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Introduction by the Chair of the Fire and Rescue Authority and Chief Fire Officer

Our Vision - ‘Working for a Safer South Yorkshire’

South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue’s four priorities are:

- Making People Safer – Working to prevent emergencies
- Responding to Emergencies – Effectively and safely
- Valuing People – Those we serve and employ
- Maximising Efficiency – Making our resources go further

This document is designed to provide a Community Profile of South Yorkshire, by drawing on latest 2011 Census data and other sources to build a picture of the four Local Authority districts in terms of population make-up, health, employment and other demographic characteristics.

It should be read in conjunction with the organisational and station level Diversity in the Community Handbooks which provide a better understanding of community needs, associated risks and potential barriers to engagement. The handbooks also provide useful information relating to ethnic groups, religions, community risks and cultural diversity within South Yorkshire.

Community Profile
Knowing our Communities and who we serve

Overview
South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service serves over 1.3 million people in 587,340 dwellings across Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield, in an area covering 599 square miles that is geographically, historically, socio economically, culturally and ethnically diverse.

**Urban / Rural make-up**

South Yorkshire consists of four Local Authority Areas; Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield. Barnsley is located to the north-west of South Yorkshire, surrounded by areas of open green space and countryside links to the west on the A628 and to the north/south by the M1. Doncaster is to the east of the county, similarly surrounded by open countryside, and connected by the M18 and A1. Rotherham sits to the centre of the county, very close to the M1 and M18 and has a higher density of urban areas, particularly to the south-west. The City of Sheffield is to the south-west of South Yorkshire. To the west of the city and beyond is the Peak District national park. It is the greenest city in England; you're never far from one of more than 200 parks, woodlands or gardens.

The universities and colleges in our region bring students from far afield, who often choose to stay and work within the area to enjoy the renowned outdoor activities and green spaces, as well as newly enhanced and vibrant city centre living.

The urban landscapes include listed buildings, Universities, major hospitals, sports stadia, shopping outlets, railway stations and 2 airports – Robin Hood Airport Doncaster Sheffield and Sheffield City Airport (however the latter closed in 2008, but in 2012 Sheffield City Council received a bid for it to be reopened). These stand alongside both older and newly built and renovated city centre housing developments.

Numerous visitor attractions include Brodsworth Hall and Gardens, Manor and Conisbrough castles, Monk Bretton Priory and Roche Abbey which was landscaped by the famous eighteenth-century landscape architect, Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown. The recently developed and expanded Yorkshire Wildlife Park brings lions, tigers and other such exotic animals to within the county boundary.

The M1 motorway crosses the county, linking to Leeds to the north and to Nottingham and London to the south, and alongside the M18, A1(M) and M180 the county is well connected to the rest of the country, and sees a lot of traffic passing through the county from and to other areas. The M1 is currently being converted into a managed motorway system as it sees very high demand at peak times. The county has thousands of miles of roads, and Sheffield City Council is currently undergoing a 5 year major scheme of maintenance and renewal on its entire road network and street furniture. The total lengths of the road network are shown in the table below. From this you can see Sheffield has very little of the motorways within its border, but has almost a third of the county’s total road distance in its borders:

**Road lengths (miles)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>All 'A'</th>
<th>All minor</th>
<th>Total road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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National Rail links across the county form a major part of the national network between London, Manchester, Birmingham and the north of the UK.

The county is traversed by various major river systems including the River Don, Dearne, Sheaf and Rother as well as the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation canal system which runs for 40 miles between Sheffield, South Yorkshire, and the River Trent. This Navigation is made up of the Sheffield and Tinsley Canal, Don Navigation and the Stainforth and Keadby Canal, along with the New Junction Canal.

South Yorkshire has its own international airport - ‘Robin Hood Airport Doncaster Sheffield’ (RHADS) situated at Finningley in Doncaster, carrying around 700,000 passengers annually by 2012 and to over 30 destinations worldwide.

**Industries**

South Yorkshire sits on natural resources including coal, iron ore and limestone which led to a world famous steel industry in the region. However, the decline of the steel and mining industries in the country hit some areas hard, but regeneration has helped with coalfield communities being redeveloped creating new employment, homes, leisure facilities and public space.

Examples of some of the regeneration are:

- Orgreave coking plant is being developed into a new residential and business community. The Waverley Advanced Manufacturing Park has been established and development will continue for the next twenty years with the creation of a new residential community which will consist of up to 3,890 homes and a local centre providing shops, cafes, health and leisure facilities, a primary school and play areas
- Meadowhall Shopping centre was developed on the site of the old Hadfield steel works. The 1.5 million square foot Shopping Centre is between Sheffield and Rotherham next to the M1 at Tinsley. It has its own tram terminus, railway and bus station
- Manvers Main colliery, which at one time was the largest coking plant in Western Europe, redeveloped into Manvers Way business park creating over 9,500 jobs alongside the RSPB Old Moor wetland centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>motorways</th>
<th>roads</th>
<th>roads</th>
<th>length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnsley</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>93.6</td>
<td>646.0</td>
<td>750.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>900.9</td>
<td>1035.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>665.4</td>
<td>748.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>1130.4</td>
<td>1230.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Yorkshire</strong></td>
<td><strong>71.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>350.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,342.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>3765.2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source - Department for Transport statistics
Table RDL0102a
Total road length (miles) by road length by Local Authority and Great Britain, 2011
Other coal mines that have been developed to become open space recreational areas include Rother Valley Country Park, Centenary Riverside nature reserve and Potteric Carr nature reserve.

**Future developments**

- A £300m Inland Port, which will be the UK’s largest logistics complex, construction began in 2012. This landmark development for Doncaster, reinforcing as the logistics capital of the North. The site will be within 1 mile of Junction 3 of the M18 with close proximity to the A1 (M), M62 and M1. This will be facilitated through the construction of a new link road both to the Inland port and Robin Hood Airport Doncaster Sheffield.

- The Government are proposing revolutionary changes to the rail network with the High Speed Two (HS2) development. It is proposed a new station would be located at Meadowhall Shopping centre next to the M1. The HS2 line would enter our region at Killamarsh passing through the county exiting at Stairfoot, Barnsley, on its journey to Leeds. Formal consultation begins in 2014 and the route is expected to open to passengers in 2033.

**Household Occupancy**

Based on the Census 2011 data, the number of people living in a household in the 4 Local Authority districts follows the national average very closely, with around 30% of households with only 1 occupant and around 35% with 2 occupants. The only notable exception is Sheffield, which has the highest percentage of single occupancy households in South Yorkshire, and above the England average, at 31.9%, and the lowest percentage of 2 occupant households, at 33.7%.
Percentage of households by number of occupants per district

Household occupancy rates by district and England
Source ONS - NOMIS, 2011 census
Household Types

South Yorkshire has higher than average proportion of semi-detached houses in the region, over 40% of the property. Rotherham has the highest proportion out of the 4 Local Authority Areas.

Housing types by district and England
Source ONS - 2011 census
**Household Ownership**

South Yorkshire has a higher percentage of council rented property than the England average, with approximately the same percentage of owned properties.

![Percentage of households by tenure graph](chart.png)

*Household tenure by district and England*

Source ONS - 2011 census
Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

This provides an overall measure of deprivation experienced living in an area and is calculated for every Lower layer Output Area (LSOA) in England. The IMD 2010 can be used LSOAs in England according to their relative level of deprivation.

The English IMD 2010 uses 38 separate indicators, across the 7 domains of Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education Training Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Environment Deprivation, and Crime to calculate the IMD 2010.

It is important to note that these statistics are a measure of deprivation, not affluence, and to recognise that not every person in a highly deprived area will themselves be deprived. Equally, there will be some deprived people living in the least deprived areas.

In South Yorkshire there are:

- 171 LSOAs ranked in the bottom 10% of those most deprived in England.
- 5 LSOAs in the 1% most deprived areas in England; 2 in Sheffield (Manor Estate and Carbrook areas), 2 in Doncaster (near Denaby Main and Hyde Park areas) and 1 in the East Herringthorpe area of Rotherham.
- 27 LSOAs in the 10% least deprived areas in England all of which are in South West of Sheffield, 3 of which appear in the top 1%, 2 near Bents Green and 1 near Fulwood.

Source: Indices of Deprivation, ONS

Of the local 326 local authorities in England, Doncaster is the 39th most deprived, with Barnsley 47th, Rotherham 53rd and Sheffield 56th.
South Yorkshire Population

Population Summary

The 2011 census put the South Yorkshire population at 1,343,600. At Local Authority Area level this equates to 231,200 in Barnsley, 302,400 in Doncaster, 257,300 in Rotherham and 552,700 in Sheffield. Mid-year population estimates to 2012 by the Office for National Statistics put the South Yorkshire population up to 1,352,144.

In 2011 the population of England was 53 million, of which 33.3 million (63%) lived in predominantly urban areas and 12.7 million (24%) lived in predominantly rural areas. The remaining 13% live in areas described as significantly rural.

In South Yorkshire 10.4% of the population live in rural areas, this is significantly lower than the National averages.

Population change

The county is twice as densely populated as the England average, with 8.7 people per hectare in South Yorkshire compared to 4.1 in England. The county has become more densely populated over the last 10 years, as can be seen in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2001 Census – people per hectare</th>
<th>2011 Census – people per hectare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Yorkshire</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnsley</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source 2011 Census

Annually there has been a slight increase in population within South Yorkshire. Over the last 10 years there has been a 6.1% increase in the overall population within South Yorkshire from 1,266,337 to 1,343,600. Nationally the population has grown by 1.9%.

Within South Yorkshire, Sheffield has the fastest growing population with a 7.7% increase over the 10 year period.
In South Yorkshire the number of births outweighs the number of deaths. Figures from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) show that in 2011 in South Yorkshire there were 16,617 births and 12,374 deaths. This natural change adds around 4,000 to the population annually, in 2011 this equated to 0.29%.

There has also been an increase in the percentage of South Yorkshire’s residents born outside the UK. In 2006 the figure was 6.32%, approximately 81,000 people; by 2011 this had increased to 7.79%, approximately 103,000 people.
Further information regarding population can be found in the migration section of this document.

**Gender & Age**

There is a fairly even number of men (49.3%) and women (50.7%) living in South Yorkshire. This is very similar to the national figures of Male (49.2%) and Female (50.8%) for England.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Yorkshire</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
<td>1,343,601</td>
<td>53,012,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td>661,772</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td>681,829</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source ONS Census 2011 - Table ks101ew

16.5% of the county’s residents are over 65 years old and 17.4% are under 15 years old. This follows the national trend, with community members living longer. The average life expectancy of South Yorkshire’s men is just over 77 years old, for women it is just over 81 years old. This, in addition to predicted population increases will have an impact on the service, design and delivery of our services in the future.

A detailed breakdown of each Local Authority Area in comparison to the county and national figures, by age, is shown in the following graph.
From this we can see Sheffield has a much higher population in the age bracket 20-30. This will primarily be due to the 2 universities attracting young people, and then a higher number of graduate jobs in the area promoting them to stay in Sheffield for the work opportunities.

All areas see a higher percentage of people in the 40-50 category, this national trend is reflective of the ‘baby boom’ period post-World War II, and in the next couple of decades will see a large increase in the aged/retired population.
Race / Ethnicity

South Yorkshire has a diverse multicultural range of communities located across the county. The 2011 Census data confirms just over 9.3% of residents are from ethnic minority groups, equivalent to almost 126,000 people. However this is a lower percentage than the England average.

Source: ONS Census data 2011 – ks201ew

The distribution of ethnicities in the population of Sheffield closely matches the England average, but with a slightly higher proportion of 'Other ethnic groups'. However, the other 3 districts shows a much higher proportion of the population identified as 'White', the highest being Barnsley at 97.87%. This results in the South Yorkshire population being slightly less ethnically diverse than the England average.

In the UK in 2011 the top 5 common countries of birth outside the UK were India, Republic of Ireland, Pakistan, Poland and Germany.

The number of households that have English as the main language is slightly higher in South Yorkshire 94.3% compared to England 90.9%.
Religion or Belief

The Equality Act came into force from October 2010 providing a modern, single legal framework with clear, streamlined law to more effectively tackle disadvantage and discrimination.

Under human rights and anti-discrimination legislation, individuals have the right to hold their own religious beliefs or other philosophical beliefs similar to a religion. They also have the right to have no religion or belief.

In order to be protected, a religion or belief must be recognised as being cogent, serious, cohesive and compatible with human dignity. Belief is defined as including philosophical beliefs, such as humanism, which are considered to be similar to a religion.

Other categories of beliefs, such as support for a political party, are not protected by the Equality Act.

It is unlawful for someone to discriminate because of religion or belief (or because an individual has no religion or belief):

- in any aspect of employment
- when providing goods, facilities and services
- when providing education
- in using or disposing of premises, or
- when exercising public functions.

The diversity of South Yorkshire’s communities includes a wide range of religions and beliefs with just over two thirds of residents following a religion or belief. This is very similar to the average for England.

The religion with the highest representation is Christianity (61%), this is similar for England as a whole (59.4%). A more detailed breakdown of numbers across the county are shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>South Yorkshire</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>61.0%</td>
<td>818974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>3710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>5112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>58350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>2572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other religion</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>4111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion not stated</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>90343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No religion</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>359491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS 2011 census ks209ew - religion
The Census 2011 figures for the Local Authority Areas are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Barnsley</th>
<th>Doncaster</th>
<th>Rotherham</th>
<th>Sheffield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>158,287</td>
<td>199,320</td>
<td>171,068</td>
<td>290,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>2,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>3,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>4,990</td>
<td>9,614</td>
<td>42,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other religion</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>1,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion not stated</td>
<td>15,008</td>
<td>20,721</td>
<td>17,030</td>
<td>37,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No religion</td>
<td>55,536</td>
<td>73,656</td>
<td>57,783</td>
<td>172,516</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source ONS 2011 census ks209ew

Around a third of people have declared no religion or have not stated their religion. By district this equates to; 30.5% in Barnsley, 31.2% in Doncaster, 29.1% in Rotherham and Sheffield slightly higher at 38.0%.
Migration

Migration impacts upon the county's demographic profile. Within Yorkshire & Humber, people born outside the UK and living in this area, Sheffield has a higher percentage than Yorkshire & Humber as a whole. It also has almost double the percentage of Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster.

![Non British populations and those born outside UK as a percentage of the Local Authority Areas' population](source)

Barnsley and Rotherham, with around a 4% non-British population each, are close to the Yorkshire & Humber percentage of 5%. As shown in the graph below, at 7% Sheffield has more than double the 3% of non-British people than residing within the Doncaster area, and is also higher than the Yorkshire & Humber percentage.

New GP registrations give further information regarding potential migration into the county, however these are low in number. As shown in the following graph, other than in Sheffield where the number is almost double the county percentage, the percentages of all new registrations in the Local Authority Areas are lower than the 0.85% recorded for the Yorkshire & Humber region as a whole.
We are able to consider migration further and contact with our community through language spoken; the following diagram illustrates the number of pupils who do not have English as their first language.

The ONS predicts migration rates, which in our area are expected to be relatively small numbers:
Local migration – further key facts

Barnsley

- The number of new migrant workers from EU accession countries seems to be settling at around 400 arrivals per year.
- The level of workers from non-accession countries arriving each year is lower but increasing steadily, with 260 arriving in 2011, the top country of origin being Iran.
- The top country of origin overall remains Poland, whose total of 230 arrivals is nearly four times greater than the next largest group of arrivals from Latvia and Lithuania.

Doncaster

- The number of new migrant workers from EU accession countries continues to vary, reaching 1150 arrivals in 2011.
- The level of workers from non-accession countries arriving each year is lower and steadier although it fell to a new low of 350 arrivals in 2011, the top country of origin being Pakistan.
- The top country of origin overall remains Poland, whose total of 730 arrivals is over four times greater than the next largest group of arrivals from Latvia at 150.

Rotherham

- The level of workers from non-accession countries arriving in 2011 was 5190. This group is dominated by arrivals from Pakistan.
- The number of new migrant workers from EU accession countries continues to be quite variable, with around 430 arrivals in 2011. This group is predominantly composed of Polish, Slovak and Lithuanian arrivals.
- The top country of origin overall remains Poland, with a total of 120 arrivals in 2011, but is closely followed by Pakistan, Slovakia and Lithuania.
- There are no international students undertaking Higher Education courses at registered institutions in Rotherham although some establishments may offer Further Education courses to international students.

Sheffield

- The overall number of new migrant workers arriving in Sheffield in 2011 fell by around 250 to 4800, continuing a slow decline seen over the past 4 years.
- The level of workers from non-accession countries arriving in 2011 was 3800 This group is dominated by arrivals from India, followed by Pakistan, China and Nigeria.
- The number of new migrant workers from EU accession countries continues to be quite variable, with around 1000 arrivals in 2011. This group is predominantly composed of Polish, Slovak and Lithuanian arrivals.
- The top country of origin overall remains India, with a total of 670 arrivals in 2011, followed by Pakistan and China each with just over 400 arrivals.
- There are 11,635 international students undertaking Higher Education courses at registered institutions in Sheffield, an increase of nearly 1400 international students

Accession of new member states to the European Union (EU) is governed by the European Union. Accession is not automatic, since it depends on the adequate preparation of the applicant country concerned and on the EU's capacity to integrate the new member.
since 2010. Over three quarters are from outside the EU. Other institutions offer Further Education and other courses to international students, although there is no centralised data available on this.

Marital and civil partnership status

In South Yorkshire 498,381 (45.6%) residents over the age of 16 are married or in a same sex civil partnership. This is similar to the national average of 46.8%.

![South Yorkshire Marital and Civil Partnership Status](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a registered same-sex civil partnership</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ONS 2011 census - ks103ew

Mosaic Profile

Mosaic is a socio-demographic profiling tool developed by Experian to classify and categorise households and their occupants, based on their personal circumstances and characteristics. This allows every household and postcode in England to be grouped together into 15 Groups, and 59 Types, linking them together based on similar characteristics and occupants.

With this tool we can identify areas of South Yorkshire where certain groups or types are a higher risk to being involved in fire incidents than others, and target these areas specifically.

Using Experian’s Mosaic 15 Group classification system, compared to the England average South Yorkshire has a larger number of households which are classed as ‘Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing’, at 17.27% of the South Yorkshire population, compared to 8.20% nationally.
There is also a higher number of ‘Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas’, at 12.64% in South Yorkshire compared to 7.98% nationally. The four districts also have differences in their composition, which can be seen in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mosaic Groups</th>
<th>South Yorkshire Households</th>
<th>South Yorkshire Household percentage</th>
<th>Approximate distribution of the Mosaic Group across South Yorkshire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Residents of isolated rural communities</td>
<td>4,776</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>Barnsley 5.6% Doncaster 42.7% Rotherham 5.2% Sheffield 40.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots</td>
<td>36,783</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>Barnsley 16.2% Doncaster 29.6% Rotherham 13.9% Sheffield 36.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods</td>
<td>6,058</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>Barnsley 0.7% Doncaster 6.0% Rotherham 1.4% Sheffield 91.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes</td>
<td>25,820</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>Barnsley 8.9% Doncaster 24.5% Rotherham 13.1% Sheffield 51.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis</td>
<td>66,054</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>Barnsley 10.7% Doncaster 17.5% Rotherham 18.3% Sheffield 51.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing</td>
<td>22,915</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>Barnsley 17.3% Doncaster 24.7% Rotherham 17.4% Sheffield 39.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Young, well-educated city dwellers</td>
<td>38,631</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>Barnsley 1.1% Doncaster 1.6% Rotherham 1.2% Sheffield 96.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes</td>
<td>17,156</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>Barnsley 19.2% Doncaster 20.2% Rotherham 11.0% Sheffield 48.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas</td>
<td>51,174</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>Barnsley 22.1% Doncaster 21.3% Rotherham 15.2% Sheffield 36.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Owner occupiers in older-style housing in ex-industrial areas</td>
<td>74,599</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>Barnsley 18.9% Doncaster 21.8% Rotherham 16.2% Sheffield 40.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing</td>
<td>101,914</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>Barnsley 19.3% Doncaster 26.5% Rotherham 21.6% Sheffield 29.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations</td>
<td>15,583</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>Barnsley 18.5% Doncaster 26.3% Rotherham 14.6% Sheffield 38.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Elderly people reliant on state support</td>
<td>45,544</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>Barnsley 14.6% Doncaster 20.6% Rotherham 17.0% Sheffield 45.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N Young people renting flats in high density social housing</td>
<td>18,467</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>Barnsley 6.5% Doncaster 11.2% Rotherham 16.6% Sheffield 64.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need</td>
<td>64,681</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>Barnsley 14.4% Doncaster 18.8% Rotherham 17.8% Sheffield 46.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social housing’, (group K) is higher than the England average for South Yorkshire, but this is due to a very high number of this type residing in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham, the Sheffield number is much closer to the England average. Similarly, South Yorkshire has a just below average number of ‘Young, well-educated city dwellers’, (group G) but only due to an above average representation of this group in Sheffield, there is a very low representation of these types in the other 3 areas.

However, the one group that is significantly above average in all 4 districts is ‘Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need’ (group O), the group with the highest dependency on social and state support, at 11.23% in Sheffield, 10.55% in Barnsley, 9.91% in Doncaster and 12.28% in Rotherham, compared to the average for England of 5.22% of the population.
There is little or no conclusive data on the number of lesbians, gay men and bisexuals in the UK as no national census has ever asked people to define their sexuality. Various sociological/commercial surveys have produced a wide range of estimates, but there is no definitive figure available.

The Government is using the figure of 5-7% of the population which Stonewall, the lobbying organisation for lesbians, gay men and bi-sexual people, feels is a reasonable estimate.
Health

The Government acknowledge that good health and wellbeing brings many benefits for all of us. Healthier people tend to be happier, tend to play an active role and contribute to society and the economy through their families, local communities and workplaces. Conversely, poor health and wellbeing puts a huge strain on individuals, the NHS, the economy and society.

Numerous aspects affect health; generally the health of people living in South Yorkshire is worse than the England average. This section considers some of the factors; alcohol, smoking, drug misuse, mental health, obesity and disability.

Deprivation within the county is higher than the England average, about 60,600 children, 4.51% of the South Yorkshire population, are living in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average. Early death rates from cancer, heart disease and stroke have fallen but remain higher than the England average.

Alcohol

Public Health England recognises various categories of drinker, relating to the amount of alcohol they consume. These categories include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low Risk Drinkers</th>
<th>Increasing Risk Drinkers</th>
<th>Higher Risk Drinkers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men</strong></td>
<td>Up to 3-4 units a day</td>
<td>Between 3-4 units a day and 8 units a day/50 units a week</td>
<td>More than 8 units a day/50 units a week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women</strong></td>
<td>Up to 2-3 units a day</td>
<td>Between 2-3 units a day and 6 units a day/35 units a week</td>
<td>More than 6 units a day/35 units a week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In South Yorkshire the percentage of increasing and higher drinkers is not significantly different to the Yorkshire & Humber or the England average, although as you can see in the following graph this does vary slightly between the four Local Authority Areas, Rotherham having the lowest percentage.
However in Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster the rate of hospital admissions for conditions attributable to alcohol is significantly higher than the average for both England and Yorkshire & Humber. There is only Sheffield where this is below average, as illustrated below:
Smoking

The percentage of adults (aged 18 and over) that smoke is higher in South Yorkshire than the average for England. Only Sheffield has a lower percentage of population that smoke compared to Yorkshire & Humber. In Barnsley and Doncaster over a quarter of the adult population are smokers.

![Percentage of adults (18+) that smoke](chart1)

Source: 2012 Public Health England, Health Profiles

The number of women who smoke during pregnancy is also high. Figures recorded show women who currently smoke at time of delivery per 1000 maternities is significantly higher than Yorkshire & Humber for Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham whilst in Sheffield it is very similar to the average for England.

![Percentage of women who smoked at time of delivery](chart2)

Source: 2012 Public Health England, Health Profiles
Drug misuse

The Government advise between 2011 and 2012, an estimated 8.9% of adults in the UK used an illegal drug. For young people aged between 16 and 24, the figure was 19.3%. They confirm that

‘...although this is the lowest level of drug use since they started collecting figures in 1996, drug misuse continues to have a negative effect on the health, wellbeing and quality of life of too many people. It also drains public resources. For example, crimes related to drugs cost the UK £13.3 billion every year…’ From the Department of Health and Home Office policy; Reducing drugs misuse and dependence.

NICE, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, discuss drug misuse as “Intoxication by – or regular excessive consumption of and/or dependence on psychoactive substances, leading to social, psychological, physical or legal problems. It includes problematic use of both legal and illegal drugs (including alcohol when used in combination with other substances)”

NHS are more specific with their definition of drug misuse and confirm that problem drug abusers include someone who has either injected (any drug) or used an opiate, or used a benzodiazepine or used crack-cocaine.

Drug misuse in South Yorkshire is significantly higher than the England average. The estimated number of opiate and/or crack cocaine users per 1000 adult population within the county is highest in Doncaster. The rate for Sheffield is very similar to Yorkshire & Humber.

Source: 2012 Public Health England, Health Profiles
Mental Health

In the UK

• 1 in 4 people will experience some kind of mental health problem in the course of a year.

Depression

• Depression affects 1 in 5 older people
• Mixed anxiety and depression is the most common mental disorder with almost 9% of people meeting criteria for diagnosis. (The Office for National Statistics Psychiatric Morbidity report, 2001)

Women vs Men

• Women are more likely to have been treated for a mental health problem than men (29% compared to 17%).
• Women are twice as likely to experience anxiety as men. Of people with phobias or OCD, about 60% are female. (The Office for National Statistics Psychiatric Morbidity report, 2001)

Mental health in children

• About 10% of children have a mental health problem at any one time
• One in ten children between the ages of one and 15 has a mental health disorder. (The Office for National Statistics Mental health in children and young people in Great Britain, 2005)

Suicide / Self harm

• Suicide rates show that British men are three times as likely to die by suicide, than British women
• Self-harm statistics for the UK show one of the highest rates in Europe at 400 per 100,000 population

Source: Facts and figures from the Mental Health Foundation.
Obesity

As a whole, South Yorkshire has a higher percentage of obese adults than both the England and Yorkshire & Humberside average. The highest in Doncaster, Sheffield has a slightly lower number.

![Percentage of adults that are obese](image1)

Source: Public Health England regional health profiles 2012

However, the pattern is not the same in Year 6 (10 to 11 year old) children. Barnsley and Doncaster, who have the highest percentage of obese adults, actually have a lower percentage of Year 6 than Rotherham and Sheffield. Rotherham is significantly above the average against both England, and Yorkshire & Humberside averages.

![Percentage of Year 6 children classified as Obese](image2)

Source: Public Health England regional health profiles 2012
Disability

South Yorkshire has a high proportion of disabled residents, with 20.9% of the population stating in the 2011 Census they had a Long-Term Health Problem or Disability. This was defined as a health problem or disability that limits a person’s day to day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months.

Across the county 138,778 people stated their ‘Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little’ and 142,328 ‘Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot’.

As shown in the following graph, Barnsley has the highest percentage of population that struggle a lot with day to day activities. This, along with Doncaster and Rotherham, is significantly above the averages for England and Yorkshire & Humberside. Sheffield has the lowest percentage which is similar to the England and Yorkshire & Humberside average.

Barnsley also has the highest percentage of people whose day to day activities are limited a little. Doncaster and Rotherham are also above the England and Yorkshire & Humberside averages. Sheffield is in line with the England and Yorkshire & Humberside averages.
Percentage of people whose day to day activities are limited a little by district

2011 Census – Long term health problem or disability
Employment

In South Yorkshire, employment in 2012 was at 66.6% of the population aged 16-64. This is broken down to 71.6% of males and 61.6% of females in employment within this age bracket. This is lower than the England average of 70.9% in total in employment, 76.3% for males and 65.5% for females. The county’s lowest level of total employment is found in Sheffield at 65.8%.

Within the County, Barnsley has the highest level of females in employment with 64%, Sheffield has the second highest level at 61.7%. Rotherham has the highest level of males in employment within the county at 75.0%.

Employment breakdown

The employment rates for people aged 16-64 have been steadily falling on a national, regional and at Local Authority Area level since 2004, with a sharper fall seen from the start of the recession in 2008. When looking at the population aged 16-64, Barnsley has the highest level of employment in South Yorkshire at 68.2%.

2011 Nomis figures show that in South Yorkshire the number of jobs per working age population ratio is 0.67. This is lower than the Yorkshire & Humber 0.74 ratio and the Great Britain ratio 0.78.
Based on the 2012 figures, Doncaster and Sheffield have seen lower overall employment than both South Yorkshire and the national average percentage. Rotherham and Barnsley have a rate that is higher than expected for the region but lower than the National percentage.

In 2012 South Yorkshire’s unemployment rate for the over 16s was 10.89%, which was greater than both the regional rate of 9.43% and the national rate of 7.87%.

The latest figures for 2013, shows Rotherham’s unemployment rate in the over 16’s rose from 8.63% to 10.54%, and Doncaster demonstrated a slight rise from 11.93% to 12.01%. Sheffield’s fell from 11.21% to 10.10% and Barnsley’s from 11.20% to 10.91%.

The percentage of employed people that are in full and part time employment in South Yorkshire and Great Britain are very similar, although there are more part time workers in the county when compared with England and Yorkshire & Humber.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Yorkshire (Met County) (%)</th>
<th>Yorkshire and The Humber (%)</th>
<th>Great Britain (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>68.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source ONS population survey

However there are significant differences in the types of occupation as illustrated here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>South Yorkshire (Met County) (%)</th>
<th>Yorkshire and The Humber (%)</th>
<th>Great Britain (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Managers, directors and</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senior officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Professional occupations</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Associate professional &amp;</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Administrative &amp; secretarial</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Skilled trades occupations</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Caring, leisure and Other</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service occupations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Sales and customer service</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occupations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Process plant &amp; machine operatives</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Elementary occupations</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jan 2012 – Dec 2012 ONS annual population survey
Job Seekers Allowance Claimants

In June 2013 there were 13,565 Jobs Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in South Yorkshire that had been claiming the benefit for more than 12 months. Of these, 9,505 were male and 4,060 were female.

Of the 94 Wards in South Yorkshire, those with the highest long-term unemployment are shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Authority</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Actual Number</th>
<th>Percentage of working age population</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>Burngreave</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>Herringthorpe</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>Firth Park</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>5th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Nomis July 2013
Education / Qualifications

South Yorkshire has over 600 schools, and is home to 72,000 full-time students over the age of 18. From the 2011 Census, the South Yorkshire population has approximately 22% of residents (just over 300,000 residents) with no formal qualifications.

Percentage achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and Maths GCSEs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnsley</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
<td>44.4%</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
<td>47.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
<td>44.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
<td>59.0%</td>
<td>53.5%</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Dept of Education, Schools and Local Statistics

There are numerous educational facilities throughout the county, both private and publically funded.

Sheffield has 2 Universities with over 61,300 students:
- University of Sheffield
- Sheffield Hallam University

The Universities have a very strong rooting in the city, with campuses and student accommodation throughout the heart of the city, and to the West in the suburbs. The University of Sheffield is also planning on constructing a state of the art engineering site to the East, in the city’s Advanced Manufacturing Park.

The educational establishments provided purely by the local authority are as follows:

Sheffield City Council: 135 primary schools; 25 secondary schools, 7 of these secondary schools have sixth-forms; 9 nurseries and young children’s centres alongside 13 Special schools.
2 Academies run in Sheffield by the United Learning Trust whilst the Sheffield College provides vocational courses, A levels, apprenticeships etc.
Source: Sheffield City Council website (accessed June 2013)

Barnsley Council: over 75 primary schools; 9 advanced learning centres, 1 with its own sixth form; 1 academy; 54 nursery units and 2 special schools
Source: Barnsley Council website (accessed July 2013)

Doncaster Council: over 80 primary schools; 11 infant schools; 9 junior schools; 51 nursery classes; 17 secondary schools and 5 special schools
Source: Doncaster Council website (accessed July 2013)

Rotherham Council: over 55 primary schools; 16 secondary schools; 6 special schools and 4 other schools
Source: Rotherham Council website (accessed July 2013)
Not in education, employment or training (NEET)

ONS confirm that for January to March 2013 in the UK, 53.0% of all young people who were classified as NEET were looking for work and available for work and therefore classified as unemployed. The remainder was either not looking for work and/or not available for work and therefore classified as economically inactive.

In Sheffield the number of 16-18 year old NEETs is approximately 7.7% of the 16-18 year olds, the highest level in South Yorkshire and higher than the Yorkshire & Humber and England averages. In Barnsley however the rate falls below both averages at just 5.3% as illustrated in this graph:

![Percentage of 16-18 year old NEETs](image)

2012 figures from the Department for Education
References

Department for Education
http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/geo/england_all.html

Department for Transport
https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport

Department of Health
https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-health

English indices of deprivation (IMD)

Equality and Human Rights Commission
http://www.equalityhumanrights.com

Experian
http://www.experian.co.uk/business-strategies/mosaic-uk.html

Mental Health Foundation
http://www.mentalhealth.org.uk

NHS
www.nhs.uk

NICE - National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
www.nice.org.uk

NOMIS – Official Labour Market Statistics
http://www.nomisweb.co.uk

Office for National Statistics
www.ons.gov.uk

Public Health England
https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england

PHE Alcohol Learning Resources
www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk

Stonewall
http://www.stonewall.org.uk

Other key documents which may be of interest include:
Community Safety Engagement Programmes

INSERT LINKS TO:

SYFR Service Plan
SYFR Operational Plan
Community and Inclusion Strategy
Contact Us

We welcome feedback in relation to this Community Profile 2013, any comments can be directed to resintel@syfire.gov.uk

Alternatively, write to this address:
South Yorkshire Fire & Rescue
197 Eyre Street
Sheffield
S1 3FG

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