# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Written by: Heidi Chan and Elizabeth Lockey
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is for everybody in York. We want to inspire debate, action and advocacy for human rights in York. Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to everyone, based on the shared values of dignity, fairness, justice and equality. They are defined and protected by law.

We focus on five human rights that have been selected as local priorities by the people of York. These are: the right to equality and non-discrimination, education, a decent standard of living, housing, and health and social care.

How did we write this?

A human rights indicator is a piece of information which measured over time can tell a story about York’s progress as a Human Rights City.

For this report we use official information collected by public bodies like the City of York Council (the Council) and information collected by voluntary organisations. For more information or to look at the data yourself see page 25.

CHANGES THIS YEAR

● Both education indicators have changed because of changes in national reporting policy. This means we cannot compare to previous years, but we compare York to national averages where possible.

● Due to changes in measurement, the child poverty indicator from the Child Poverty Action Group cannot be compared to previous years.

● We have added a new gender pay gap indicator to measure equality and non-discrimination, after receiving feedback that this was a pressing local issue.

● We have created a new rating system to help judge how well York is doing using thumb signals.
Human rights making a difference in the city

On April 24th 2017, York was declared the UK’s first Human Rights City. This declaration marks an ambition and vision for the city. As the UK’s first Human Rights City, we are committed to putting fundamental rights at the heart of our policies, hopes and dreams for the future. Here are some examples of human rights making a positive difference to people’s everyday lives in York:

‘It [the declaration of York as the UK’s first Human Rights City] allows conversations; it acts more as a catalyst than a change itself.’
Superintendent Adam Thomson, North Yorkshire Police.

- The Council now includes human rights in its Integrated Impact Assessment Tool.
- A new city-wide Equality and Human Rights Board is planned, which will take action on the priorities raised in this report. It will also help organisations create policy (guidelines and rules) and practice that respect human rights.

‘It’s never been explicitly acknowledged, but how can you put people at the heart of health and social care without human rights?’
Siân Balsom, Healthwatch York

- For the second year, organisations and individuals have come together to mark International Day for Disabled People and Disability History Month with events. These events celebrate disability pride and explore the challenges and barriers faced by people who live with impairments.

‘Just bringing the notion of human rights to the issue of disability in the first place, is a big step for a lot of people.’
Stephen Lee Hodgkins, York Independent Living Network

- Cecile Lansford, a 13 year old Manor Academy pupil, won a national human rights award in October 2017 for her work, raising awareness and discussion about human rights in York.

‘Obviously I’d like everyone to be able to claim the rights they have. The right to education, the right to housing, the right to health and social care, but the first step to those is everyone actually understanding what their rights are.’
Cecile Lansford, Manor Academy pupil
Key findings from this report

Change takes time. We would not expect to see a lot of difference in the course of one year, when comparing last year’s report with this report.

- We have made clear positive progress from last year under these indicators:
  - The proportion of adult care service users who have as much social contact as they would like
  - The number of homeless acceptances per 1000 households

- When compared to the national picture:
  - York pupils show impressive progress in GCSE attainment
  - The number of homeless households per 1000 is low

- For other indicators, progress has not been achieved:
  - The gender pay gap has grown over the past three years
  - The number of children using the Foodbank has increased
  - The earnings gap between the bottom quarter of earnings and average earnings has increased

- Looking at the national picture:
  - The attainment gap between disadvantaged pupils and the average pupil is larger in York than it is for the UK
  - More young people aged 16 and 17 were Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) in York than the national average

- Lastly, we see major inequalities across York:
  - There are very large differences in child poverty rates and life expectancy between wards

A major challenge going forward is to prevent York’s human rights story becoming ‘a tale of two cities’.

Many of these issues are shaped by a mix of local and national factors. For example, minimum wage rates are set by the UK government. York’s local government, the Council, is setting a plan for how the city grows and develops in the future, which includes housing and economic plans.

We all need to work together as a city to address the challenges in realising human rights for everyone.
EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

‘The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth...shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status’.
Human Rights Act, 1998, Part 2, Article 14

The Right

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>International law</th>
<th>Domestic law</th>
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<tr>
<td>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966, Article 26</td>
<td>Human Rights Act 1998, Schedule 1, Part 1, Article 14</td>
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<td>Equality Act 2010, Section 149</td>
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Hate crime

Hate crime is a crime that is motivated by prejudice or hostility towards someone based on one of several characteristics. These are race or ethnicity, religion or beliefs, sexual orientation, gender identity and/or disability.¹

Hate crime does not always involve violence. Common hate crimes are name-calling, graffiti, causing fear and alarm, and damage to property. Any of these things alone or added up could be hate crimes.²

Recorded hate crime in York has increased over the past four years by over a third to 189. This indicates either an increase in hate-motivated crime, an improvement in recording, greater awareness of hate crime, or some mix of all three.

York’s rate is much lower than the national rate though still too high. We don’t know why this is. Some possible explanations are that there is less hate crime in North Yorkshire compared to the rest of the UK, less awareness of the problem within the local population or police force, or a combination of both.
In May 2017, the North Yorkshire Police became the second force in the UK to classify misogyny as a hate crime. Misogyny is dislike, contempt or prejudice against women and girls.

Misogyny is not a new crime. It is a crime that is committed against someone because she is a woman or a girl. Like all hate crimes, misogyny-motivated offences are less-widely recognised as crimes. For example, sexual harassment and verbal abuse may go unreported, but can have a significant impact on women’s lives.

‘It just makes you feel so scared, so unsafe to just walk, walk to work, walk home’. ³

The gender pay gap is the difference between men’s and women’s mid-point (median) weekly pay, before any deductions. For the last financial year, 2016/2017, this gap was £120.20 in York.

The gender pay gap for York is £20 larger than that across the UK and has risen in both pounds and percent (rate) over the past three years.

This is partly because of an increase in the number of part-time jobs and a reduction in the number of full-time jobs.⁴ Women make up more of the part-time work force than men, which partly explains why they earn less.⁵
However, part-time work is not always a choice, and this cannot explain all of the current and widening gap.

Sometimes women are paid less than men for the same work. In other cases, women tend to end up in jobs that don't pay as well as others. Women can also face more obstacles to full-time and/or better paid work – such as unpaid caring responsibilities.

However, employers have a duty of non-discrimination and some of York's biggest employers have signed up to gender equality initiatives.

From 2018, companies and public sector organisations employing more than 250 people must report the differences in men’s and women’s pay in terms of both mean (average) and median (mid-point) hourly rates.6

The UK Equality and Human Rights Commission has called for this reporting to be extended to disability and ethnicity pay gaps.

Rights in action

A tale of two rights?

Lee v Ashers and Others

Lee ordered a cake from Ashers bakery with the slogan ‘Support Gay Marriage’. The bakery accepted the order, but later said they could not bake his cake due to the religious beliefs of the owners.

Lee took the bakery to court on the basis of discrimination. The case centred on the conflict between freedom of religious belief (Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights) and the avoidance of discrimination (Article 14).

The court found that the request was to bake a cake, not support gay marriage. The comparison was that if the bakery were asked to bake a cake with a sports team logo, the bakery would not be expected to support the team. Therefore, Lee’s request did not conflict with the right to religious belief. The court found that the bakery discriminated against Lee.
EDUCATION

‘No person shall be denied the right to education’
Human Rights Act 1998, Part 2, Article 2

The Right

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<th>International law</th>
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<tr>
<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, Article 28 (e)</td>
<td>Equality Act 2010, Part 6, Chapter 1, Section 85</td>
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<td>Education Act 1996, Section 13</td>
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<td>Education and Skills Act 2008, Part 1, Chapter 1</td>
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Young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

UK legislation requires that all young people under the age of 18 are in education, employment or in training, for example apprenticeships. Changes in reporting set by the UK Government, means that we cannot compare 2016/2017 to previous years, but we can compare York’s results to the national average.

At the end of March 2017, 3.3% of young people aged 16 or 17 in York were NEET – this equates to 120 young people. This compares unfavourably with the national average of 3%.

In York, we know that the majority (85%) of these young people are not qualified to level 2 (GCSE passes or equivalent) in Maths and English. This is an obstacle to accessing further education, apprenticeships, and employment, and can lead to long-term disadvantage and marginalisation.

How can we encourage these young people to participate in education to achieve level 2 qualifications?

Improving reading and writing in early years’ education is one way to help build students’ skills and enable them to get more from education. Creating closer
ties to employment for young people, through work experience programmes or part-time work has been found to reduce the likelihood of someone becoming ‘a NEET’. Persistent absence from school is a recurring theme amongst young people who are NEET, and the Council is piloting a new scheme working with families to improve attendance.

**Educational attainment gap (progress 8)**

This measure has also changed this year. The new system looks at how students’ educational attainment progresses between the end of primary education and GCSEs. It compares the results for each local education authority to the national average. This gives us information about how York students compare with their peers nationally.

The measure also compares the progress for those students who receive free school meals and those who do not. Eligibility for free school meals is broadly linked to benefits. Therefore, this measure highlights attainment gaps based on economic disadvantage. It cannot tell us how categories of students (based on gender, ethnicity or first language) compare.

Looking at the graph to the right, for York pupils, the average progress amongst disadvantaged students (-0.45) was similar to the national average (-0.4), whilst the overall York score was high (+0.4) compared to the national benchmark (0). This means that the overall progress of York’s pupils is well above the national average.

Nationally, students categorised as disadvantaged have made less...
progress at GCSE level compared to the national average. In York the results are similar: disadvantaged students make poor progress.

The difference in progress between York’s disadvantaged students compared to the overall is twice that of the country generally.

### Rights in action

#### Defining a violation of the right to education

**Ali v United Kingdom**

Ali’s school suspected he started a fire. The school suspended him whilst they investigated. As a result, Ali was absent in the run-up to important exams. The school tried to bring him back and provide alternative means of education. These efforts failed. Therefore, Ali was transferred to another school.

Ali claimed that this violated his right to education. He was unsuccessful in the UK Supreme Court, so he applied to the European Court of Human Rights (the Court).

The Court found that the school had not violated Ali’s right to education. This was because the school had tried to bring him back and the exclusion was not permanent.

This shows that a state violates the right to education if a student is permanently denied education without the offer of a suitable alternative means of education.

Within York, the attainment gap is not consistent between schools. The Council is working with schools to understand what helps to reduce the gap, so that best practice in this area can be understood and shared.
DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING

‘...the present Covenant recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family.’

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 11

The Right

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<tr>
<td>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966, Article 11</td>
<td>The right to a decent standard of living has yet to be introduced into domestic UK law (although aspects of this rights, such as housing, do feature).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, Article 27</td>
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The right to a decent standard of living is made up of four rights: to food, clothing, housing, and the continuous improvement of living conditions.

Child poverty

Nationally, 29% or roughly 1 in 4 children live in poverty after housing costs have been taken into account.12

Percentage of children in poverty before and after housing costs
October – December 2015

Local Authority and wards
However, these numbers are not available at a local level from the government.

To understand rates of child poverty at a local level, we use information from the End Child Poverty Coalition.\(^\text{13}\) Looking at a snapshot from Oct – Dec 2015, the average for York before housing costs is 10.87%. After housing costs have been considered, this rises to 17.63%. This shows how high housing costs drag more children into poverty and that this can vary greatly across the city. For example, looking at the bar chart below, we can see very large differences between some wards. Around 1 in 3 (33.30%) of children in Guildhall live in poverty (after housing costs) versus 0.52% in Heworth Without.

**Foodbank use**

The UK must ensure everyone is free from hunger because it has agreed to universal human rights standards under international law. This means that the minimum essential food, which is sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe, needs to be accessible to everyone. In situations where ‘an individual or group is unable, for reasons beyond their control, to enjoy the right to adequate food by the means at their disposal, States [governments] have the obligation to fulfil [provide] that right directly’.\(^\text{10}\)

Over the past three years, the total number of foodbank users has fluctuated. However, the number of
children has increased over the past three years at a small rate (4.5% to 6.3%). This tells us that on average, more or larger families have visited the foodbank in recent years. Furthermore, concerns have recently been expressed about the impact of the rolling out of Universal Credit in York on foodbank use.¹¹

**Earnings gap**

Very high salaries can distort average earnings, so we look at mid-point earnings for the overall population which is called the 50th percentile or median. We compare this to the mid-point earnings of lower paid workers (the 25th percentile). This allows us to understand income inequality.

Looking at information from York, the earnings at the 25th percentile are now £372.20 per week, up around £5 from last year (£367.70). This is an increase by 1.2%. Median earnings or the 50th percentile are now £509.60, up from £496.00 and have risen by 2.7% in York.

This means that the York median income is improving more than the national median (2%), which is good. But people with lower earnings are not seeing the same rate of improvement. In fact, the earnings gap between mid-point earnings and mid low-point earnings in York has actually increased by around £9 (7%) from last year, £128.30 in 2015/16 to £137.40 in 2016/17. Therefore, income inequality is increasing.

Looking at York’s economy, the city’s employment rate is higher than the national average which is encouraging. However, York has a higher than
average amount of part-time jobs which could explain this earnings gap.

Part-time work does suit some people like students or people with (unpaid) caring roles. For others, the types of jobs don’t necessarily match what people want or need – many people want to work more hours,¹⁴ and at a wage that allows them to live comfortably. Part-time work tends to be paid at a lower hourly rate, so people are working fewer hours for smaller wages. Furthermore, this work is mainly shop, restaurant, care or accommodation work and done by women.

Rights in Action

Good Food Nation Bill – putting the ‘right to food’ into domestic law

For many years, individuals and groups have argued for a fairer food system in Scotland. Nourish Scotland has campaigned for a ‘rights-based approach to food’ under the Right to Food campaign.

As a result of action by organisations like Nourish Scotland and the Scottish Food Coalition, the Scottish Government has agreed to look at what more can be done to protect this ‘right to food’ in law.¹⁵

“We are [...] exploring ways to give further and better effect to the right to food in Scots Law, and [...] to tackle the very real problem of hunger with a response based on human rights and dignity for all.’

Scotland’s Equalities Secretary, Angela Constance MSP¹⁶

Campaigners continue to argue that the ‘right to food’ needs to be seen as part of a bigger picture. This includes:

• making sure people can afford food
• looking at how food is grown and produced in Scotland, and
• environmental impacts.¹⁷
‘The right to adequate housing should not be interpreted narrowly… Rather, it should be seen as the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity’
UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Right

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<tr>
<td>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966, Article 11</td>
<td>Human Rights Act, Article 8&lt;sup&gt;18&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Housing Act 1996, Part 6 &amp; 7</td>
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<td>Protection from Eviction Act 1977</td>
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<td>Homelessness Reduction Act 2017</td>
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The fulfillment of the right to housing is shaped by a number of factors in York and the UK including the supply of housing, affordability, security of tenure<sup>19</sup> and the actual condition of a home. Our indicators relate to homelessness, which is an extreme abuse or failure to protect the right housing. Homelessness often is the result of a number of failings to ensure that people have safe, secure places to call home.

Statutory homelessness per 1000 households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>York</th>
<th>England</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>2.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>2.52</td>
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At the moment, local authorities have a legal duty to re-house households into settled or temporary accommodation, if they are unintentionally homeless, in priority need (vulnerable) and eligible for public funds. These households are accepted as homeless or ‘statutory homeless’. For those not found to have priority need but who are unintentionally homeless, local authorities only need to give housing advice and are not counted in this measure.

The most recently available data for the statutory homeless per 1000 continues a downward trend for York which is positive, from 1.20 to 1.10 over the past three years.

Homelessness in the UK is driven by ‘housing market pressures’ and welfare reform. Housing market pressure is caused by a lot of demand in the private rental market, which drives up rents. Therefore, it can be especially difficult to find a decent home to rent, let alone buy, if you earn a low wage or are unemployed.

For people earning in the mid-point of low earnings (the 25th percentile) in York, house prices were 8.9 times more than their earnings in 2016.

Changes to the benefit system or low wages can make it seem that renters are un-reliable or just a bad bet. With so many people interested in renting, landlords may end up not renting to people on a low wage and/or receiving benefits.

This means that people who do rent can find themselves in a tough situation. Scared that rent might increase or, worse, that they might lose their homes, tenants might be less likely to speak to their landlords about problems with their homes. This could mean that problems don’t get addressed quickly or are not addressed at all.
When we look at the national picture, official statistics show that our rates of homelessness per thousand are lower than average, 1.1 in York versus 2.54 in the UK overall.

Number of homeless households in temporary accommodation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Homeless Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>62</td>
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Number of households in temporary accommodation with children

After a number of years of reduction, both the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation (see left graphic) and the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation with children (see right graphic) has slightly risen over the past year.

The figures show the number of households who meet official criteria,

Through Local Plans, local authorities (councils) set targets for house building to meet local need, which includes affordable targets.

York faces the challenge of 82% of its land being protected from development (Green Belt). At the moment, the council has said that York needs 867 new homes each year in its Local Plan. Contrary to this, the Department of Communities and Local Government, which uses a different measurement, has recently found that York needs to build 1070 homes each year.
not total homeless households or individuals or cases that have been successfully prevented.

Official numbers cannot show those who continue to live in poor, un-safe housing or without secure tenure. It also masks the number of households who are concealed, sharing or overcrowded – the ‘hidden homeless’.

Recent changes in national legislation will mean that local authorities can act sooner once a risk of homelessness has been assessed, which we hope will positively impact this indicator in the future.

**Rights in action**

**Challenging the bedroom tax**

*R (On the application of Carmichael and Rourke) (formerly known as MA and others) v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions*

If people receive housing benefits but live in homes where there are more rooms than people, a cap (limit) is placed on their benefits. This is often called the ‘bedroom tax’.

Jacqueline Carmichael has spina bifida and slept in a hospital bed. This meant that she couldn’t share a room with her husband and so they needed an ‘extra’ room. But benefit policy didn’t allow this.

In her case, Jacqueline argued that she had a human right to private and family life (Article 8, Human Rights Act) and that the bedroom tax discriminated against her because of her disability (Article 14, Human Rights Act). The state also had a legal duty to eliminate discrimination.

The Court found that the ‘bedroom tax’ in this case was unlawful discrimination and Jacqueline’s appeal to the benefit decision was allowed.
HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

‘The NHS provides a comprehensive service, available to all’
NHS Constitution 2015

‘The general duty of a local authority (...) is to promote that individual’s well-being’
Care Act 2014

The Right

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<tr>
<th>International law</th>
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<tr>
<td>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966, Article 12</td>
<td>Care Act 2014, Section 1 and 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006, Article 12</td>
<td>National Health Service Act 2006, Section 1</td>
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<td>National Health Service Constitution 2015</td>
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<td>Health and Social Care Act 2012</td>
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Life expectancy

The right to health is about realising the highest standard of health possible for each individual.

Life expectancy is affected by multiple factors, including genetics, lifestyle, social and economic factors, as well as the availability and quality of healthcare. Differences in life expectancy are linked to inequalities in daily living conditions.\(^{25}\) Lower life expectancy is often linked to years lived in ill health.

Life expectancies for York wards have increased slightly compared to the 2008/2012 data presented in last year’s report. Changes to ward boundaries mean that we cannot directly compare all the wards with previous years. The latest information for the city as a whole are in line with national averages.

However, there are still significant differences between wards. The life expectancy for a man living in Westfield is 11½ years lower than that of a woman living in Heworth Without!
Life expectancy by ward

- Acomb
- Bishopthorpe
- Clifton
- Copmanthorpe
- Dringhouses and Woodthorpe
- Fishergate
- Fulford and Heslington
- Guildhall
- Haxby and Wigginton
- Heworth
- Heworth Without
- Holgate
- Hull Road
- Huntington & New Earswick
- Micklegate
- Osbaldwick and Derwent
- Rawcliffe and Clifton Without
- Rural West York
- Strensall
- Westfield
- Wheldrake

Years

Men

Women
Across the wards, male life expectancy ranges from 77 to 84 years; female life expectancy ranges from 80 to 88 years. For York wards, life expectancy is on average two years lower for those living in the more deprived wards compared to the less deprived.

**Proportion of service users who have as much social contact as they would like**

Good quality health and social care can significantly impact length of life. However, social health and wellbeing can play an even more important role in quality of life.

Loneliness has been widely linked to mental health issues. Research suggests that having poor or inadequate social relations carries as great a health risk as smoking cigarettes.\(^{25}\)

The data for York in the graphic below shows an improvement in social contact for social care users in York.

A social care user is someone who is eligible for assistance under the Care Act 2014, usually due to a physical and/or mental impairment or illness. Whilst this improvement is to be welcomed, at the current rate it would be another 25 years before all users have adequate social contact!

The reasons behind the improvement are not well understood. One suggestion is that service users are becoming more aware of the types of support they might be able to access, perhaps through wider use of technology.

Increasingly, the opinions of social care users and carers are being sought when designing social care training and delivery programmes.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion of service users who have as much social contact as they would like</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2014/15</strong></td>
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<td>46.6%</td>
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Rights in action

Hospital takes on a human rights based approach

In 2000, The State Hospital, a mental health hospital in Scotland, decided to look at its policies (rules and guidelines) and practice through a human rights lens. They used the PANEL approach, as described in the box below:

- **Participation** – everyone has the right to have a say about decisions that affect their lives (human rights).
- **Accountability** – the hospital has legal human rights duties to staff and patients and needs to answer for how it meets them.
- **Non-discrimination and equality** – everyone should expect the same quality and level of treatment, without exception.
- **Empowerment** – everyone should know their rights and be able to use them.
- **Legality** – the hospital must be able to show how it follows the Human Rights Act and other law.

The hospital set up a working group of different staff who received human rights training. The group talked with 100 staff, patients, family members and carers. It carried out a human rights assessment. The group used a traffic light system to look at policies and practices.

- Red = policy/practice is not human rights compliant (does not meet human rights standards)
- Amber = policy/practice has significant risk of non-compliance
- Green = policy/practice is human rights compliant

No policy or practice was given red and many were labelled green. For amber labels, the group worked with a human rights expert to find solutions and a tool that could be used to look at other policies and practices in the future.

The hospital also developed:

- A forum so that staff, patients and carers could be more involved in decision making, and
- An Equality, Diversity and Human Rights Group that would be able to continue using a human rights-based approach.
WHAT NEXT?

- We hope this report, and its priority rights and indicators, can be used to inspire debate and action to realise the ambition and vision that led to York becoming the UK’s first Human Rights City.

- We want to work with others, like the new Equality and Human Rights Board, to create new channels of accountability. This means that people and organisations will be more aware of their rights and responsibilities, and be able to claim rights and deliver on responsibilities.

- We want to work with a range of stakeholders to develop recommendations to tackle some of the barriers to progress on our priority human rights. We want to encourage the use of good practice and knowledge here in the city.

To learn more about human rights:


- British Institute for Human Rights: https://www.bihr.org.uk

- Liberty: https://www.liberty-human-rights.org.uk

- Just Fair: http://www.just-fair.co.uk


- Human Rights Watch: https://www.hrw.org/europe/central-asia/united-kingdom

Need some human rights advice?

Liberty (mentioned on the left) runs an advice line on select days and times. It’s best to check their website or try calling:

0845 123 2307 or 020 3145 046
ENDNOTES

Visit York Open Data to explore much of the statistics and data that we use as indicators.
www.yorkopendata.org


5. Same as above.


7. Same as above.

8. Same as above; City of York Council (2017) Email 28 July 2017.


17. Right to Private and Family Life does not directly provide a right to housing, but helps keep families together.

18. Protections against sudden and significant changes to your contract.

19. Concealed refers to households who live within another household. However, if they could, would actually prefer to live on their own.


21. 29% of housing in the Private Rental Sector are non-decent. They do not meet basic standards of health, safety and habitability.


York: Human Rights City

York: Human Rights City (YHRC) is a group of local people, including representatives from the voluntary and public sectors in York. We want to be a catalyst for York people, business and organisations to champion a vibrant, diverse, fair and safe city.

We represent the City of York Council, York Centre for Voluntary Service (CVS), Citizens Advice York, International Service, Explore York, North Yorkshire Police, Tees Esk and Wear Valley NHS Foundation Trust, York NHS Teaching Hospital Foundation Trust, York City of Sanctuary, the Centre for Applied Human Rights at the University of York, and York St John University.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>York CVS</th>
<th>Centre for Applied Human Rights</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 Priory Street</td>
<td>6 Innovation Close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York, YO1 6ET</td>
<td>York, YO10 5ZF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01904 621133</td>
<td>01904 325778</td>
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