



Industry

Historically Selby's industry has been dominated by coal mining and other large scale manufacturing industries. Originally there were five mines within the Selby district which employed around 2,100 people, approximately 800 of these workers lived within the district boundaries. The industry contributed to the regional economy in terms of rates, wages and the provision of goods and services. However over recent years the coal mines have closed, with the last mine at Riccall closing in October 2004. The consequential unemployment of the miners is a key issue and one which will not only affect the Selby district but also the wider districts of Wakefield and Barnsley. In particular it is the wards within Selby town itself which will experience the full impact of the mine closure. The Selby Taskforce was established to coordinate the district's response to the closure, in terms of guidance and re-training for the affected miners.

Source: The Selby Coalfield Impact Study



Housing

	April- June 1999 (£)	April-June 2004 (£)	% Increase
Craven	81,002	175,371	116.50
Hambleton	93,452	204,758	119.10
Harrogate	101,386	213,611	110.69
Richmondshire	81,819	163,097	99.34
Ryedale	80,822	178,282	120.58
Scarborough	60,531	137,672	127.44
Selby	68,309	166,222	143.33
York	77,758	161,009	107.06

The table opposite outlines the average house prices across the sub region. Selby has seen an increase of 143% between 1999 and 2004. This is the highest increase across York and North Yorkshire. The average house price now stands at £166,222.

Source: HM Land Registry, Property Price



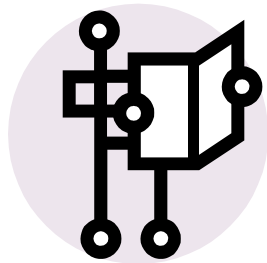
Community Safety

In 2003/04 87.2 criminal offences per 1000 population took place across the Selby district. This is the third highest amount across the sub region, only York and Scarborough have a higher number of recorded offences. There is an obvious relationship between rurality and the crime rate as the Ryedale district had just over half the number of offences take place within the same period.

	No. of Offences committed 02/03	Offences per 1,000 population 02/03	No. of Offences committed 03/04	Offences per 1,000 population 03/04
Craven	3,595	67	3,535	65.9
Hambleton	4,608	55	5,036	60
Harrogate	10,921	72.2	10,898	72
Richmondshire	2,550	54.2	2,589	48.3
Ryedale	2,610	51	2,318	46
Scarborough	11,351	107	11,230	106
Selby	6,618	80.7	6,666	87.2
York	25,872	142.8	29,384	162.3

Source: North Yorkshire Police configured by Safer York Partnership

The York and North Yorkshire Social Inclusion Network was formed in 2004 with the main aims of ensuring social inclusion is on the broader agenda, pooling information, research and data and sharing best practice. These Social Inclusion factsheets form part of the Network's role of providing a resource of key facts and figures. For more information on the Social Inclusion Network and access to further data and research on social inclusion please visit our web pages at: http://www.ynypu.org.uk/social_inclusion/SIN.stm



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Overview of Social Exclusion in Selby

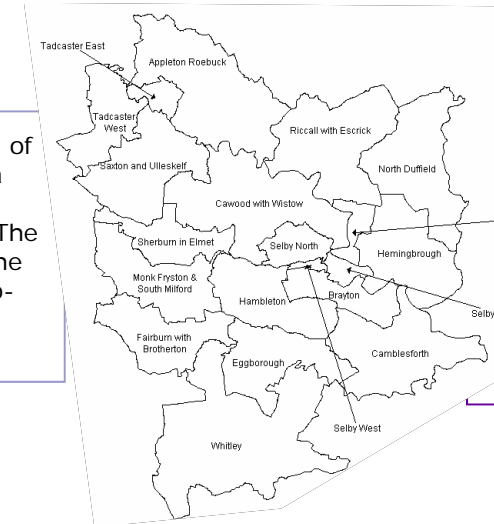
Social Exclusion

"A shorthand term for what can happen when people or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime, bad health and family breakdown." (Social Exclusion Unit, 2000)

Winter 2004

About Selby

The district of Selby covers an area of 599 sq km; it is mainly a rural area which includes the towns of Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet. The district is situated to the south of the sub-region and borders York, Harrogate, the East Riding of Yorkshire, Leeds, Wakefield and Doncaster.



Industry in the district has traditionally focused around coal mining and manufacturing trades. Whilst manufacturing remains a major employer, coal mining has experienced recent closure. The other major employer is distribution, hotels and restaurants.



Transport

The Selby district has access to rail services via the stations at Selby and Sherburn-in-Elmet providing access to Hull, Leeds and York. There are also a number of bus services which operate across the district however their availability varies across the district and this leads to a greater dependence on cars and can lead to isolation for those who don't have access to transport.

Selby has the highest percentage of people who travel to work by car or van at 63.35%, this is nearly 5% higher than the other districts in the sub region. Possibly in relation to this, Selby has the lowest percentage of people travel to work by foot. There are also a high percentage of households with 2 cars, 31.57%.

Source: Census 2001.



Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2004, measures deprivation at the Super Output Area (SOA) level.

In the overall results of the Index of Multiple Deprivation, the Selby district has 6 SOAs in the top 10% of SOAs nationally. These are found in the wards of Brayton, Riccall with Escrick, Tadcaster East and Monk Fryston and South Milford.

There are a total of 490 SOAs in the sub region, 4 of Selby's SOAs are in the bottom 10% of SOAs in York and North Yorkshire. These SOAs are situated in Selby town itself however in contrast there are also 4 SOAs in the top 10% of SOAs across the sub region, these are situated in Brayton and Riccall and Escrick. This highlights the diversity of the Selby district as it experiences both prosperity and deprivation.

Further analysis of the Indices of Deprivation 2004 will be outlined in different sections of this factsheet.

Key Fact

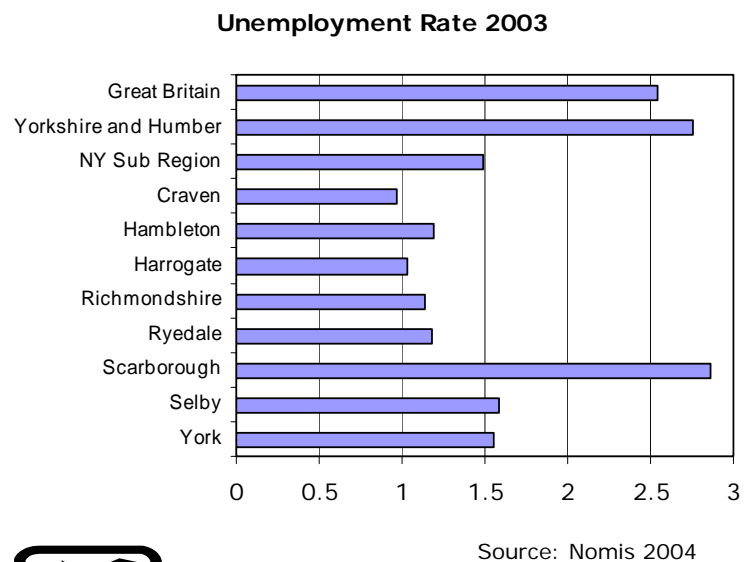
During 2002/03, Selby District Council identified a rehousing duty to 151 households and a duty of housing advice and assistance to 138 households. The main reason for the loss of accommodation was parents asking people to leave the family home, the next largest reason was domestic violence.

Source: Selby District Council Homelessness Strategy

	IMD 2004	
	Bottom 10% Nationally	Top 10% Nationally
Craven	0	2
Hambleton	0	10
Harrogate	0	26
Richmondshire	0	2
Ryedale	0	1
Scarborough	7	0
Selby	0	6
York	0	26
NY Sub Region	7	73

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, ODPM, 2004

Employment



Income

The average household income in 2003 for the Selby district is £28,118 this is third highest income across the sub-region and well exceeds the sub-regional average. It is over £6500 more than the average income for the Scarborough district.

Source: Acxiom UK Ltd 2003

18% of Selby's full-time workers earn less than £13,000 per year, this is the second lowest percentage across the sub region.

Source: North Yorkshire Household Survey 2000

The Income domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation measures a number of indicators which include people in income support households and job seekers allowance households. Selby is the only district to have SOAs in both the top and bottom 10% nationally, demonstrating the diverse make up of the district in terms of income.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, ODPM, 2004

Education

Within the Selby district 28% of people aged 16-74 have no qualifications, this is higher than the sub-regional average. There is also a comparatively low percentage of people who are educated to NVQ level 4/5 at 17% of the population. This is 5% lower than sub-regional averages, however this is higher than the regional average.

Source: Census 2001

The table to the right outlines the percentage of the population aged 16-60 who have either poor literacy or numeracy skills. Selby compares well to the other districts, with a poor literacy level lower than the sub-regional average and a poor numeracy level in line with the sub-regional average.

Source: Basic Skills Agency 2003

Selby's employment rate in 2002/03 was 79%. This is higher than the regional employment rate and is in line with the sub-regional employment rate.

Source: LFS, 2002/03

The graph opposite highlights the unemployment rate in the Selby district, although lower than the Scarborough average, it is slightly higher than the sub-regional average.

Source: Nomis, 2004

Key Fact

The DEFRA rural definition states that 75.6% of people in the Selby district live in 'less sparse' rural areas. This is compared to an average of 18% of people who live in 'less sparse' rural areas across the region.

Source: DEFRA Rural Evidence Hub 2004

	Average Household Income 2003 (£)
NY Sub Region	26,263
Craven	26,330
Hambleton	28,744
Harrogate	29,676
Richmondshire	26,018
Ryedale	24,035
Scarborough	21,470
Selby	28,118
York	25,295

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Key Fact

Selby has 4 SOAs which are in the top 10% of SOAs nationally for the domain which measures Income Deprivation affecting Children however in contrast there is 1 SOA which is in the bottom 10% of SOAs nationally, again reflecting the diversity of the Selby district in terms of income deprivation.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, ODPM, 2004

	% of population aged 16-60 with poor literacy	% of population aged 16-60 with poor numeracy
NY Sub Region	23.2%	22.1%
Craven	25.5%	23.9%
Hambleton	21.8%	20.2%
Harrogate	20.6%	19.2%
Richmondshire	22.3%	19.5%
Ryedale	27.4%	24.4%
Scarborough	26.6%	25.5%
Selby	22.3%	22.1%
York	23.0%	23.3%

Health

	Life Expectancy Female 2000-2002	Life Expectancy Male 2000-2002
England & Wales	80.57	75.88
Yorkshire & Humber	80.2	75.4
Craven	81.6	78
Hambleton	81.6	77.9
Harrogate	81.9	77.3
Richmondshire	82.0	76.8
Ryedale	82.4	78.1
Scarborough	80.9	76
Selby	80.4	77
York	81.5	76.9

The map below highlights Incapacity Benefit claimants as a percentage of the total population aged 16-65. The map clearly illustrates that there is a concentration of Incapacity Benefit claimants in central and southern areas of the Selby district. In particular 8.42% of people aged 16-65 within Fairburn with Brotherton claim Incapacity Benefit. This figure is 8.47% in Selby North and 8.2% in Selby South

Key Fact

Selby has one SOA in the Health domain, which measures various health indicators, that is in the top 10% of SOAs nationally. This SOA is situated in the Brayton ward.

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, ODPM, 2004

Population

The 2001 Census gives the total population within the District as 76,468. The main settlement areas are Selby (approx. population 20,870), Tadcaster (5,810) and Sherburn-in-Elmet (5,750). The remainder of the population is dispersed throughout the district in villages and remote hamlets.

The ethnic make up of the Selby district is predominantly white at 99.32%, this is much higher than the national average which is 92.1%. This is illustrated by the fact that Selby is in the top 10 Local Authorities who have the highest white population.

4.97% of all households in the Selby district are made up of lone parents households. This is the third highest amount across the sub-region and is higher than the sub-regional average but lower than the national and regional averages.

Source: Census 2001.

12,323 people in the Selby district have a limiting long-term illness, this is 16.12% of the district's population and is around average in comparison to the other districts.

2001 Census figures highlight that there are 7,548 people who provide unpaid care in the Selby district, which makes up 9.87% of all people. 18.61% of these unpaid carers provide care for 50+ hours per week, this is the second highest percentage across the sub-region.

7.96% of all people in the Selby district perceive their health as 'not good'. This is just lower than the average for the sub region. Consequently, 21.52% of people in the Selby district perceive their health as 'fairly good' and 70.51% perceive their health as 'good'.

Source: Census 2001

Life Expectancy for Selby district residents is quite low in comparison to the other districts in the sub region. Female life expectancy is the lowest in the sub-region at 80.4. This life expectancy is just slightly higher regional figures for females. Male life expectancy at 77, is higher than both the national and regional averages.

Source: ONS, 2003

Incapacity Benefit Claimants as a percentage of the total population aged 16-65 by ward

