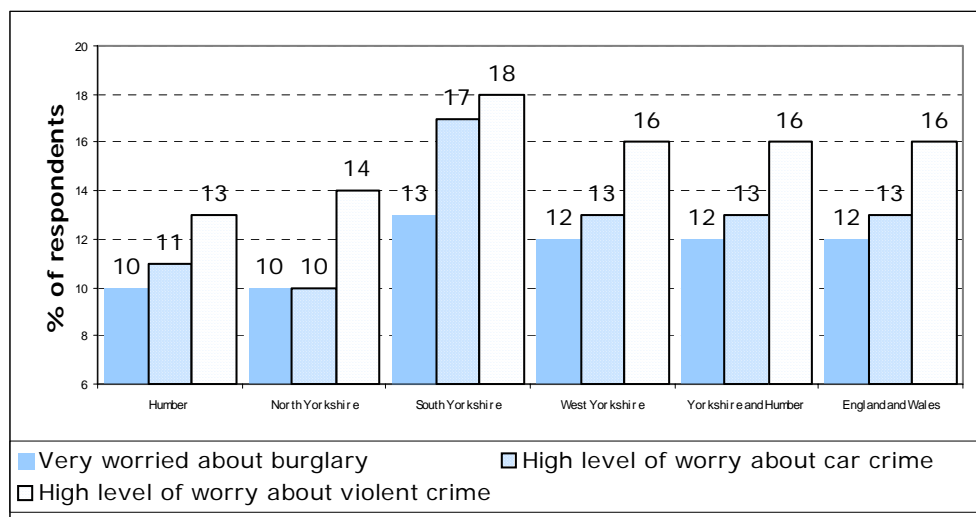
Recorded crime by police force area by 1,000 population, 2002/03 and 2004/05



Source: The Home Office, Crime in England and Wales, 2002/03 and 2004/05

The British Crime Survey reports on the level of fear of crime across the region, this is outlined in the following graph. York and North Yorkshire has the lowest levels of fear of crime in relation to burglary (10%) and car crime (10%), this is lower than the regional and national averages, and one of the lowest levels of fear about violent crime (14%), again this is lower than regional and national averages.

Fear of crime across the Yorkshire and Humber region, 2004/05



Source: The Home Office, Crime in England and Wales, 2004/05.

# Progress in York and North Yorkshire 2006 First Class Quality of Life

Progress in York and North Yorkshire provides an overview of the economic, social and environmental situation in the York and North Yorkshire sub-region. The report mirrors Progress in the Region which is produced by Yorkshire Futures, the Regional Intelligence Network and follows the Advancing Together framework and high-level indicators produced by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, to provide an up-to-date assessment of the sub-region. This factsheet provides a summary of the key data and information from the First Class Quality of Life chapter.

## Cultural Assets

Cultural assets across the sub-region, 2005

Cultural Assets	Number in York and North Yorkshire	Total in Yorkshire & Humber	% of total in York & North Yorkshire
<b>Libraries</b>			
University / HEI libraries	2	10	20%
Public Library service points	56	413	14%
<b>Heritage Assets</b>			
Listed Buildings	13,839	31,866	43%
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	1,780	2,663	67%
Conservation Areas	295	779	38%
Registered Parks and Gardens and Battlefields	50	129	39%
World Heritage Sites	1	2 (of 16 in UK)	38%
Protected Shipwreck Site	1	1	100%

This table outlines the cultural assets of the sub-region. It highlights the wide range of cultural assets such as the National Railway Museum in York, a nationally funded museum.

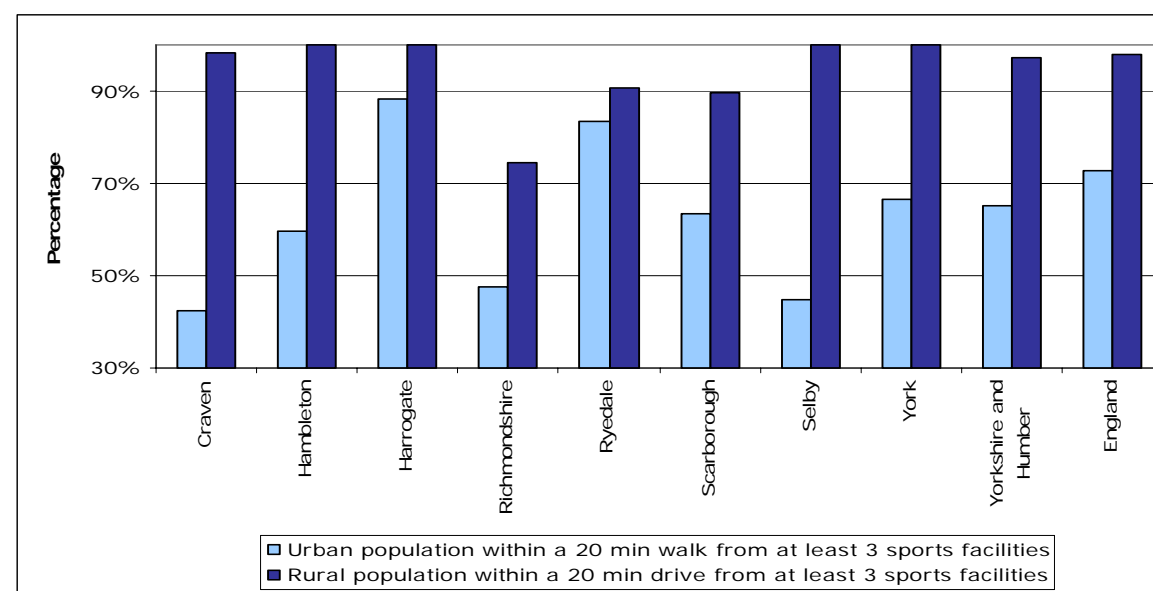
York and North Yorkshire has 13,839 listed buildings, which make up 43% of the region's listed buildings. This includes well known buildings such as Clifford's Tower, the Merchant Adventurers Hall in York and the Railway Viaduct over the river Nidd in Knaresborough.

There are also a great number of arts venues which includes theatres, galleries and music venues which provide opportunities for people to enjoy many arts activities.

Source: Heritage Counts, The State of Yorkshire's Historic Environment Report, 2004.

## Sporting Facilities

Urban and rural walk/drive time to sports facilities across the region,



Although a sub-regional figure is not available for the percentage of urban and rural population who live within a 20 minute walk or drive to three different sports facilities, district level data is demonstrated above. It appears that there are better levels of access to facilities within the rural areas within the sub-region in comparison to the urban areas. The districts of Harrogate, Hambleton, Selby and York have a rural population which has a 100% access to three sports facilities within a 20 minute drive. However, Richmondshire seems to have poor levels of access for both rural and urban areas with some of the lowest levels of access for both areas.

### York & North Yorkshire

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For the full version of Progress in York and North Yorkshire 2006 please visit:

<http://www.ynypu.org.uk/Research/PIYNY.stm>

## Tourism

### Total Number of Visits to Attractions \*

Area	Visits 2000	Visits 2001	Visits 2002	Visits 2003
Craven	281,439	264,330	273,807	281,854
Hambleton	290,409	176,764	286,260	285,944
Harrogate	509,225	467,110	578,126	650,695
Richmondshire	463,723	42,8411	593,461	635,555
Ryedale	2,112,651	2,057,513	2,248,435	2,317,060
Scarborough	536,726	501,097	540,779	534,358
Selby	35,000	30,500	32,750	36,000
York	1,250,074	1,532,781	1,679,598	1,611,299
York and North Yorkshire Sub-region	5,479,247	5,458,506	6,233,216	6,352,765

\*Figures subject to errors due to estimations and unknown figures for attractions. Source: Yorkshire Tourist Board, 2004

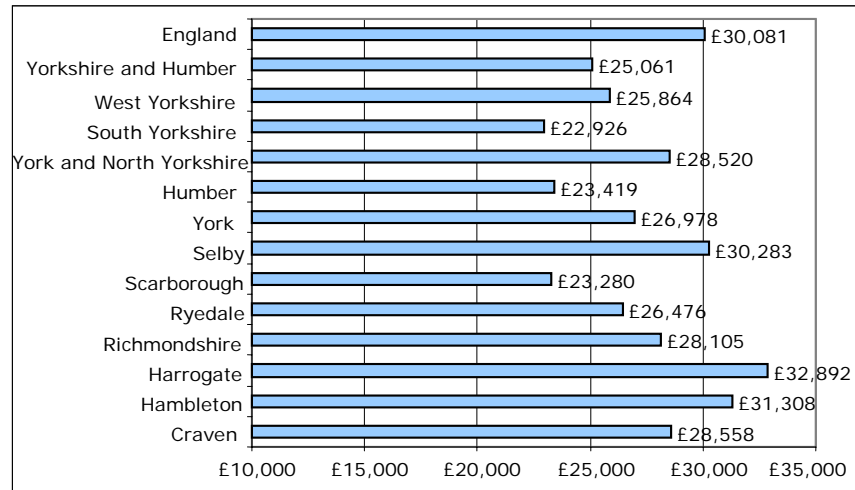
Tourism is recognised as a key industry within York and North Yorkshire, and in particular visiting historic sites and buildings is recognised as a major tourist draw to the sub-region. Progress in the Region 2005 highlighted that due to the distribution of these sites, York and North Yorkshire benefits the most, as it accounts for 53% of sites open to the public compared to only 9% in South Yorkshire.

The number of visits to the sub-region as a whole has increased since 2001; surprisingly between 2002 and 2003 York and Scarborough experienced a decline in visitor numbers. However at a local authority level Ryedale and York have the highest numbers of visits to attractions, which links to the location of the main visitor attractions across the sub-region.

## Income

### Average Income

In terms of average annual household income, York and North Yorkshire has the highest average income (£28,520), some £5,594 per year more than South Yorkshire. Local level district analysis highlights that there is much variance with the Scarborough average below the regional figure and the Hambleton and Harrogate averages exceeding the national average.



Source: Acxiom, National Lifestyle Survey, 2004. Acxiom UK Ltd, 2004. All rights in the data contained in this table belong to Acxiom UK Ltd and may not be used or reproduced without the express permission of Acxiom UK Ltd.

## Access to Services

### Rural access to key services in York and North Yorkshire, 2004

	Percentage of rural households within set distance of key services				
	Bank (<4km)	Primary School (<2km)	Secondary School (<4km)	GP Surgery (<4km)	Jobcentre (<8km)
York and North	55.83%	80.11%	50.99%	67.43%	39.26%
Craven	67.21%	84.10%	56.09%	60.64%	30.06%
Hambleton	57.24%	80.80%	51.99%	72.61%	27.75%
Harrogate	44.77%	77.17%	35.22%	53.55%	27.04%
Richmondshire	56.32%	75.91%	57.74%	76.67%	59.71%
Ryedale	46.71%	67.20%	30.66%	53.57%	14.14%
Scarborough	49.48%	82.18%	58.31%	76.76%	46.31%
Selby	59.66%	81.49%	63.02%	62.56%	43.98%
York	69.06%	96.76%	51.15%	84.57%	76.43%

Source: Countryside Agency extracted from Defra's Rural Evidence Hub, 2004

The adjacent table outlines the access to key services for rural households across York and North Yorkshire. Access to primary schools for rural households is an Advancing Together Indicator which monitors access to services. 80.1% of rural households on the sub-region have a primary school which is less than 2km away; across the districts the highest levels of access appear to be in York whereas Ryedale has the lowest.

### Advancing Together Vision

Yorkshire and Humber will be a socially cohesive and inclusive region. Our people will have the capacity, resources, and equitable access to quality services needed to live well.

Yorkshire and Humber will provide a first-class quality of life for all our people. We will be intolerant of discrimination and celebrate our culture and diversity, whilst minimising inequality and disadvantage. Healthy communities, low crime and fear of crime, and high quality and accessible services will enable people to enjoy and value their work and leisure.

## Life Expectancy

### Life expectancy at birth for males and females across the sub-region 1997-99 and 2001-03

Area	Male		Female	
	1997-99	2002-04	1997-99	2002-04
England	75.1	76.6	79.7	80.9
Yorkshire and	74.4	75.8	79.5	80.4
York and North	76.2	77.6	80.8	82.0
Craven	76.4	78.7	81.0	82.9
Hambleton	76.5	78.4	81.0	82.1
Harrogate	75.8	77.8	80.4	82.0
Richmondshire	76.0	77.8	80.8	82.4
Ryedale	77.2	77.8	81.4	82.0
Scarborough	74.8	75.9	80.1	80.8
Selby	76.6	77.1	80.1	81.5
York	76.1	77.3	81.5	82.1

Source: Office National Statistics, 2004 \*this is a calculated figure

Life Expectancy at birth for York and North Yorkshire is 77.6 years for males and 82 years for females for the period 2002-04. This figure has been calculated as the data is only released at a local authority and strategic health authority level. Life expectancy for both men and women compares well to the regional average, with each district exceeding this figure. Scarborough is the only district which does not exceed the national average. Craven has the highest male and female life expectancy at 78.7 years and 82.9 years respectively. Life Expectancy has increased for both men and women since 1997-99 across each of the sub-region's districts.

## Smoking

### Estimated Smoking Prevalence by Local Authority, 2000-2002

Smoking is the single most important risk factor for premature death and causes significant morbidity.

According to these estimates by Yorkshire and Humber Public Health Observatory, smoking prevalence in York and North Yorkshire is very low and falls below both the national and the regional average, with the exception of Scarborough which is above the regional but below the national average. Hambleton and Harrogate have a significantly low smoking prevalence.

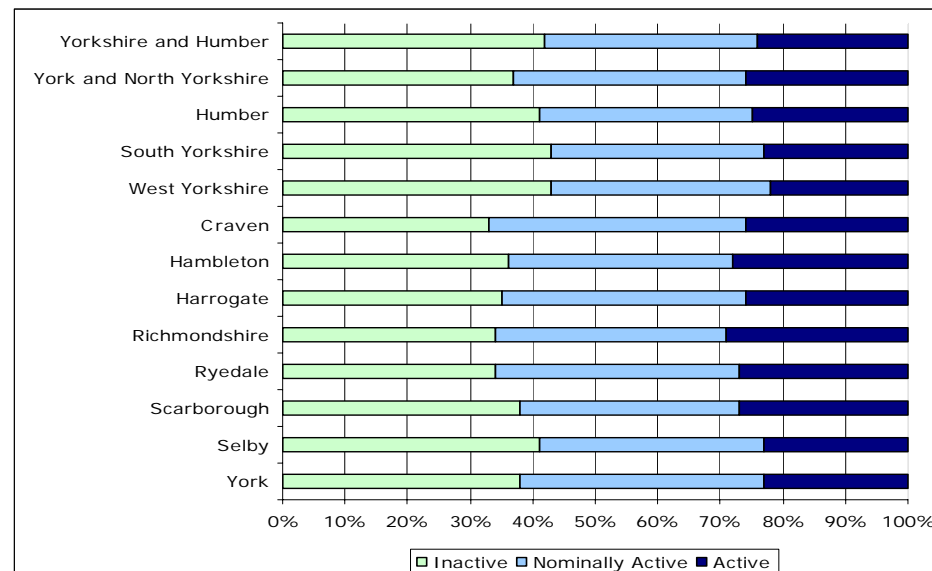
Data produced by Department of Health does provide national figures up to 2004 in Health Survey for England. However sub-regional figures are not available for this time period. The national figures do suggest a downward trend in smoking prevalence with the calculated average falling from 27% in 2000-2002 to 22% in 2004.

District	Smoking Prevalence (%) 2000-2002
England	27
Yorkshire & Humber	26.5
York & North Yorkshire	25.7
North Yorkshire	25.9
South Yorkshire	30.2
West Yorkshire	27.4
Humber	29.3
Craven	21
Hambleton	19.5
Harrogate	20.5
Richmondshire	22.6
Ryedale	22.9
Scarborough	26.8
Selby	22.5
York	25.5

Source: Yorkshire and Humber Public Health Observatory. Health Profiles. 2006

## Physical Activity

### Leisure- time related levels of physical activity



Source: Sport England and MORI, Yorkshire Participation Survey 2005

Within York and North Yorkshire, 26% of the population are active in their leisure-time. This is higher than the regional average of 24%. At a district level the highest levels of activity are Richmondshire and Hambleton at 29% and 28% respectively. York and Selby have the lowest rates of activity at 23%; this is lower than the regional average. The sub-region also has a higher percentage of people who are nominally active in comparison to the regional average and consequently there is a lower percentage of people who are inactive.