



North Yorkshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2010 Interim Report Data Annexes

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Annex 1

JSNA Data Book

NORTH YORKSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JSNA): DATA ANNEX

Demographics

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Indicators that we would like to include in the future:

<i>Projections of ethnicity</i>
<i>Projections of number of disabled people</i>

Indicator: Population 3-5 Years Ahead

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

% Change in Population 2006-2011

Source: 2006-based Subnational Population Projections, ONS. Crown Copyright

These estimates are accessible on the ONS National Statistics website

Summary:

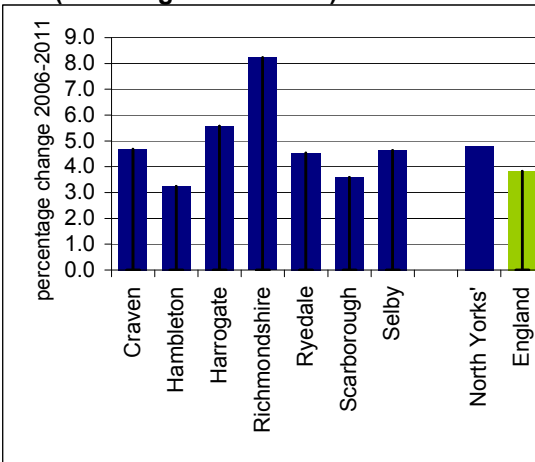
The population of North Yorkshire is expected to increase more rapidly and by a greater proportion than the national average over the period 2006-2011.

The population projections are based on past-trends in population migration, fertility and mortality and take no account of future planning policy or economic conditions.

The largest growth is expected in Richmondshire district, with a percentage increase in population of more than twice the national average. Hambleton and Scarborough districts are expected to see increases in population but at a lower rate than the national average.

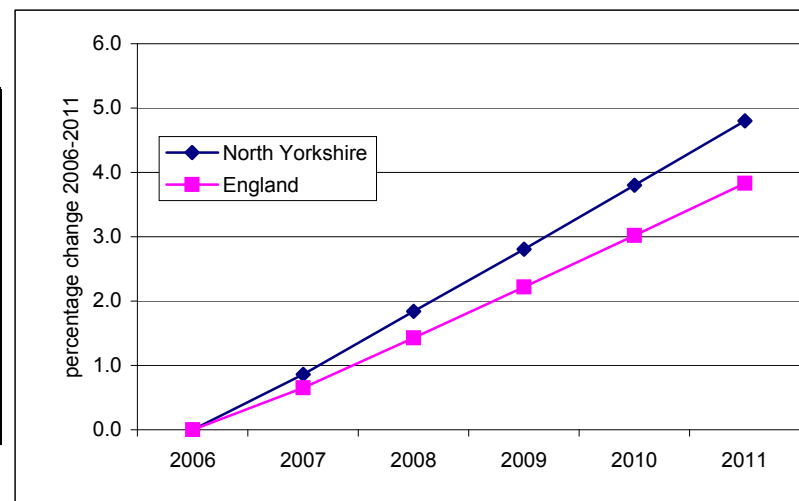
Latest position: 2006 Based Population Estimates for 2011 (% Change Since 2006)

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	58.1	55.5	4.7		
Hambleton	89.1	86.3	3.2		
Harrogate	166.6	157.8	5.6		
Richmondshire	55.2	51	8.2		
Ryedale	55.3	52.9	4.5		
Scarborough	112.2	108.3	3.6		
Selby	83.5	79.8	4.6		
North Yorks'	620	591.6	4.8		
England	52706.4	50762.9	3.8		



Trend in North Yorkshire % Change Since 2006

	North Yorkshire	England
2006	0.0	0.0
2007	0.9	0.7
2008	1.8	1.4
2009	2.8	2.2
2010	3.8	3.0
2011	4.8	3.8



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Estimated Population by Age Band

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

% Resident Population Aged 0-15

Source: 2008 Mid-year Population Estimates, ONS. Crown Copyright

These estimates are accessible on the ONS neighbourhood statistics website

Summary:

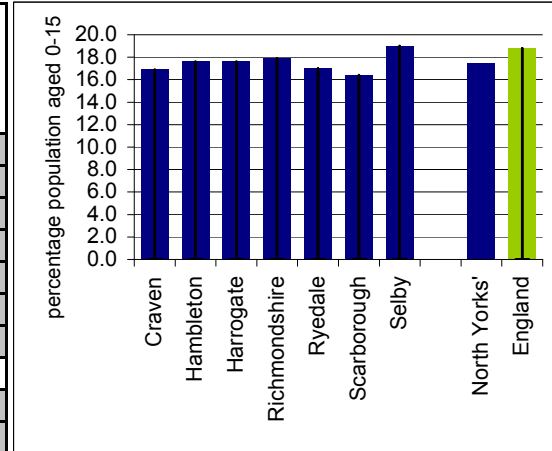
The proportion of young children (aged 0-15) among the whole population is slightly lower than the national average across most of North Yorkshire, with the exception of Selby.

Scarborough district has the lowest proportion of children.

In line with England as a whole, the proportion of children to adults in North Yorkshire has seen an overall decrease since 2001.

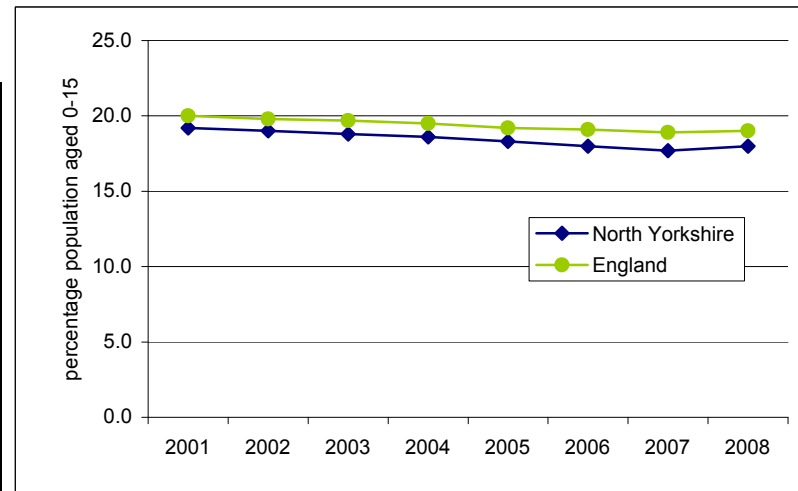
Latest position: Mid-Year 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	9500	56200	16.9		
Hambleton	15300	87100	17.6		
Harrogate	28300	160500	17.6		
Richmondshire	9200	51500	17.9		
Ryedale	9100	53500	17.0		
Scarborough	17800	108500	16.4		
Selby	15600	82000	19.0		
North Yorks'	104900	599200	17.5		
England	9669700	51446200	18.8		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001	19.2	20.0
2002	19.0	19.8
2003	18.8	19.7
2004	18.6	19.5
2005	18.3	19.2
2006	18.0	19.1
2007	17.7	18.9
2008	18.0	19.0



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:



Indicator: Estimated Population by Age Band

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source: % Resident Population of Working Age 16-64 (Male) / 59 (Female)
 Source: 2008 Mid-year Population Estimates, ONS. Crown Copyright

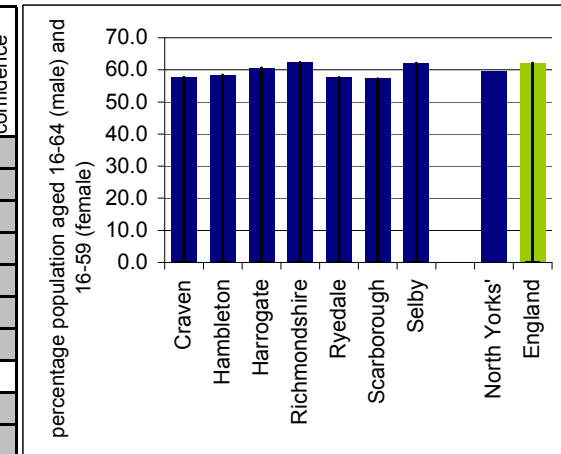
Summary: These estimates are accessible on the ONS neighbourhood statistics website

The proportion of working age residents in in the whole population in North Yorkshire is broadly similar to that in England as a whole. However there are variations at district level, particularly in Richmondshire where the large military presence at Catterick Garrison has a substantial influence on the working age population figures.

Since 2001 the working age proportion of the population has increased in North Yorkshire up to 2006, followed by a slight decline, broadly in line with England as a whole.

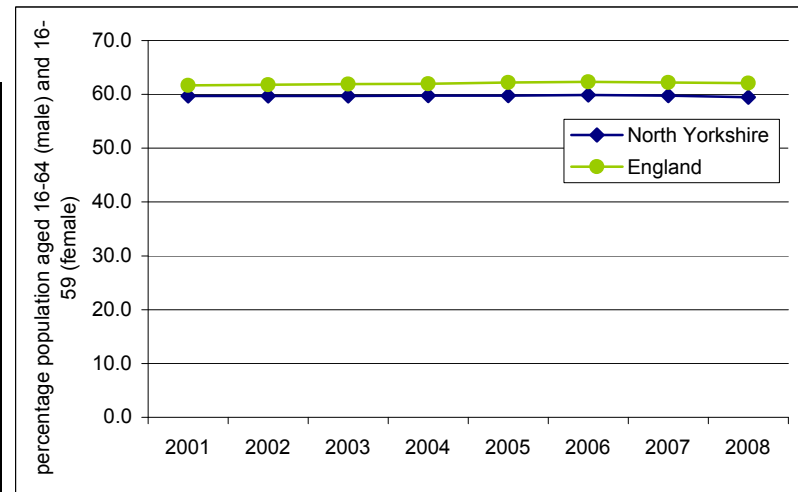
Latest position: Mid-Year 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	32400	56200	57.7		
Hambleton	50900	87100	58.4		
Harrogate	97300	160500	60.6		
Richmondshire	32100	51500	62.3		
Ryedale	30800	53500	57.6		
Scarborough	62100	108500	57.2		
Selby	50900	82000	62.1		
North Yorks'	356600	599200	59.5		
England	31937600	51446200	62.1		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001	59.7	61.7
2002	59.7	61.8
2003	59.7	61.9
2004	59.8	62.0
2005	59.8	62.2
2006	59.9	62.3
2007	59.8	62.2
2008	59.5	62.1



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Estimated Population by Age Band

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

% Resident Population - Older People Aged 65 (Male) / 60 (Female) and over

Source: 2008 Mid-year Population Estimates, ONS. Crown Copyright

These estimates are accessible on the ONS neighbourhood statistics website

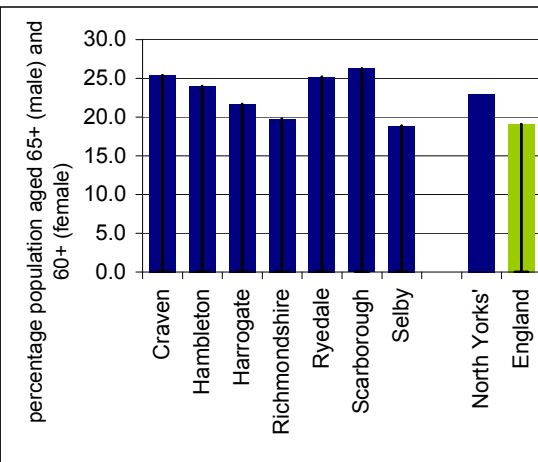
Summary:

North Yorkshire has a substantially higher proportion of older people than the national average and the growth of this section of the population has accelerated faster than the national average in North Yorkshire since 2001.

There are significant variations in the proportion of older people at district level, with the large military presence in Richmondshire leading to a relatively low proportion of older people while Craven, Ryedale and Scarborough have high proportions of older people, reflecting their desirability as retirement destinations for migrants.

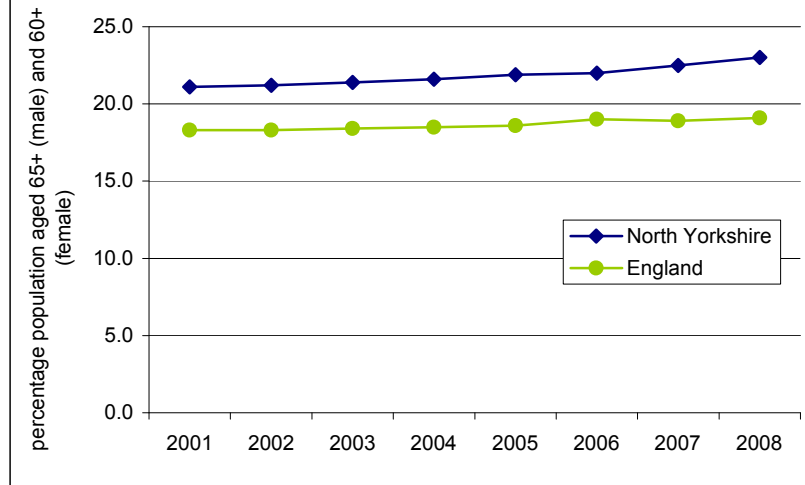
Latest position: Mid-Year 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	14300	56200	25.4		
Hambleton	20900	87100	24.0		
Harrogate	34800	160500	21.7		
Richmondshire	10200	51500	19.8		
Ryedale	13500	53500	25.2		
Scarborough	28500	108500	26.3		
Selby	15500	82000	18.9		
North Yorks'	137700	599200	23.0		
England	9839100	51446200	19.1		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001	21.1	18.3
2002	21.2	18.3
2003	21.4	18.4
2004	21.6	18.5
2005	21.9	18.6
2006	22.0	19.0
2007	22.5	18.9
2008	23.0	19.1



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Estimated Population by Gender (Males)

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

% of Male Resident Population

Source: 2008 Mid-year Population Estimates, ONS. Crown Copyright

These estimates are accessible on the ONS neighbourhood statistics website

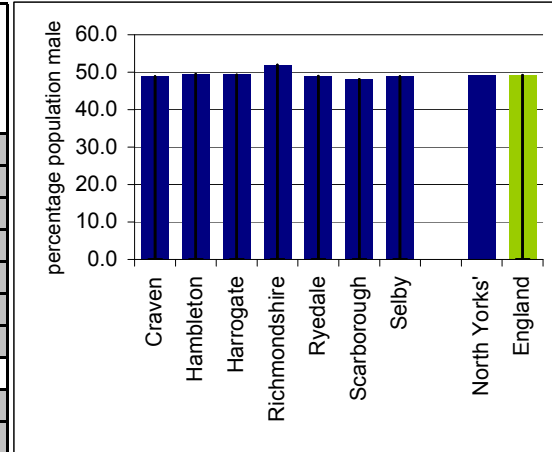
Summary:

The proportion of males to females in North Yorkshire is the same as the national average.

Richmondshire is only district to differ from this, with a higher proportion of males than females due to the make up of the substantial armed forces population at Catterick Garrison.

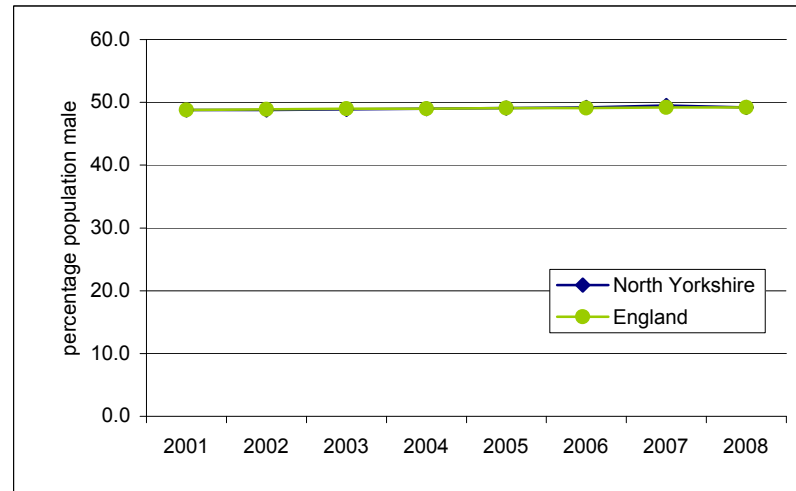
Latest position: Mid-year 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	27500	56200	48.9		
Hambleton	43100	87100	49.5		
Harrogate	79200	160500	49.3		
Richmondshire	26800	51500	52.0		
Ryedale	26200	53500	49.0		
Scarborough	52200	108500	48.1		
Selby	40100	82000	48.9		
North Yorks'	295100	599200	49.2		
England	25318800	51446200	49.2		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001	48.8	48.8
2002	48.8	48.9
2003	48.9	49.0
2004	49.0	49.0
2005	49.1	49.1
2006	49.2	49.1
2007	49.5	49.2
2008	49.2	49.2



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Estimated Population by Gender (Females)

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

% of Female Resident Population

Source: 2008 Mid-year Population Estimates, ONS. Crown Copyright

These estimates are accessible on the ONS neighbourhood statistics website

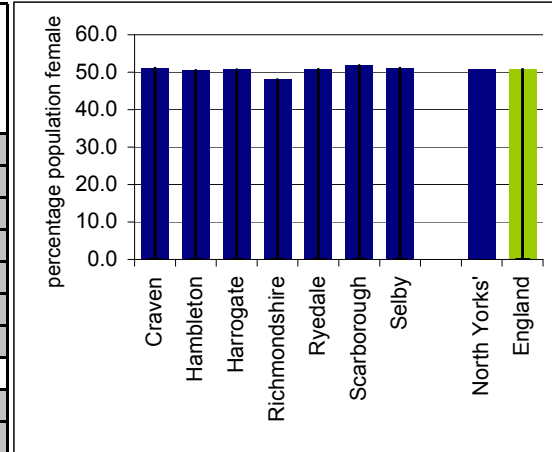
Summary:

The proportion of females to males in North Yorkshire is the same as the national average.

Richmondshire is only district to differ from this, with a smaller proportion of females to males due to the make up of the substantial armed forces population at Catterick Garrison.

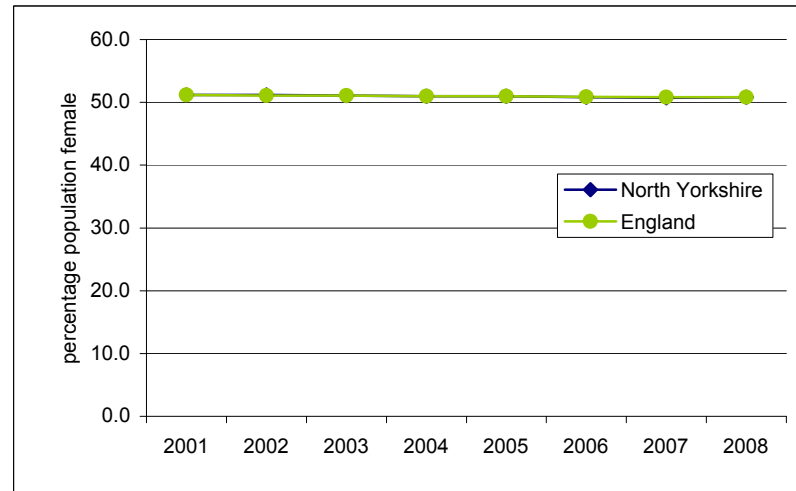
Latest position: Mid-year 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	28700	56200	51.1		
Hambleton	44000	87100	50.5		
Harrogate	81300	160500	50.7		
Richmondshire	24700	51500	48.0		
Ryedale	27200	53500	50.8		
Scarborough	56200	108500	51.8		
Selby	41900	82000	51.1		
North Yorks'	304100	599200	50.8		
England	26127500	51446200	50.8		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001	51.2	51.2
2002	51.2	51.1
2003	51.1	51.1
2004	51.0	51.0
2005	51.0	51.0
2006	50.8	50.9
2007	50.7	50.8
2008	50.8	50.8



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: General fertility rate
JSNA outcome(s): Demographic

Definition & source:

The number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44

Source: ONS

These data are published on www.nchod.nhs.uk although the PCT hold detailed births data that allow further drill-down to small area.

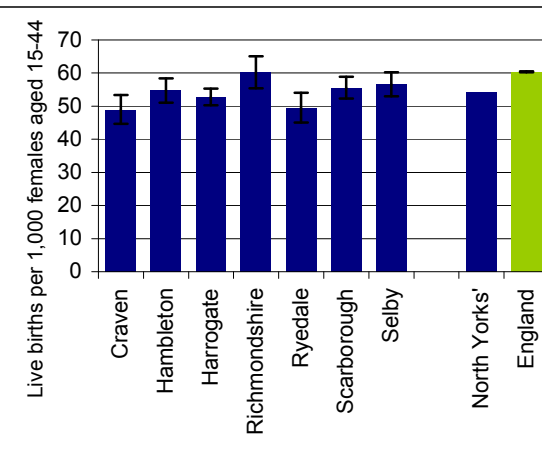
Summary:

This indicator reflects the number of live births occurring to females aged 15 years and over in the respective calendar year as a rate per 1,000 women of child-bearing age (15-44), and is a general measure of birth rates.

The general fertility rate in North Yorkshire is below the national average, although has generally tracked the national trend. None of the districts within the county have a general fertility rate that is above the national average, the highest rate being observed in Richmondshire and the lowest in Craven.

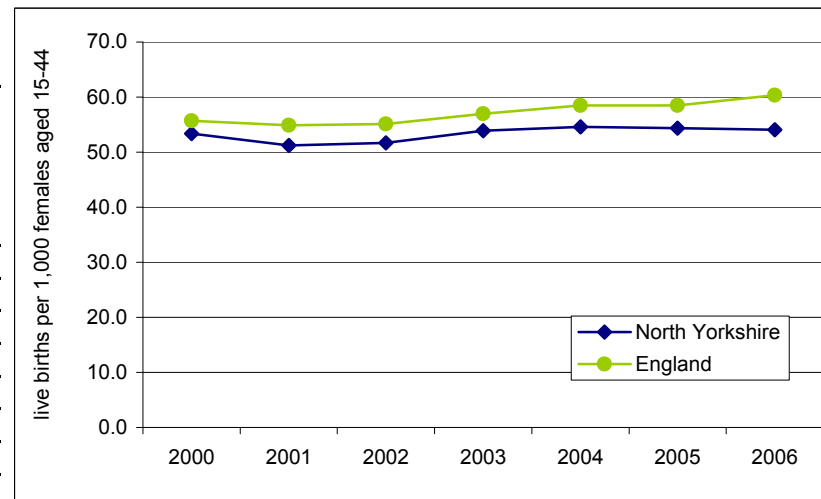
Latest position: 2006

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	455	9320	48.82	44.63	53.39
Hambleton	808	14787	54.64	51.09	58.42
Harrogate	1557	29534	52.72	50.23	55.33
Richmondshire	560	9325	60.05	55.41	65.06
Ryedale	440	8913	49.37	45.06	54.06
Scarborough	1039	18721	55.5	52.31	58.87
Selby	886	15677	56.52	53.01	60.24
North Yorks'	5745	106277	54.06	52.71	55.43
England			60.34	60.19	60.48



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000	53.4	55.7
2001	51.2	54.9
2002	51.7	55.1
2003	53.9	57.0
2004	54.6	58.5
2005	54.3	58.5
2006	54.1	60.3



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Estimated population by ethnic group: White

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

Resident Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, (Percentages). Experimental statistics.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Summary:

Estimates for each of the ethnic groups within each local authority district in England. The estimates are consistent with the Mid-Year Estimates.

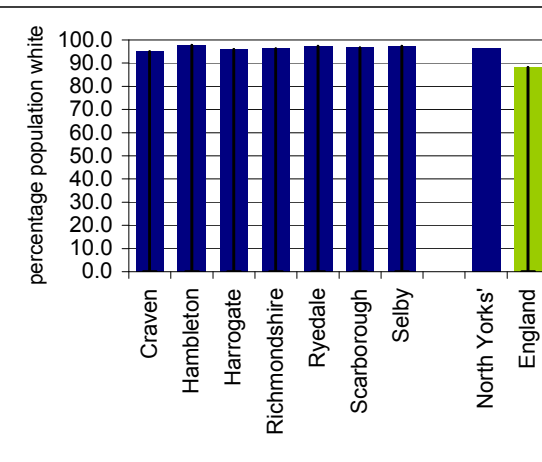
The methodology also allows more accurate estimates of change for small groups or areas than would be possible using existing sample surveys.

North Yorkshire has a higher proportion of people from white ethnic groups than England as a whole. This pattern is seen across all districts.

In line with the figures for England, the data for North Yorkshire shows a reducing proportion of white ethnic groups within the population in the years 2001-07, although the proportion of non-white ethnic groups remain relatively small.

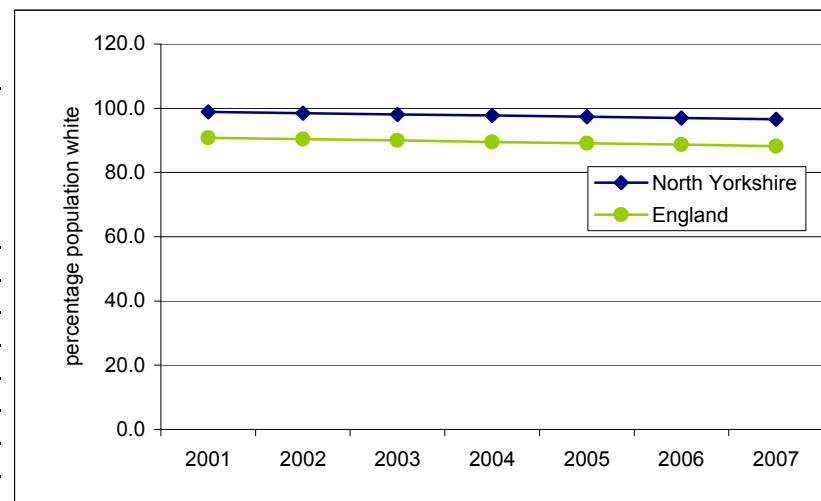
Latest position: 2007

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			95.0		
Hambleton			97.8		
Harrogate			96.0		
Richmondshire			96.3		
Ryedale			97.4		
Scarborough			96.7		
Selby			97.4		
North Yorks'			96.6		
England			88.2		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001	98.9	90.8
2002	98.5	90.4
2003	98.1	90.0
2004	97.8	89.5
2005	97.4	89.1
2006	97.0	88.7
2007	96.6	88.2



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Estimated population by ethnic group: Mixed

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

Resident Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, (Percentages). Experimental statistics.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Summary:

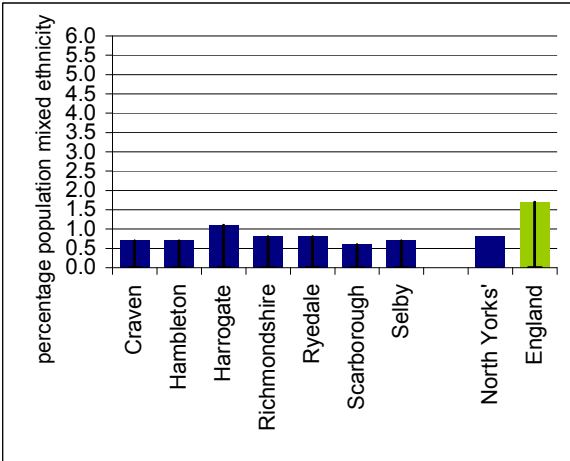
Estimates for each of the ethnic groups within each local authority district in England. The estimates are consistent with the Mid-Year Estimates.

The methodology also allows more accurate estimates of change for small groups or areas than would be possible using existing sample surveys.

North Yorkshire has a small proportion of mixed ethnic groups in comparison to the national average. However there are substantial variations at district level, with Harrogate having the largest proportion of mixed ethnic population in the County.

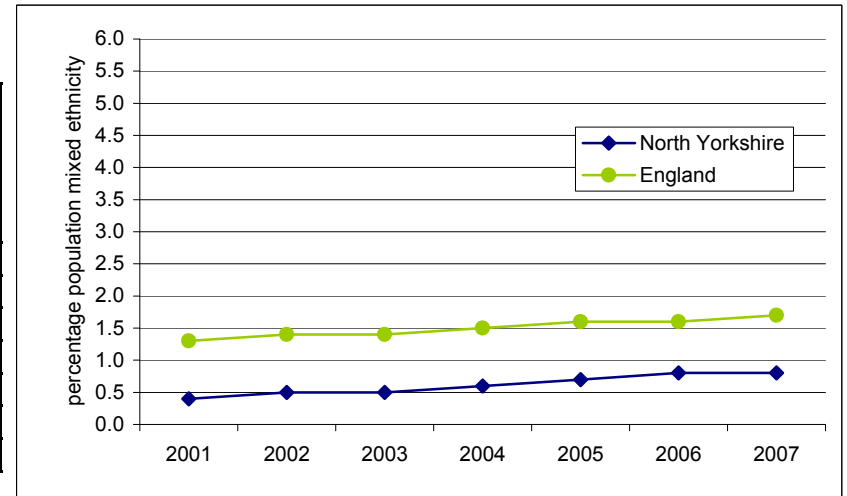
Latest position: 2007

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			0.7		
Hambleton			0.7		
Harrogate			1.1		
Richmondshire			0.8		
Ryedale			0.8		
Scarborough			0.6		
Selby			0.7		
North Yorks'			0.8		
England			1.7		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001	0.4	1.3
2002	0.5	1.4
2003	0.5	1.4
2004	0.6	1.5
2005	0.7	1.6
2006	0.8	1.6
2007	0.8	1.7



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Estimated population by ethnic group: Asian or Asian British

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

Resident Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, (Percentages). Experimental statistics.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Summary:

Estimates for each of the ethnic groups within each local authority district in England. The estimates are consistent with the Mid-Year Estimates.

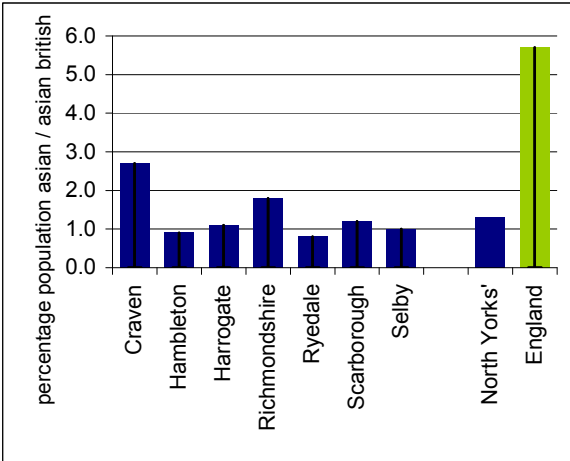
The methodology also allows more accurate estimates of change for small groups or areas than would be possible using existing sample surveys.

The proportion of Asian and Asian British ethnic population in North Yorkshire is very small in comparison with the national average, though the Craven and Richmondshire figures are higher than those of the other districts.

The Richmondshire figures partly reflect the ethnic make up of the military population at Catterick Garrison.

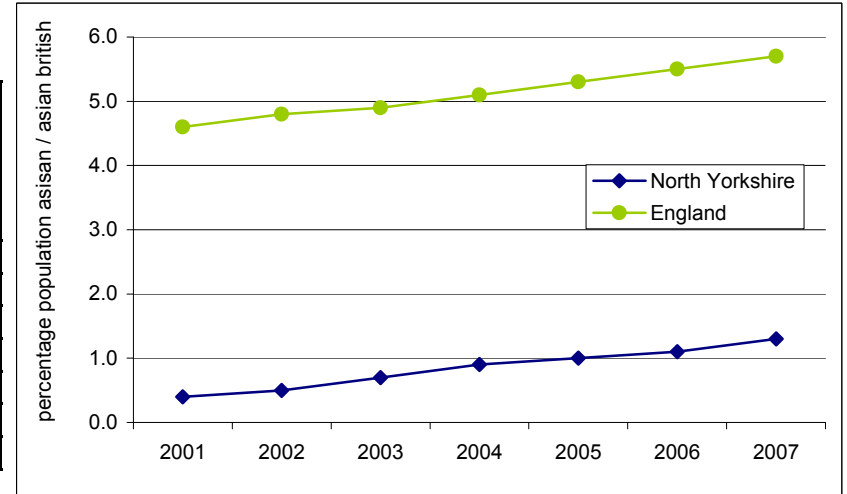
Latest position: 2007

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			2.7		
Hambleton			0.9		
Harrogate			1.1		
Richmondshire			1.8		
Ryedale			0.8		
Scarborough			1.2		
Selby			1.0		
North Yorks'			1.3		
England			5.7		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001	0.4	4.6
2002	0.5	4.8
2003	0.7	4.9
2004	0.9	5.1
2005	1.0	5.3
2006	1.1	5.5
2007	1.3	5.7



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Estimated population by ethnic group: Black or Black British

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

Resident Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, (Percentages). Experimental statistics.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Summary:

Estimates for each of the ethnic groups within each local authority district in England. The estimates are consistent with the Mid-Year Estimates.

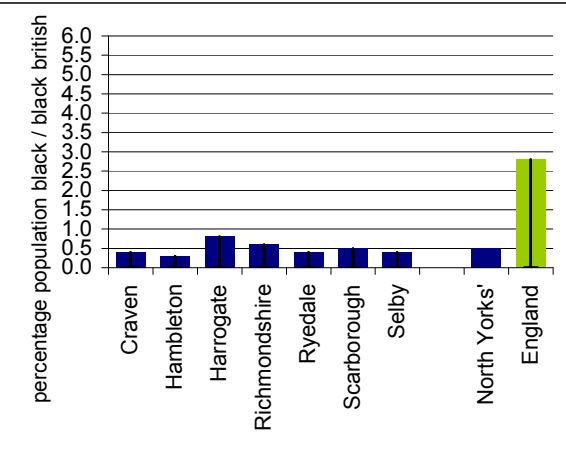
The methodology also allows more accurate estimates of change for small groups or areas than would be possible using existing sample surveys.

The proportion of Black and Black British ethnic population in North Yorkshire is very small in comparison with the national average. Harrogate district has the largest proportion.

In line with England as a whole the proportion of Black and British Black population has seen an increase in the years 2001-07.

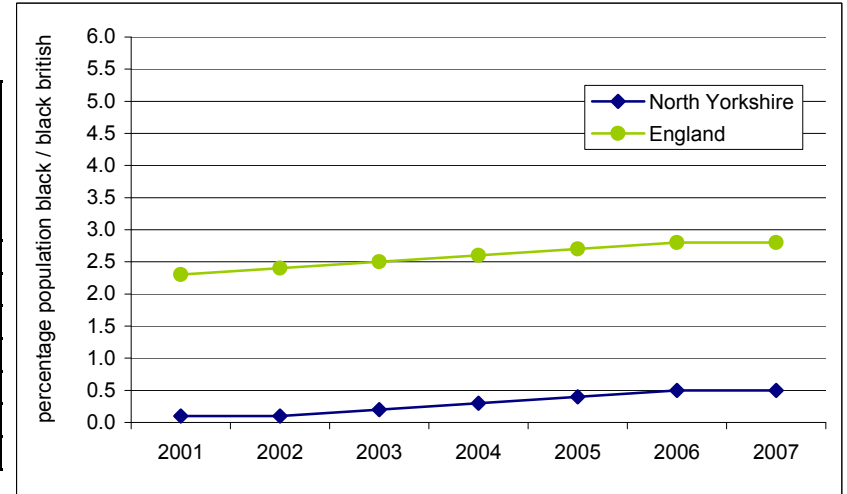
Latest position: 2007

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			0.4		
Hambleton			0.3		
Harrogate			0.8		
Richmondshire			0.6		
Ryedale			0.4		
Scarborough			0.5		
Selby			0.4		
North Yorks'			0.5		
England			2.8		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001	0.1	2.3
2002	0.1	2.4
2003	0.2	2.5
2004	0.3	2.6
2005	0.4	2.7
2006	0.5	2.8
2007	0.5	2.8



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Estimated population by ethnic group: Chinese or Other Ethnic Group

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source: Resident Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, (Percentages). Experimental statistics.
Source: Office for National Statistics

Summary: Estimates for each of the ethnic groups within each local authority district in England. The estimates are consistent with the Mid-Year Estimates.

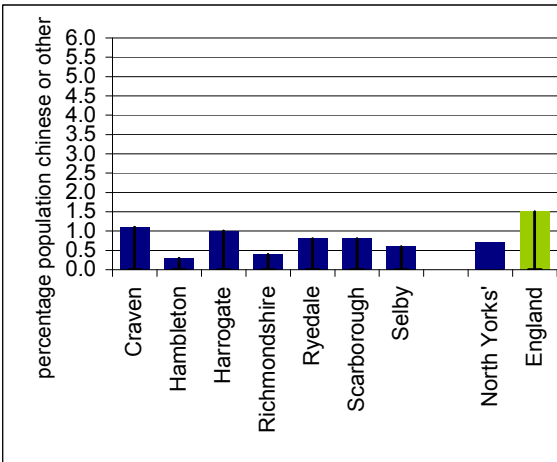
The methodology also allows more accurate estimates of change for small groups or areas than would be possible using existing sample surveys.

The proportion of the population of North Yorkshire from Chinese and Other ethnic groups is small in comparison with the national average. Craven district has the highest figure.

In line with England as a whole the proportion of the population from Chinese and Other Ethnic Groups has seen an increase in the years 2001-07.

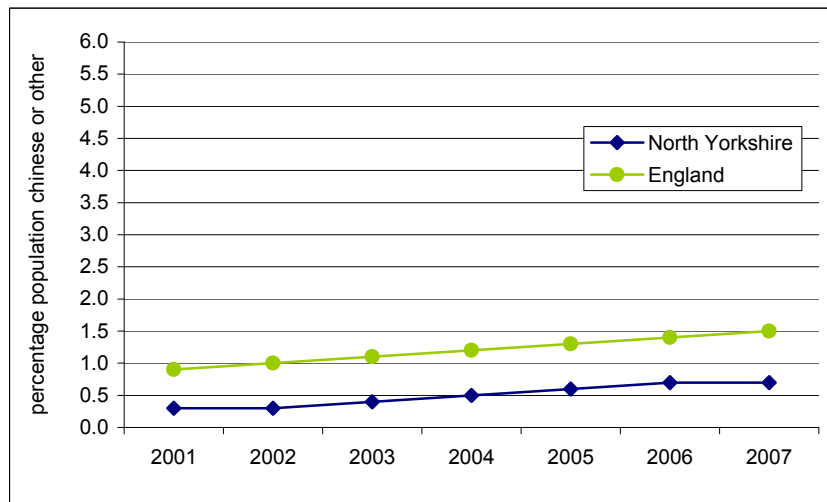
Latest position: 2007

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			1.1		
Hambleton			0.3		
Harrogate			1.0		
Richmondshire			0.4		
Ryedale			0.8		
Scarborough			0.8		
Selby			0.6		
North Yorks'			0.7		
England			1.5		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001	0.3	0.9
2002	0.3	1.0
2003	0.4	1.1
2004	0.5	1.2
2005	0.6	1.3
2006	0.7	1.4
2007	0.7	1.5



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Religious group: Christian

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

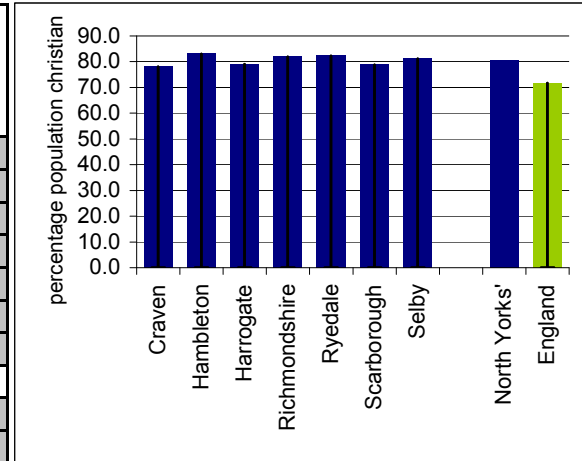
% of Residents Stating Religion as Christian
 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS007
 © Crown Copyright 2003

Summary:

North Yorkshire as a whole and each district within the County all have a substantially higher proportion of Christian residents than the national average.
 Hambleton has the highest proportion of Christian residents at 83% while Craven has the lowest at 78%.

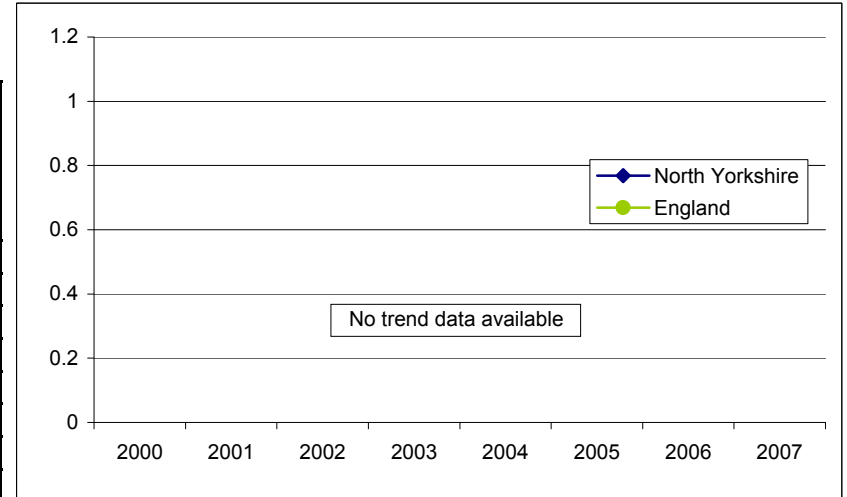
Latest position: 2001

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			78.1		
Hambleton			83.0		
Harrogate			79.0		
Richmondshire			82.0		
Ryedale			82.3		
Scarborough			78.9		
Selby			81.1		
North Yorks'			80.3		
England			71.7		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Religious group: Non-Christian

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

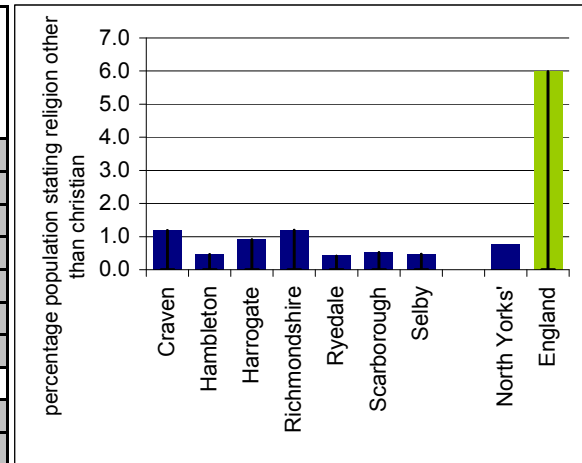
Definition & source: % of Residents Stating Religion Other Than Christian
2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS007
© Crown Copyright 2003

Summary: North Yorkshire as a whole and each district within the County all have a substantially lower proportion of non-Christian residents than the national average.

Hambleton has the lowest proportion of non-Christian residents at 0.5% while Craven and Richmondshire have the highest at 1.2%.

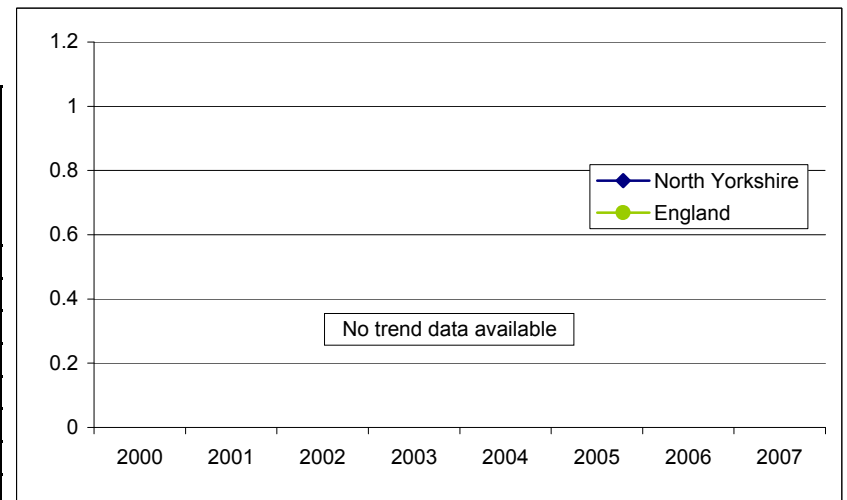
Latest position: 2001

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			1.2		
Hambleton			0.5		
Harrogate			0.9		
Richmondshire			1.2		
Ryedale			0.4		
Scarborough			0.5		
Selby			0.5		
North Yorks'			0.8		
England			6.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Religious group: No Religion

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

% of Residents Stating No Religion

2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS007
© Crown Copyright 2003

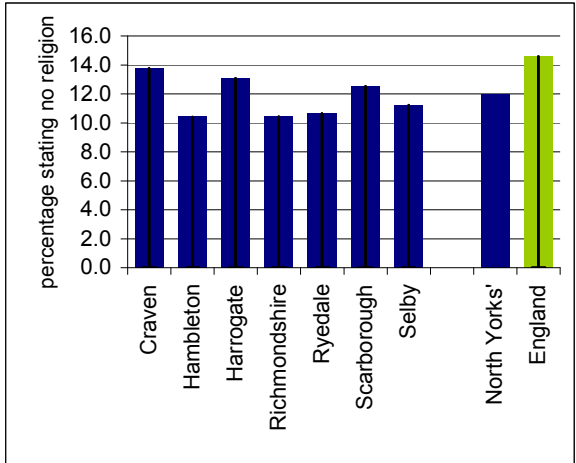
Summary:

North Yorkshire as a whole and each district within the County all have a substantially lower proportion of residents with no religion than the national average.

Craven has the highest proportion of residents with no religion, at almost 14% while Hambleton has the lowest at just over 10%.

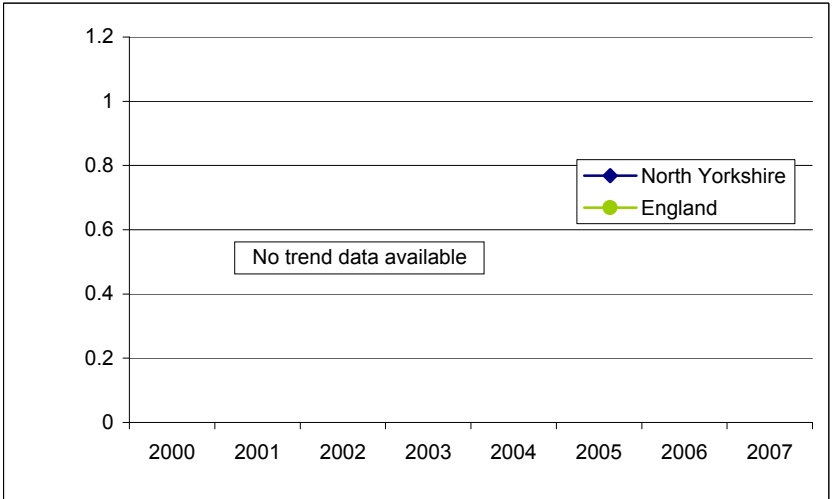
Latest position: 2001

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			13.8		
Hambleton			10.4		
Harrogate			13.1		
Richmondshire			10.4		
Ryedale			10.7		
Scarborough			12.5		
Selby			11.2		
North Yorks'			12.0		
England			14.6		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Migrant Population

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

National Insurance Number Registrations in respect of non-UK Nationals, Rate per 1,000 2008 Mid-year Population Estimates

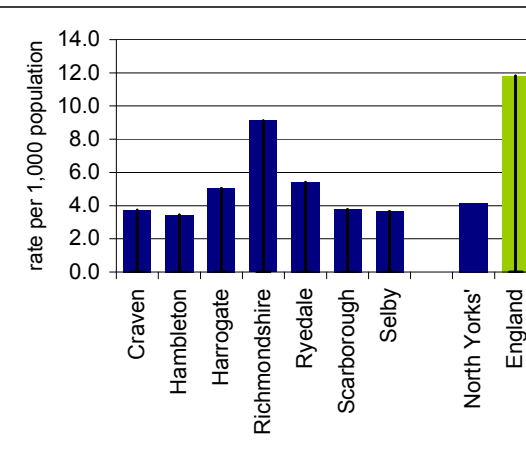
Source: Department of Work & Pensions Available from www.dwp.gov.uk Tabulation Tool.

Summary:

North Yorkshire has a lower proportion of non-UK nationals registering for a National Insurance Number than the national average when expressed as a proportion of the resident population. Richmondshire has the highest proportion among the districts within the County, though Harrogate district has the most registrations in absolute terms.

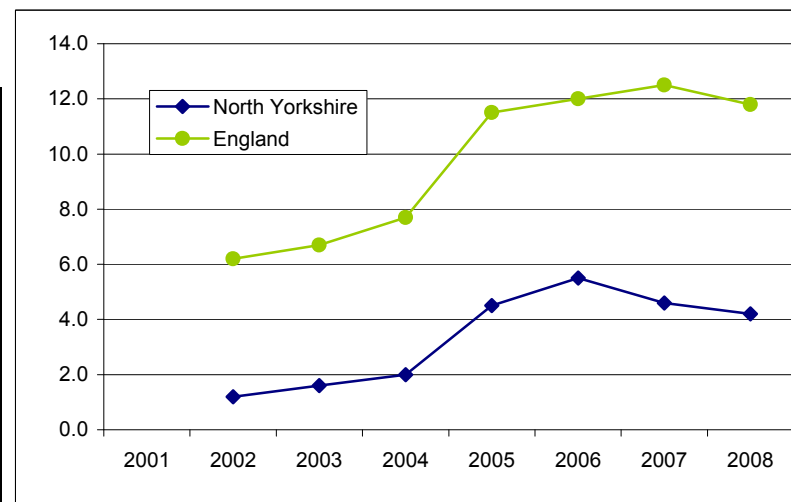
Latest position: 2008/09

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	210	56200	3.7		
Hambleton	300	87100	3.4		
Harrogate	810	160500	5.0		
Richmondshire	470	51500	9.1		
Ryedale	290	53500	5.4		
Scarborough	410	108500	3.8		
Selby	300	82000	3.7		
North Yorks'	2490	599200	4.2		
England	607880	51446200	11.8		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001		
2002	1.2	6.2
2003	1.6	6.7
2004	2.0	7.7
2005	4.5	11.5
2006	5.5	12
2007	4.6	12.5
2008	4.2	11.8



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Deprivation

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics, Economic well-being

Definition & source:

Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are in the most deprived quintile in England measured by the overall Index of multiple deprivation score 2007

Source: IMD2007
For data see: www.communities.gov.uk

Summary:

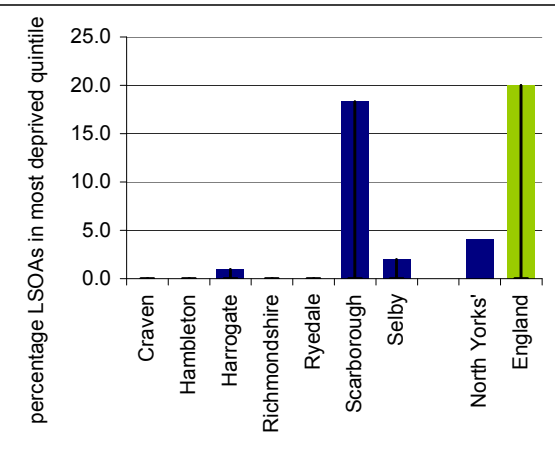
15 LSOAs within North Yorkshire and York are in the most deprived quintile in England, 13 of which are located in Scarborough with 1 each in Harrogate and Selby.

The indicators used between the IMD 2004 and IMD 2007 changed slightly although they remain similar enough to consider change over time. Based on the proportion of LSOAs that fall into the most deprived national quintile in North Yorkshire, deprivation has improved relative to other local authorities.

There are further indicators looking at the individual domains within the IMD 2007 in the Quality of Life section of this data annex.

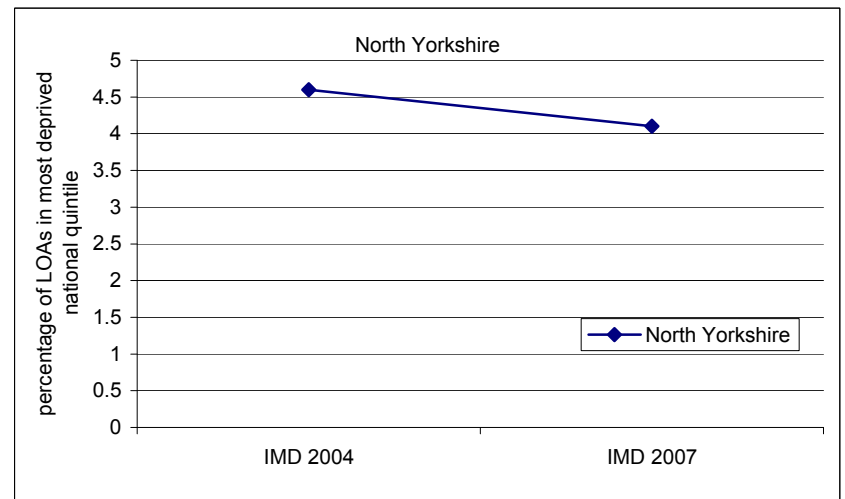
Latest position: IMD 2007 (relating to 2005 data)

	LSOAs 'most deprived'	Total LSOAs in area	IMD 2007 score	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	0	32	0.0		
Hambleton	0	51	0.0		
Harrogate	1	104	1.0		
Richmondshire	0	32	0.0		
Ryedale	0	30	0.0		
Scarborough	13	71	18.3		
Selby	1	50	2.0		
North Yorks'	15	370	4.1		
England			20.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire
IMD 2004	4.6
IMD 2007	4.1



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Urban/Rural Area Classification

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

Percent of residents living in villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings.

ONS area classification - urban/rural

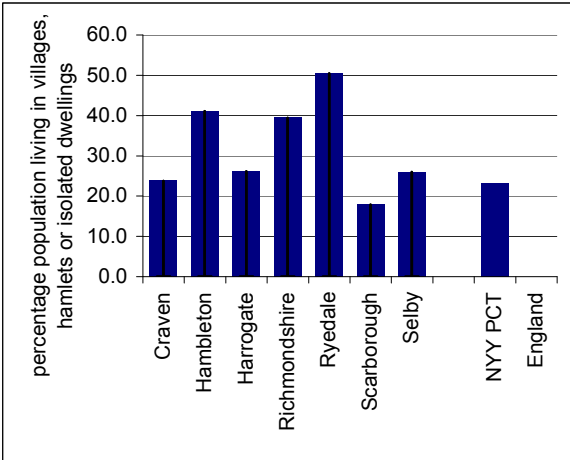
Summary:

ONS area classifications at district level, indicate that Craven, Ryedale and Scarborough are 'coastal and countryside' areas and the remaining 4 districts in the are 'Prospering Smaller Towns'.

ONS also developed a rural classification structure. Based on these classifications at ward level, 23% of the residents in North Yorkshire and York live in villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings. This varies by district, with half the residents of Ryedale living in villages, hamlets or isolated dwellings.

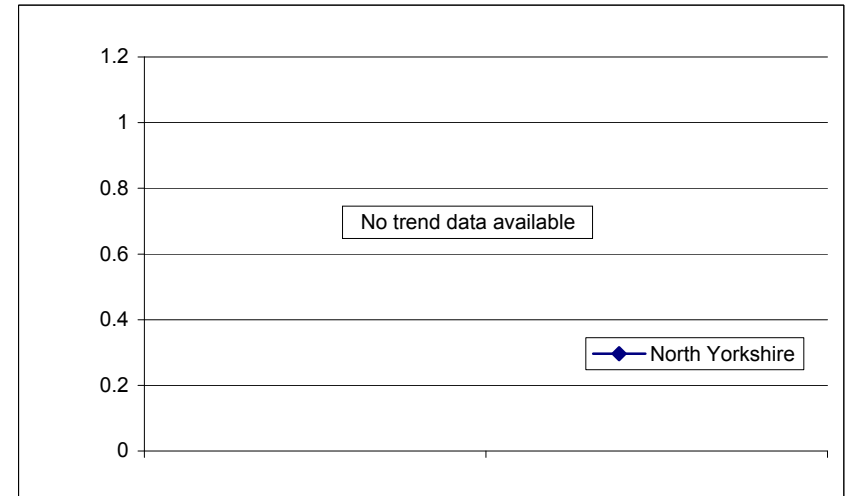
Latest position: 2001

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			23.8		
Hambleton			41.1		
Harrogate			26.2		
Richmondshire			39.4		
Ryedale			50.5		
Scarborough			17.9		
Selby			26.0		
NY Y PCT			23.2		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Housing Tenure - Owner Occupied

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

% of Owner Occupied Households

2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS018
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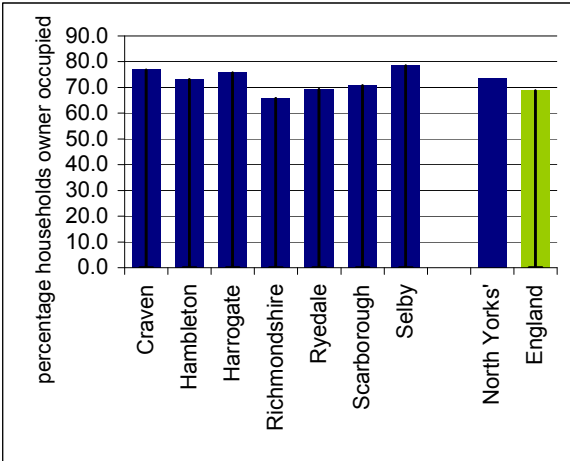
Summary:

North Yorkshire as a whole and each district within the County, with the exception of Richmondshire, have a higher proportion of owner occupied housing than the national average.

Selby has the highest level of owner occupation. Richmondshire's lower level of owner occupation may reflect the short term nature of the armed forces residents based at Catterick Garrison.

Latest position: 2001

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			76.8		
Hambleton			73.1		
Harrogate			75.8		
Richmondshire			65.7		
Ryedale			69.2		
Scarborough			70.7		
Selby			78.5		
North Yorks'			73.5		
England			68.7		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Housing Tenure - Rented

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

% of Rented Households

2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS018
© Crown Copyright 2003

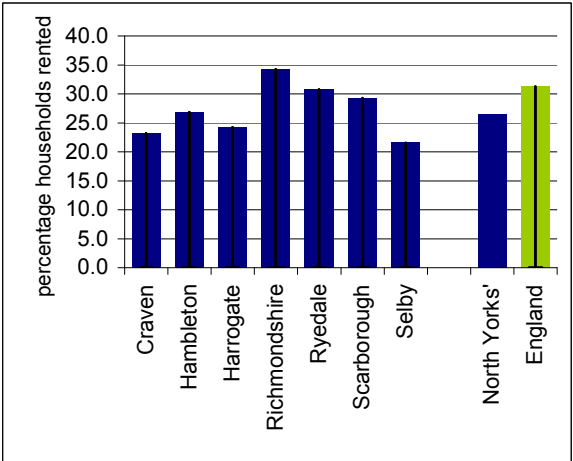
Summary:

North Yorkshire as a whole and each district within the County, with the exception of Richmondshire, have a lower proportion of rented housing than the national average.

Selby has the lowest level of households renting. Richmondshire's high level of renting may reflect the short term nature of the armed forces residents based at Catterick Garrison.

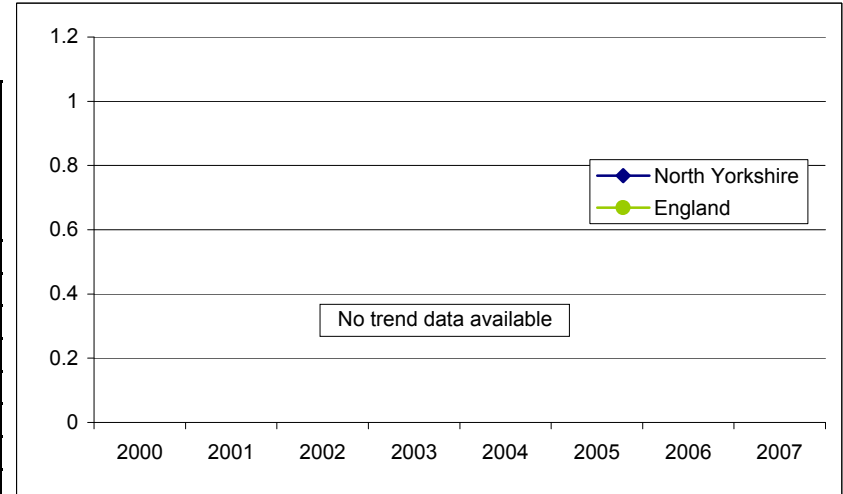
Latest position: 2001

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			23.2		
Hambleton			26.9		
Harrogate			24.2		
Richmondshire			34.3		
Ryedale			30.8		
Scarborough			29.3		
Selby			21.6		
North Yorks'			26.5		
England			31.3		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Overcrowding

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source: % of Households with an Occupancy Rating of -1 or Less
2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS018
© Crown Copyright 2003

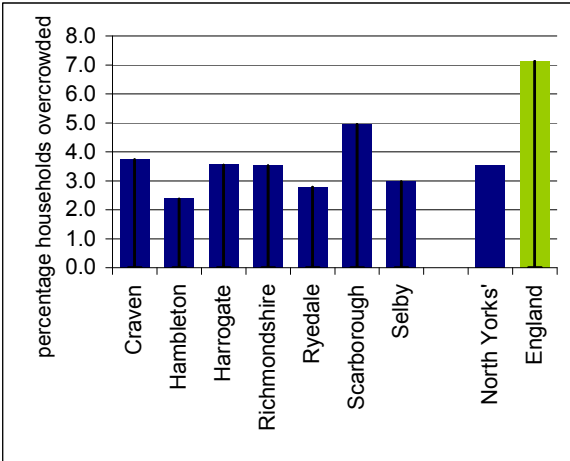
Summary: The 2001 Census occupancy rating provides a measure of under-occupancy and overcrowding. It assumes that every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms).

A household with a value of -1 would have one room too few and would therefore be experiencing overcrowding.

North Yorkshire and its districts all have a substantially lower level of overcrowded households than the national average. Scarborough has the highest level in the County while Hambleton district has the lowest level.

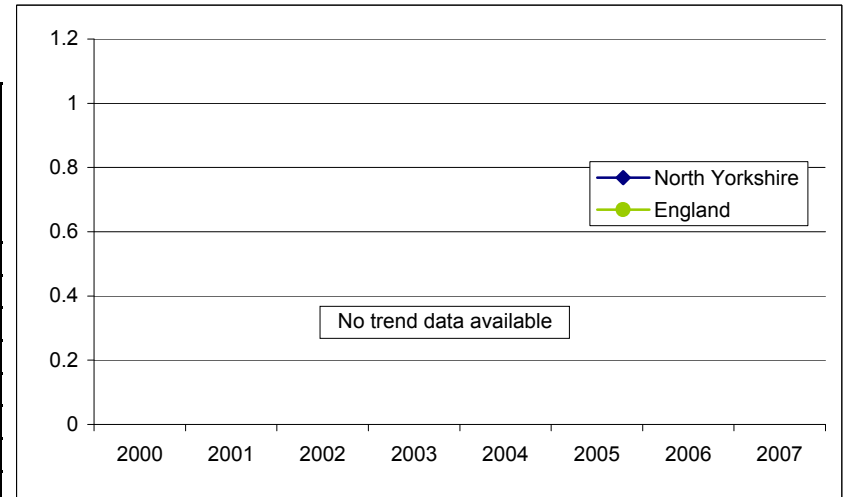
Latest position: 2001

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			3.7		
Hambleton			2.4		
Harrogate			3.6		
Richmondshire			3.5		
Ryedale			2.8		
Scarborough			5.0		
Selby			3.0		
North Yorks'			3.5		
England			7.1		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Living Alone

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

% of People Aged Over 16 Living in Households, Not in Couples

2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS003
© Crown Copyright 2003

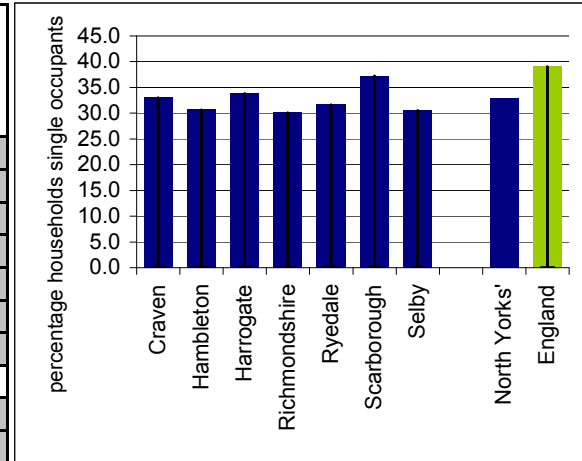
Summary:

North Yorkshire and all of its districts have a lower proportion of people living alone than the national average.

Scarborough district has the highest level of people living alone while Richmondshire has the lowest.

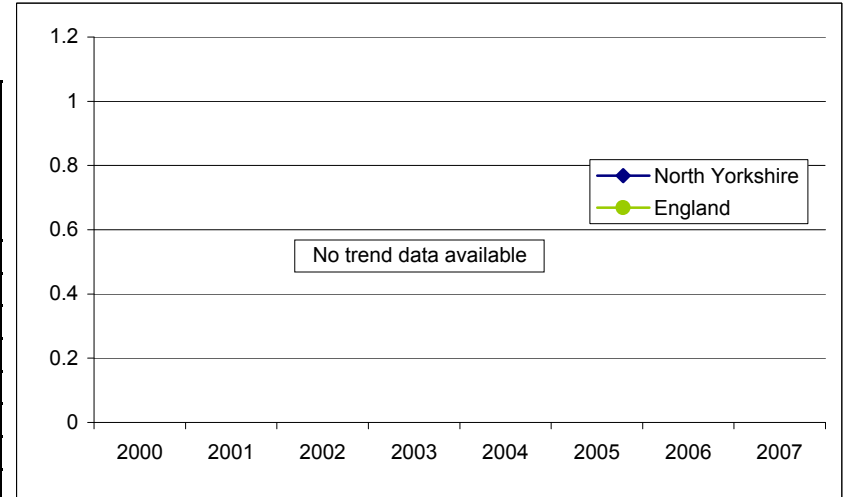
Latest position: 2001

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			33.0		
Hambleton			30.7		
Harrogate			33.8		
Richmondshire			30.1		
Ryedale			31.6		
Scarborough			37.2		
Selby			30.5		
North Yorks'			33.0		
England			39.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Central Heating

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source:

% of Households Without Central Heating

2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS019
© Crown Copyright 2003

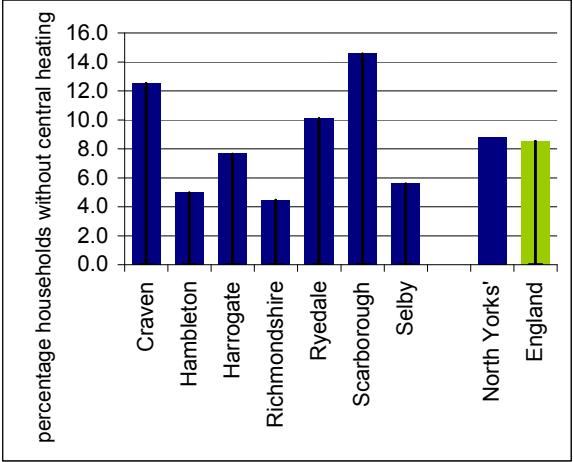
Summary:

North Yorkshire has a higher proportion of households without central heating than the national average.

There are substantial variations in the figures at district level with Scarborough, followed by Craven having the highest levels while Richmondshire and Hambleton have particularly low levels of households without central heating.

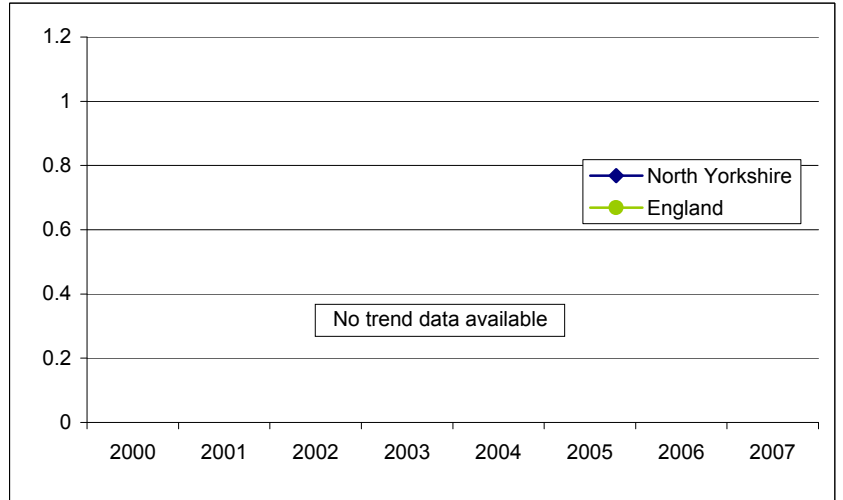
Latest position: 2001

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			12.5		
Hambleton			5.0		
Harrogate			7.6		
Richmondshire			4.5		
Ryedale			10.1		
Scarborough			14.6		
Selby			5.6		
North Yorks'			8.8		
England			8.5		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Access to a Car or Van

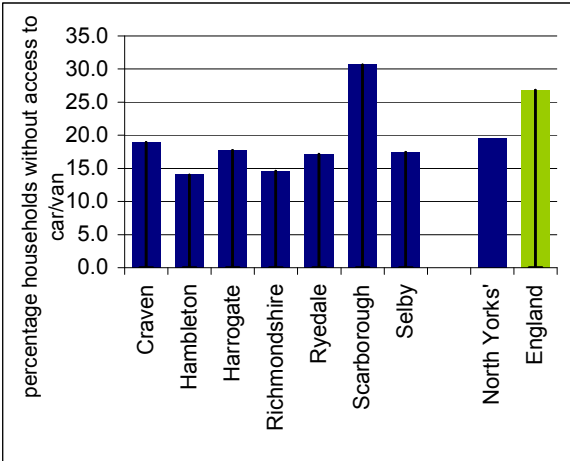
JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source: % of Households Without Access to a Car or Van
2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS017
© Crown Copyright 2003

Summary: With the exception of Scarborough all districts within North Yorkshire have a lower level of households without access to a car or van than the national average. This may reflect the very rural nature of much of the County and the importance of personal transport to access employment and services from these areas.

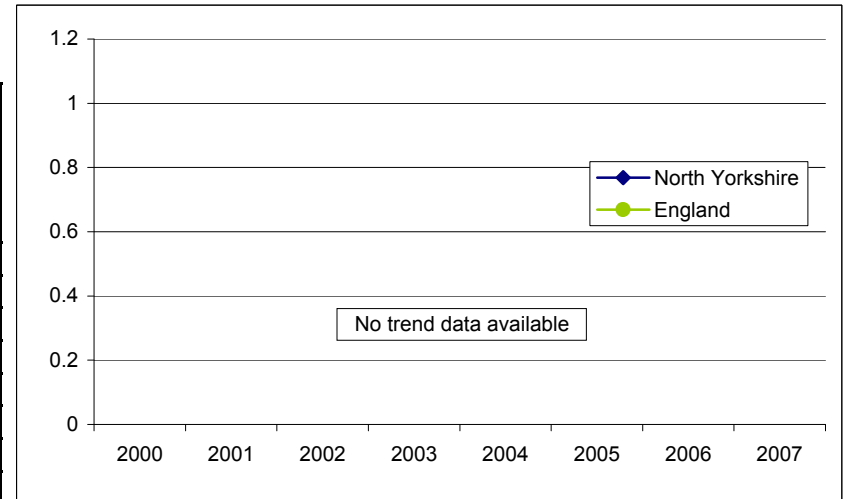
Latest position: 2001

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			18.9		
Hambleton			14.0		
Harrogate			17.8		
Richmondshire			14.6		
Ryedale			17.2		
Scarborough			30.7		
Selby			17.5		
North Yorks'			19.5		
England			26.8		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: GCSE Achievement (5 A*-C)

JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

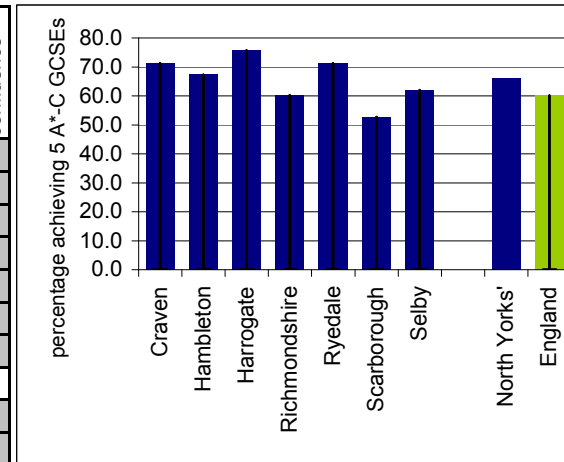
Definition & source: % of children at key stage 4 who achieved 5 or more A*-C grade GCSEs
DfES, 2006/07 published in APHO Health Profiles 2008

Summary: This indicator measures the level of GCSE achievement in the area. Educational attainment is influenced by both the quality of education children receive and their family socioeconomic circumstances. Educational qualifications are a determinant of an individual's labour market position, which in turn influences income, housing and other material resources. These are related to health and health inequalities.

On the whole, attainment is above average in North Yorkshire compared to the national average although this is not the case for Scarborough where attainment during 2006/07 was 52.7%, over 7 percentage points below average.

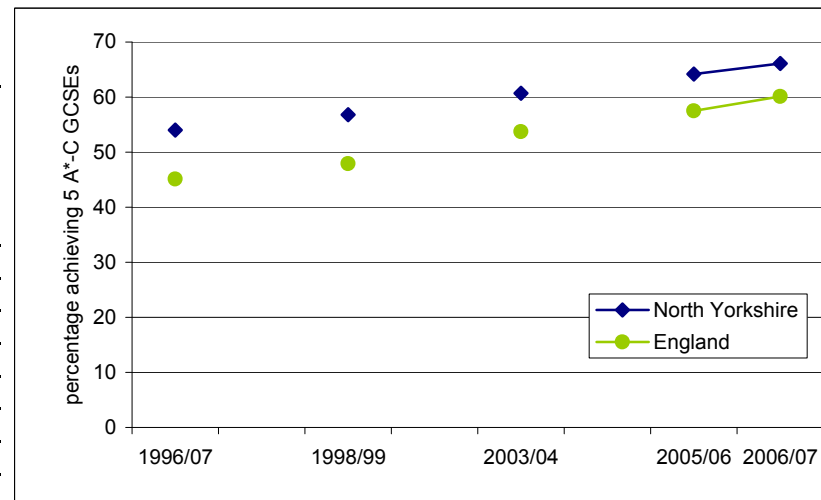
Latest position: 2006/07

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	589		71.3		
Hambleton	746		67.3		
Harrogate	1428		75.7		
Richmondshire	324		60.2		
Ryedale	380		71.3		
Scarborough	715		52.7		
Selby	652		62.0		
North Yorks'	4830		66.1		
England			60.1		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
1996/07	54	45.1
1998/99	56.8	47.9
2003/04	60.7	53.7
2005/06	64.2	57.5
2006/07	66.1	60.1



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Qualifications amongst the adult population

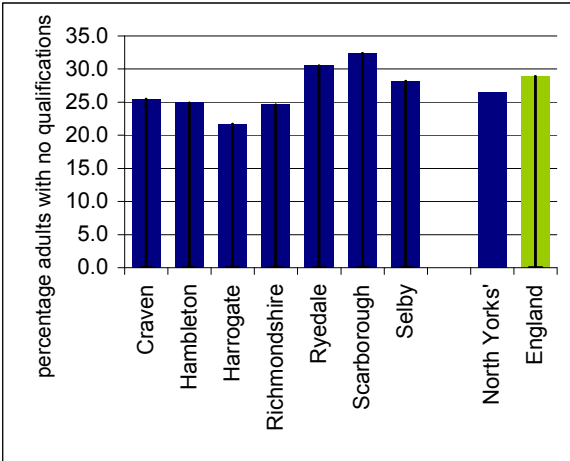
JSNA outcome(s): Demographics

Definition & source: % of adults aged 16-74 with no qualifications
2001 Census © Crown Copyright 2003

Summary: On the whole, the proportion of adults with no qualification at the time of the 2001 Census was below average in North Yorkshire compared to the national figure of 28.9% although this varied across the county from 21.7% in Harrogate to 32.4% in Scarborough.

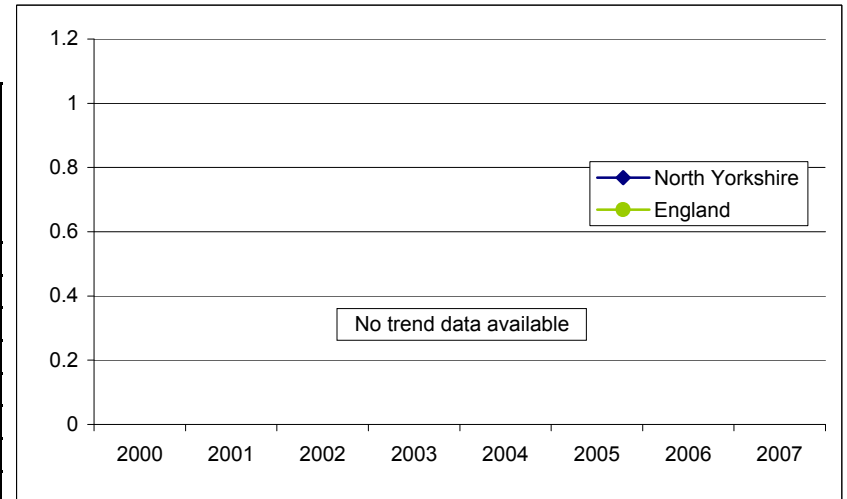
Latest position: 2001

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	9723		25.5		
Hambleton	15258		24.9		
Harrogate	23685		21.7		
Richmondshire	8506		24.6		
Ryedale	11141		30.5		
Scarborough	24477		32.4		
Selby	15601		28.2		
North Yorks'	108391		26.5		
England			28.9		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

NORTH YORKSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JSNA): DATA ANNEX

JSNA outcome: Be Healthy

CONTENTS:

PRIORITY INDICATORS
Prevalence of obesity in year 6 children (NI56)
Physical activity amongst children (NI57)
Physical activity amongst adults (NI8) (including satisfaction)
Life expectancy
Under 18 conceptions
Prevalence of CHD

Supporting Indicators
Smoking in pregnancy
Smoking quit rates
Smoking prevalence in patients with a long term condition
Modelled estimates of smoking prevalence
Modelled estimates of fruit & veg consumption
Modelled estimates of binge drinking
Modelled estimates of obesity
Infant mortality
dmft in 5 year olds
Breastfeeding initiation
Alcohol admissions (NI39)
Drug misuse
Tuberculosis notifications
Prevalence of COPD
Mortality from circulatory diseases (NI121)
Cancer mortality rate (NI122)
Prevalence of Obesity in Reception Children (NI56)
Health assessments for looked after children
Prevalence of Hypertension
Prevalence of obesity
Prevalence of diabetes

Prevalence of Stroke
Prevalence of Dementia
Prevalence of Mental Health
All age all cause mortality (NI230)
Mortality attributable to smoking
Mortality from CHD
Emergency hospital admission rate for CHD
Prevalence of Heart Failure
Mortality from Stroke
Emergency hospital admission rate for Stroke

Where data can be found for other key indicators:

	availability
Mortality from COPD	4
Hospital admission rate for COPD	2
Mortality from suicide and undetermined injury	4
Healthy life expectancy at age 65 (NI137)	3
Hospital admission rate for cardiac revascularisation	2
Management of cholesterol in CHD patients	1, 2
Management of blood pressure in CHD patients	1, 2
Cancer registrations	5
Limiting long term illness	6

Key to notes on availability

- 1 Quality and Outcomes Framework, www.ic.nhs.uk
- 2 Currently reported in North Yorkshire and York Practice Based Commissioning Health Profiles
- 3 Currently reported in APHO Health Profiles, www.apho.org.uk
- 4 Currently reported at www.nchod.nhs.uk
- 5 See <http://www.ncin.org.uk/eatlas/>
- 6 Currently reported at www.statistics.gov

Indicator: Prevalence of obesity in year 6 children (NI 56)

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of children in year 6 at risk of obesity (have a BMI above the 95th percentile for their age/sex based on UK 1990 growth curves).

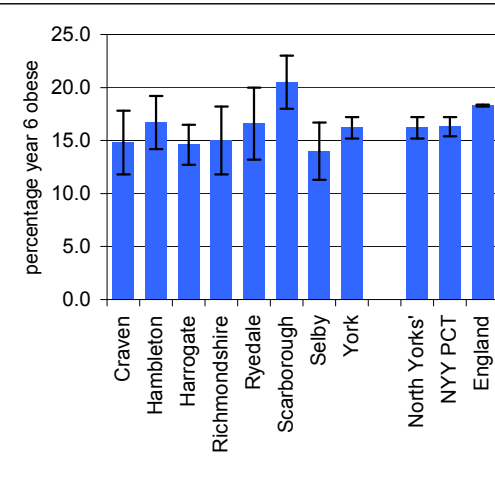
Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)
For data contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

This indicator is designed for population monitoring rather than a representation of the precise number of children who are clinically obese. Traditionally in the UK, the 98th percentile is used in the clinical setting alongside other assessments of the individual child to define whether they are obese. This indicator features in both NY and Yorks' LAA and NYY PCTs Vital Signs aiming to slow the expected increase in prevalence of obesity carrying a target of 16.3% in 2010/11 for North Yorkshire County, 15.4% for York and 16.4% for North Yorkshire and York PCT as a whole. During 2008/9, prevalence was significantly lower than the national average in Craven, Harrogate, Selby and York and not significantly different in the remaining districts. Across North Yorkshire and York prevalence was highest in Scarborough.

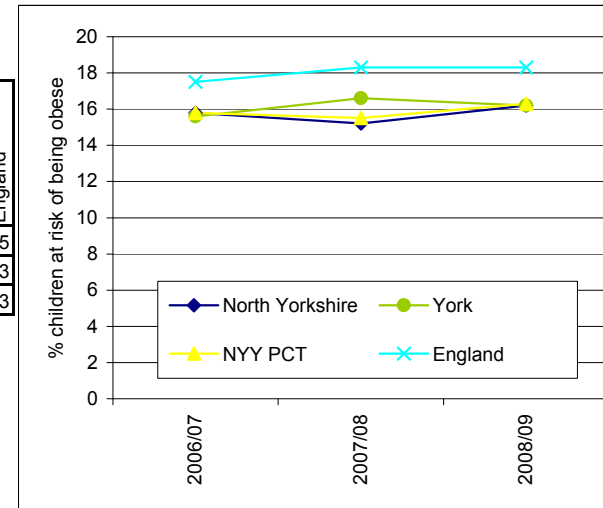
Latest position: Academic year 2008/09

	Numerator	Denominator	% Prevalence	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			14.8	11.8	17.8
Hambleton			16.7	14.2	19.2
Harrogate			14.6	12.7	16.5
Richmondshire			15.0	11.8	18.2
Ryedale			16.6	13.2	20.0
Scarborough			20.5	18.0	23.0
Selby			14.0	11.3	16.7
York			16.2	15.2	17.2
North Yorks'			16.2	15.2	17.2
NYY PCT			16.3	15.4	17.2
England			18.3	18.2	18.4



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	NYY PCT	England
2006/07	15.8	15.6	15.8	17.5
2007/08	15.2	16.6	15.5	18.3
2008/09	16.2	16.2	16.3	18.3



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Physical Activity Amongst Children and Young People

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

Percentage of children and young people (5-16 year olds) accessing at least 2 hours per week of high quality sports or physical exercise.

Source: Sport England PESSCL annual survey

Summary:

This indicator measures the percentage of children and young people who regularly participate in sports and physical exercise, and is one indicator of a healthy lifestyle. This indicator was a 'stretch' target in LAA1 and appears in LAA2 as a 'local' indicator. It also appears as a 'Be Healthy' indicator in the CYPP 2008-11.

A similar indicator appears in the National Indicator Set as NI 57. This measures the percentage of 5-16 year olds who access 5 hours per week of high quality sport or physical exercise, and the percentage of 16-19 year olds accessing 3 hours per week of sport.

Performance in North Yorkshire is good. Hambleton, Craven and Ryedale demonstrate markedly stronger performance than the other districts

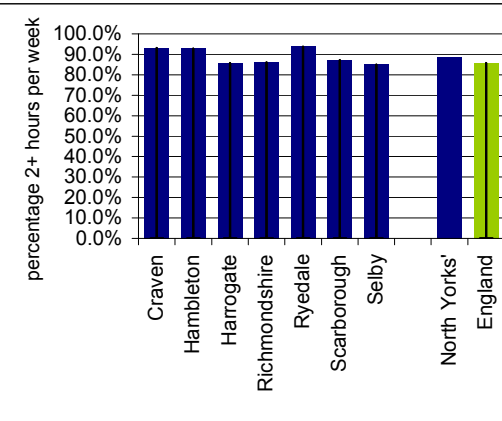
Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Latest position: 2007

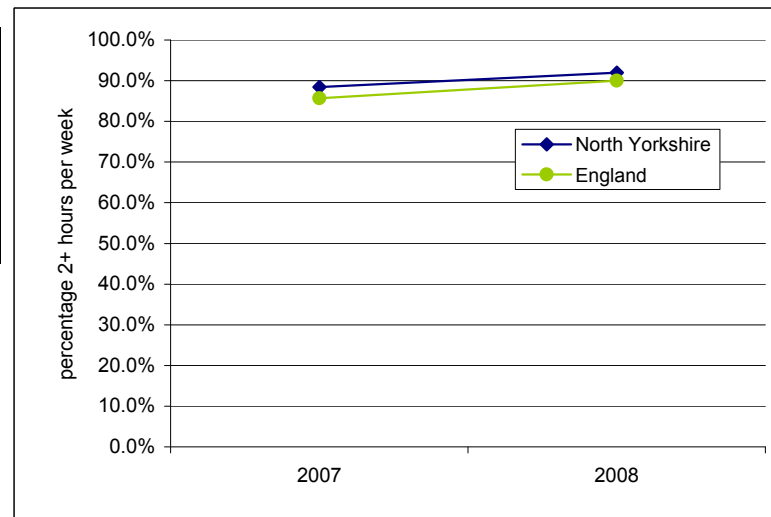
	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			93.1%		
Hambleton			92.8%		
Harrogate			85.7%		
Richmondshire			86.1%		
Ryedale			93.8%		
Scarborough			87.1%		
Selby			84.9%		
North Yorks'			88.4%		
England			85.7%		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2007	88.4%	85.7%
2008	92.0%	90.0%

2008 district level data not available



Indicator: Adult participation in sport (NI8)

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The percentage of the adult (aged 16+) population who participate in sport for at least 30 minutes on 3 or more times a week

Source: Sport England's Active People Survey
For data see:
www.sportengland.org/active_people

Summary:

This indicator measures the delivery and take-up of sport at a local level.

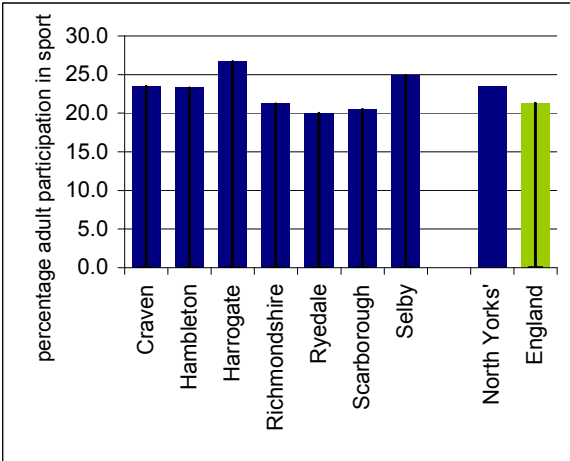
This indicator features in the NY LAA and carries a target to increase participation in North Yorkshire County to 26.7% in 2010/11.

In 2008, overall participation in North Yorkshire County was above average although there was variation within the patch. Harrogate and Selby had participation rates in the top 25% of Local Authorities in England, whereas participation rates in Richmondshire, Ryedale and Scarborough were in the bottom 50% of Local Authorities.

Compared to 2006, the overall participation rate in 2008 had increased by 0.7% in North Yorkshire, compared to 0.3% for the national average. Assuming a continued linear increase, NY is not on target to achieve 26.7% participation by 2010/2011.

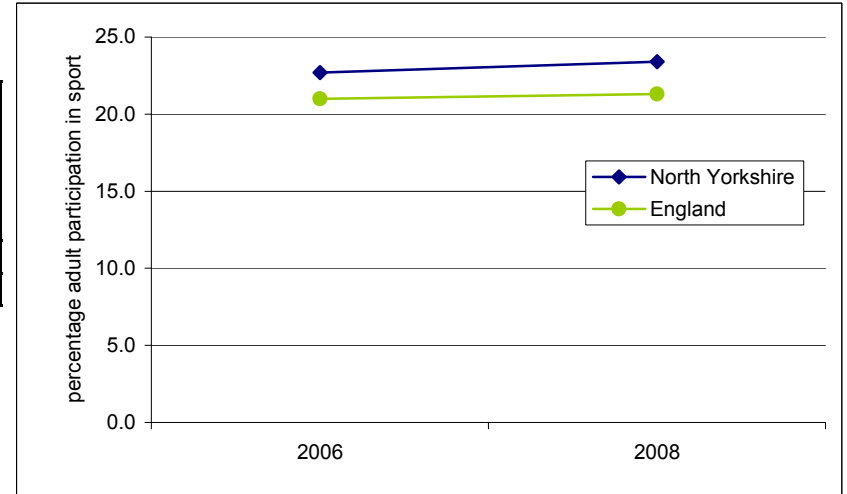
Latest position: 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	% participation	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			23.5		
Hambleton			23.3		
Harrogate			26.7		
Richmondshire			21.2		
Ryedale			20.0		
Scarborough			20.5		
Selby			24.9		
North Yorks'			23.4		
England			21.3		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006	22.7	21.0
2008	23.4	21.3



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Satisfaction with local sports provision

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The percentage of the adult (aged 16+) population who are satisfied with their local sports provision

Source: Sport England's Active People Survey
For data see:
www.sportengland.org/active_people

Summary:

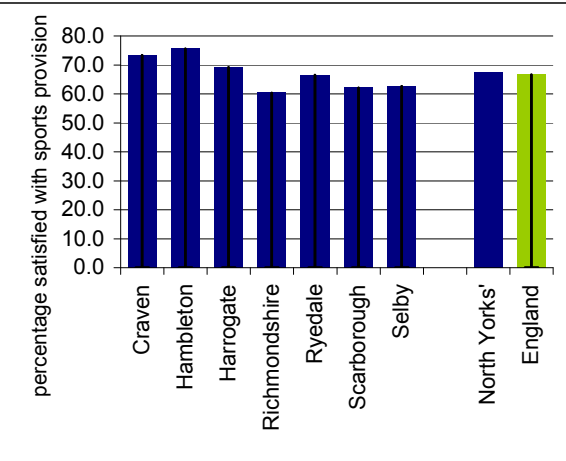
This indicator measures satisfaction with local sports provision.

In 2008, the overall satisfaction rate in North Yorkshire County was similar to the national average, although there was variation within the patch. Craven and Hambleton had satisfaction rates in the top 25% of Local Authorities in England whereas satisfaction levels in Richmondshire, Scarborough and Selby fell into the bottom 25% of Local Authorities.

Compared to 2006, the satisfaction rate in 2008 had decreased by 3.6% in North Yorkshire, compared to 2.9% for England as a whole.

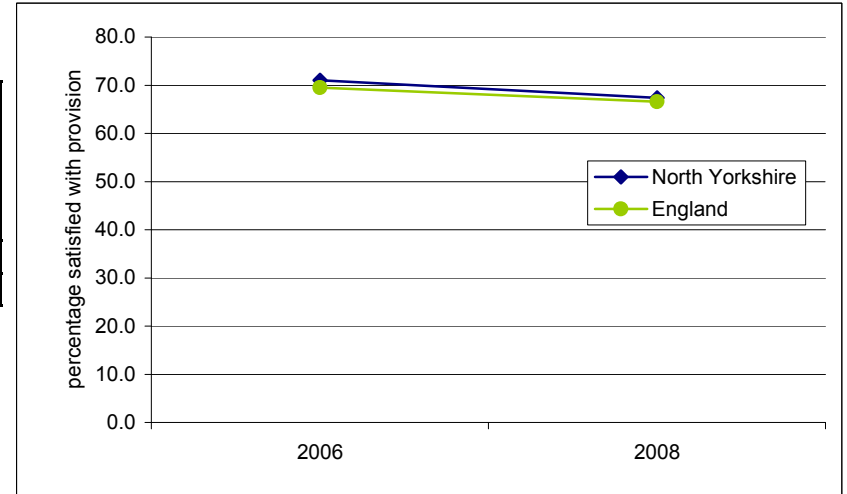
Latest position: 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	% satisfied	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			73.4		
Hambleton			75.6		
Harrogate			69.2		
Richmondshire			60.3		
Ryedale			66.5		
Scarborough			62.1		
Selby			62.7		
North Yorks'			67.4		
England			66.6		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006	71.0	69.5
2008	67.4	66.6



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Life expectancy (in years) at birth - males

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The number of years a resident can expect to live at birth

Source: ONS
For data see: www.nchod.nhs.uk

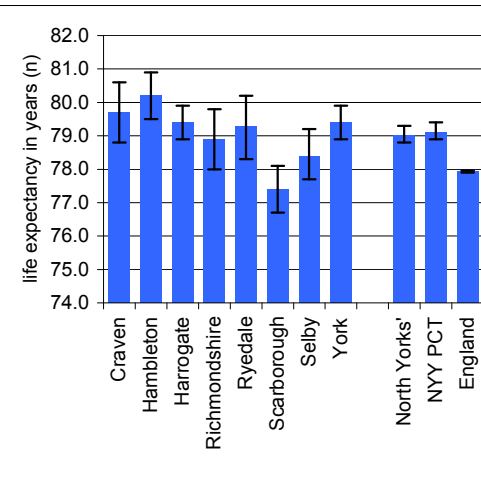
Summary:

This indicator is a good measure of overall health and is similar to All Age All Cause Mortality.

During 2006-2008, the national average life expectancy for males in North Yorkshire and York was 77.9. All districts except Scarborough compared favourably to the national average, particularly in Hambleton. During 1991-1993, life expectancy in Scarborough was above the national average, and not dissimilar to the other districts within North Yorkshire. However, since 1991-93, the increase in life expectancy in Scarborough has not occurred at the same pace as it's neighbouring localities highlighting inequalities in health.

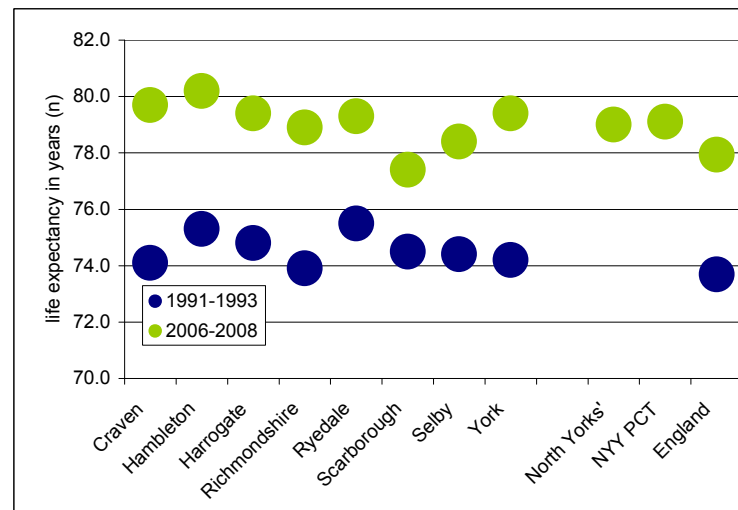
Latest position: 2006-2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Life expectancy (years)	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			79.7	78.8	80.6
Hambleton			80.2	79.5	80.9
Harrogate			79.4	78.9	79.9
Richmondshire			78.9	78.0	79.8
Ryedale			79.3	78.3	80.2
Scarborough			77.4	76.7	78.1
Selby			78.4	77.7	79.2
York			79.4	78.9	79.9
North Yorks'			79.0	78.8	79.3
NY Y PCT			79.1	78.9	79.4
England			77.9	77.9	78.0



Trend

	1991-1993	2006-2008
Craven	74.1	79.7
Hambleton	75.3	80.2
Harrogate	74.8	79.4
Richmondshire	73.9	78.9
Ryedale	75.5	79.3
Scarborough	74.5	77.4
Selby	74.4	78.4
York	74.2	79.4
North Yorks'		79.0
NY Y PCT		79.1
England	73.7	77.9



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Life expectancy (in years) at birth - females

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The number of years a resident can expect to live at birth

Source: ONS
For data see: www.nchod.nhs.uk

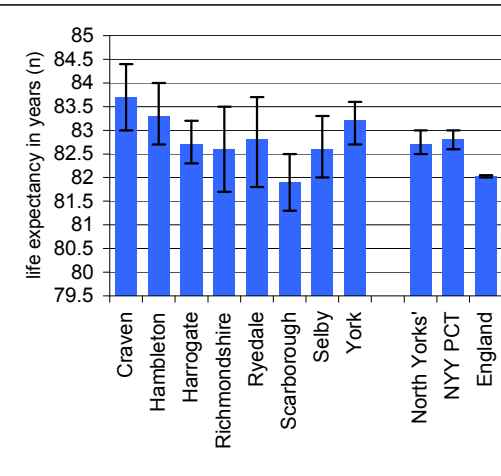
Summary:

This indicator is a good measure of overall health and is similar to All Age All Cause Mortality.

During 2006-2008, the national average life expectancy for females was 82.0. All districts except Scarborough compared favourably to the national average, particularly Craven, York and Hambleton. During 1991-1993, life expectancy in Scarborough was above the national average, and not dissimilar to the other districts within North Yorkshire. However, since 1991-93, the increase in life expectancy in Scarborough has not occurred at the same pace as it's neighbouring localities highlighting inequalities in health.

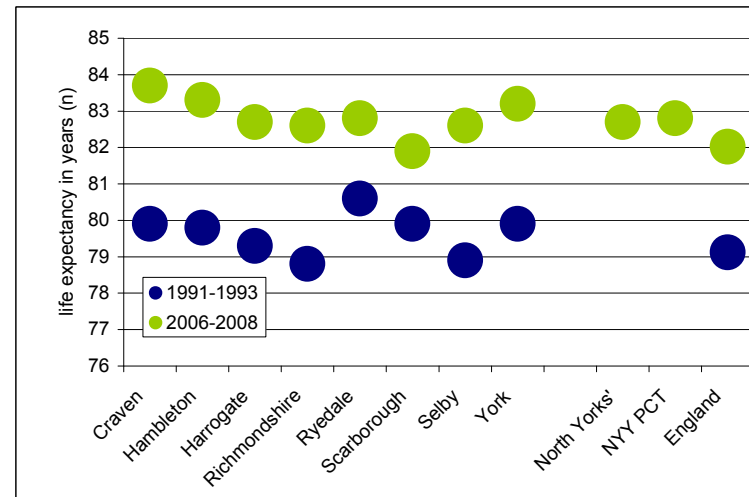
Latest position: 2006-2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			83.7	83	84.4
Hambleton			83.3	82.7	84
Harrogate			82.7	82.3	83.2
Richmondshire			82.6	81.7	83.5
Ryedale			82.8	81.8	83.7
Scarborough			81.9	81.3	82.5
Selby			82.6	82	83.3
York			83.2	82.7	83.6
North Yorks'			82.7	82.5	83
NYY PCT			82.8	82.6	83
England			82.0	82.0	82.1



Trend

	1991-1993	2006-2008
Craven	79.9	83.7
Hambleton	79.8	83.3
Harrogate	79.3	82.7
Richmondshire	78.8	82.6
Ryedale	80.6	82.8
Scarborough	79.9	81.9
Selby	78.9	82.6
York	79.9	83.2
North Yorks'		82.7
NYY PCT		82.8
England	79.12	82.02



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Under 18 conceptions

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The number of conceptions under 18 years as a rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17

Source: ONS. For data see: <http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/health/teenagepregnancy/statistics/>
 Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For confidence intervals around projections contact Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk or Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk

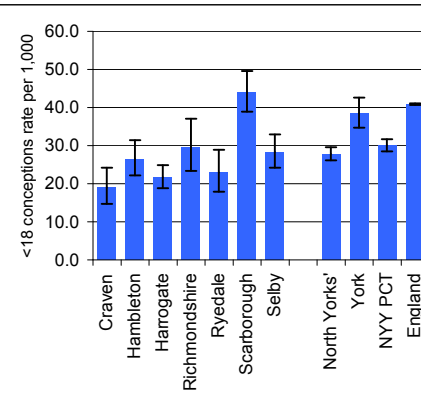
Summary:

Teenage parents are prone to poor antenatal health, their babies are more likely to have lower birth weight and are more likely to die in infancy. Teenage mothers are less likely to finish their education, less likely to find a good job, and more likely to end up as single parents or bringing up their children in poverty.
 The rate in North Yorkshire and York was below the national average between 1998 and 2008 and has fallen at a similar pace compared to the national trend.

The majority of districts have below average conception rates with the exception of Scarborough which is above the national average (though this difference is not statistically significant). As a result, the North Yorkshire LAA has set a target to reduce inequalities between Scarborough (most deprived district) and Harrogate (least deprived district) with a view to narrowing the inequalities gap between the two districts by 2011 whilst achieving an overall reduction in the North Yorkshire rate of 50% from the 1998 baseline. York LAA also contains a target to reduce the rate by 50% from the 1998 baseline. These targets are consistent with the PCTs Vital Signs target.

Latest position: 2006-2008

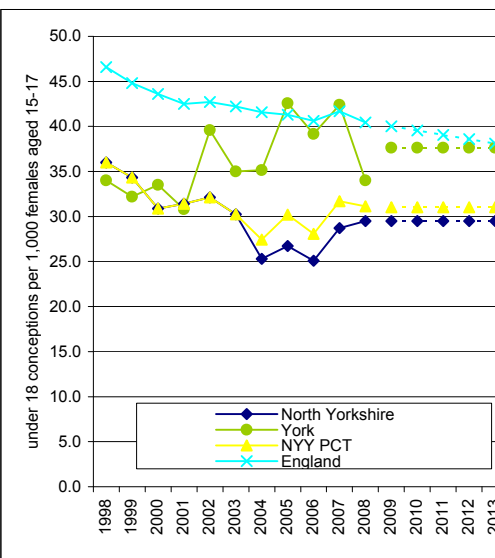
	Conceptions < 18 years	Females age 15-17	Rate per 1,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	65	3421	19.0	14.7	24.2
Hambleton	131	4943	26.5	22.2	31.4
Harrogate	206	9493	21.7	18.8	24.9
Richmondshire	77	2593	29.7	23.4	37.1
Ryedale	70	3057	22.9	17.9	28.9
Scarborough	271	6159	44.0	38.9	49.6
Selby	169	5972	28.3	24.2	32.9
North Yorks'	989	35576	27.8	26.1	29.6
York	372	9662	38.5	34.7	42.6
NYYPCT	1361	45238	30.1	28.5	31.7
England	118286		40.9	40.7	41.1



Trend

(projections in *italics*)

	North Yorkshire	York	NYYPCT	England
1998	36.0	34.0	36.0	46.6
1999	34.3	32.2	34.3	44.8
2000	30.9	33.5	30.9	43.6
2001	31.4	30.8	31.4	42.5
2002	32.1	39.6	32.1	42.7
2003	30.2	35.0	30.2	42.2
2004	25.3	35.1	27.4	41.6
2005	26.7	42.6	30.2	41.3
2006	25.1	39.2	28.1	40.6
2007	28.7	42.4	31.7	41.7
2008	29.5	34.0	31.1	40.4
2009	29.5	37.6	31.0	40.0
2010	29.5	37.6	31.0	39.5
2011	29.5	37.6	31.0	39.1
2012	29.5	37.6	31.0	38.6
2013	29.5	37.6	31.0	38.1



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of the registered population who are recorded on the CHD disease register and the proportion of the registered population expected to be undiagnosed (based on modelled estimate of prevalence)
 Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), Information Centre and APHO CHD Prevalence Model. Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For data (& confidence intervals around projections) contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

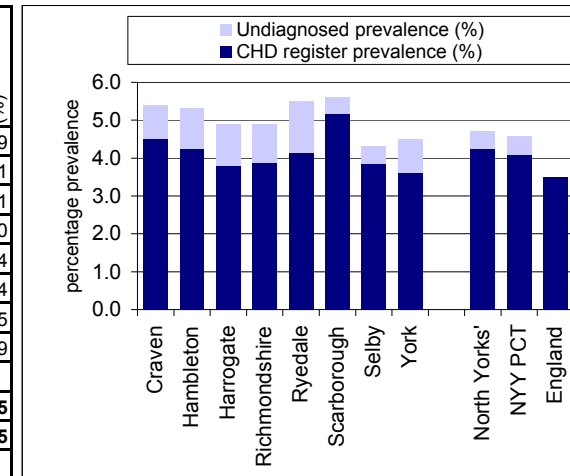
This indicator reflects the prevalence of CHD known to a GP and also indicates the additional prevalence of CHD we might expect to be present in that population who are not on the CHD disease register (undiagnosed/not coded on the GP system).

A high prevalence known to a GP might indicate that the locality has relatively more people with the condition, or that practices have implemented more effective case-finding relative to other practices. Also, QOF prevalence rates are not age standardised. If a population is considerably older compared to the national average, prevalence rates that are significantly higher than the national average may be explained in part by this.

All localities within North Yorkshire had registered prevalence rates that were significantly higher than the national average and overall expected prevalence rates were highest in Scarborough and Ryedale.

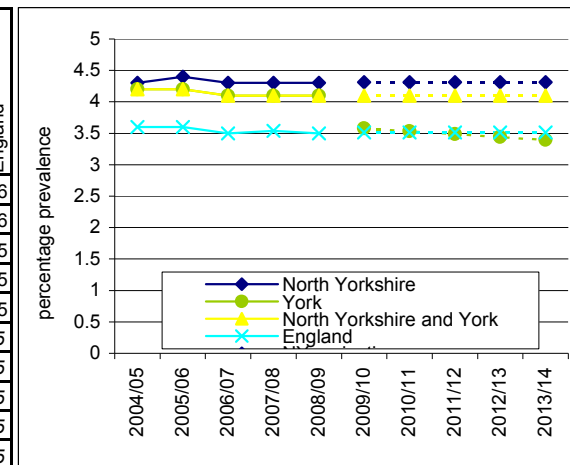
Latest position: Financial year 2008/09

	No.on disease register	Registered population	CHD register prevalence (%)	Undiagnosed prevalence (%)
Craven	2641	58539	4.5	0.9
Hambleton	3034	71459	4.2	1.1
Harrogate	6030	158863	3.8	1.1
Richmondshire	1660	42828	3.9	1.0
Ryedale	1986	48024	4.1	1.4
Scarborough	5876	113605	5.2	0.4
Selby	2473	64248	3.8	0.5
York	8430	233429	3.6	0.9
North Yorks'	23700	557566	4.3	0.5
NYYPCT	32412	796134	4.1	0.5
England	765806	53681098	3.5	



Trend (of CHD register prevalence) (projections in italics)

	North Yorkshire	York	North Yorkshire and York	England
2004/05	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.6
2005/06	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.6
2006/07	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.5
2007/08	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.5
2008/09	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.5
2009/10	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.5
2010/11	4.3	3.5	4.1	3.5
2011/12	4.3	3.5	4.1	3.5
2012/13	4.3	3.4	4.1	3.5
2013/14	4.3	3.4	4.1	3.5



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Smoking in pregnancy

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion mothers known to be a smoker at the time of delivery.

Source: Acute Trust returns to PCT for performance monitoring returns
For data contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

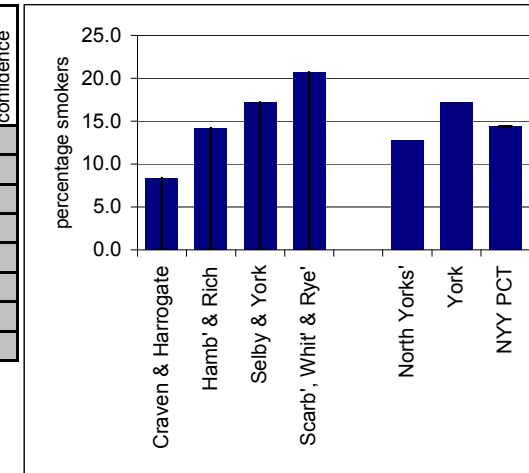
This indicator is collected at acute hospital trust level.

This indicator features in the NY LAA aiming to reduce prevalence to 13% by 2009/10.

Prevalence is highest in the Scarborough, Whitby & Ryedale locality (Scarborough Acute Trust), a reflection of the higher levels of deprivation in Scarborough associated with a higher prevalence of smoking.

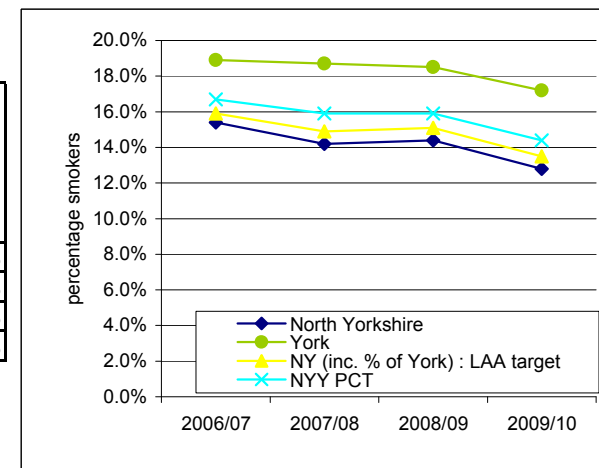
Latest position: Financial year 2009/10

	Numerator	Denominator	% Smoking	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven & Harrogate			8.4		
Hamb' & Rich			14.2		
Selby & York			17.2		
Scarb', Whit' & Rye'			20.7		
North Yorks'			12.8		
York			17.2		
NY Y PCT			14.4		



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	NY (inc. % of York) : LAA target	NY Y PCT
2006/07	15.4%	18.9%	15.9%	16.7%
2007/08	14.2%	18.7%	14.9%	15.9%
2008/09	14.4%	18.5%	15.1%	15.9%
2009/10	12.8%	17.2%	13.5%	14.4%



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Smoking quit rates

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of clients successfully quitting smoking at four weeks following setting a quit date with the North Yorkshire and York Stop Smoking Service

Source: North Yorkshire Stop Smoking Service / North Yorkshire and York PCT

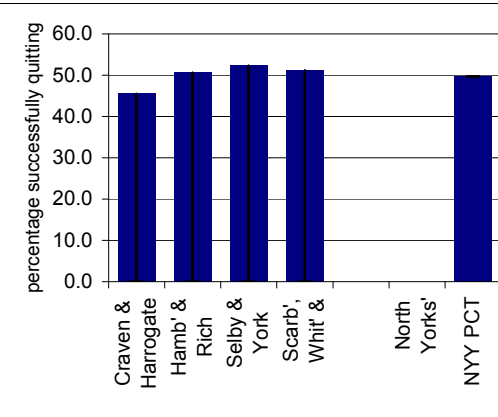
Summary:

In 2007/08, 49.7% of clients setting a quit date were successful in stopping smoking at four weeks in North Yorkshire and York.

Trend data indicate that the percentage of clients setting a quit date that are successful at the 4 week stage is lower among the more deprived quintile compared to the least deprived group of clients. Further investigation of the data indicate that this is due to an increased "lost to follow up" rate in addition to increases in the "relapse" rate.

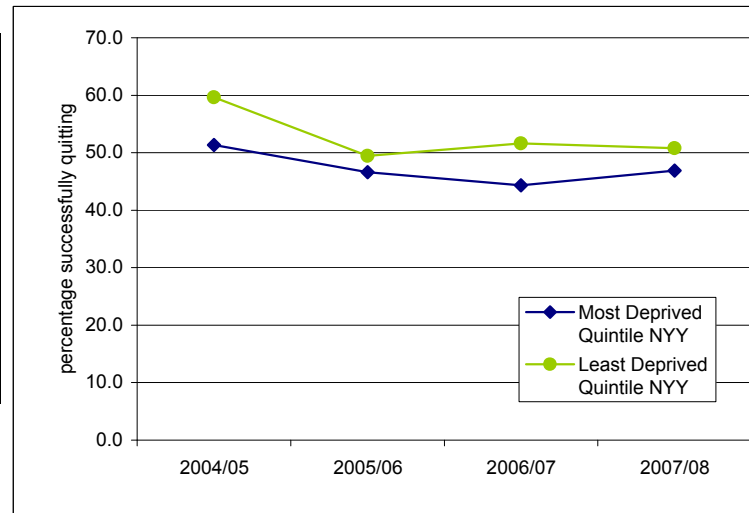
Latest position: Financial year 2007/08

	Numerator	Denominator	% Smoking	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven & Harrogate			45.5		
Hamb' & Rich			50.6		
Selby & York			52.3		
Scarb', Whit' & Rye'			51.2		
North Yorks'					
NY Y PCT			49.7		



Trend in North Yorkshire & York

	Most Deprived Quintile NY Y	Least Deprived Quintile NY Y
2004/05	51.4	59.7
2005/06	46.6	49.5
2006/07	44.3	51.6
2007/08	46.9	50.8



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Prevalence of smoking amongst patients known to have a long term disease

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of patients on a GP long term condition (CHD, Stroke/TIA, Hypertension, Diabetes, COPD, Asthma, CKD, Schizophrenia or Bipolar) disease register known to be a smoker.

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)

For data contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

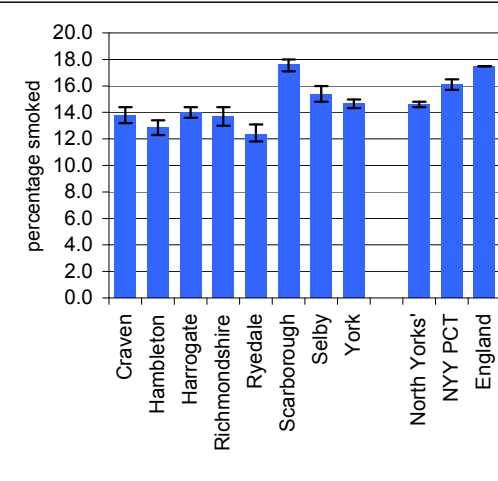
Summary:

This indicator reflects the prevalence of smoking amongst people with a long term condition who are known to a GP and have had their smoking status recorded within the last 15 months.

Prevalence was below average in all districts, with the exception of Scarborough (though this difference was not significant).

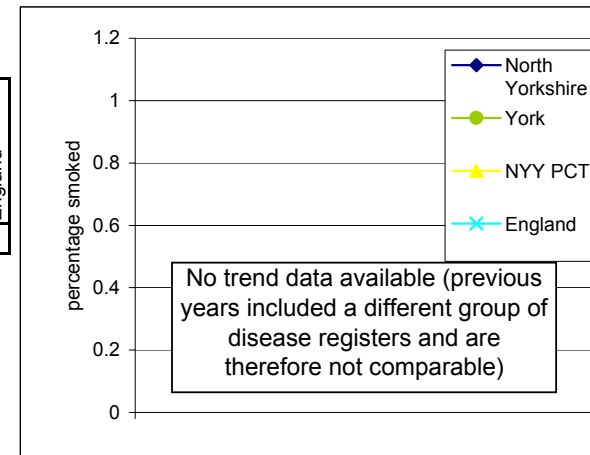
Latest position: Financial year 2008/09

	Numerator	Denominator	% Prevalence	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			13.8	13.2	14.4
Hambleton			12.9	12.3	13.4
Harrogate			14.0	13.6	14.4
Richmondshire			13.7	13.0	14.4
Ryedale			12.4	11.8	13.1
Scarborough			17.6	17.1	18.0
Selby			15.4	14.8	16.0
York			14.7	14.3	15.0
North Yorks'			14.6	14.4	14.8
NYYPCT			16.1	15.7	16.5
England			17.5	17.5	17.5



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	NYYPCT	England



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Modelled estimate of smoking prevalence amongst adults

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source: The estimated proportion of adults aged 16+ who smoke

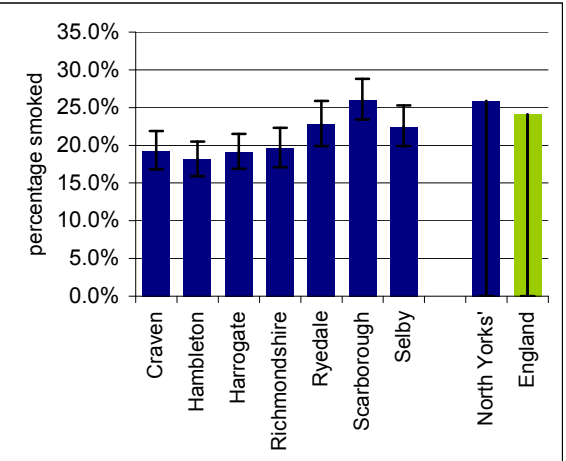
Source: National Centre for Social Research Synthetic Estimates of Lifestyle Behaviour

These estimates are accessible on the ONS neighbourhood statistics website

Summary: The model is based on data from the Health Survey for England. Area characteristics of each district were used to estimate prevalence given observed relationships between those characteristics and smoking prevalence nationally. It is a useful indicator for comparing prevalence relative to the national average, but less useful for estimating the actual numbers of smokers or trends over time. Although the district level data are modelled estimates, county level data are direct estimates from the Health Survey for England survey sample. Relative to the national average, smoking prevalence in North Yorkshire was slightly higher during 2003-05. Modelled estimates show that smoking prevalence is highest in Scarborough.

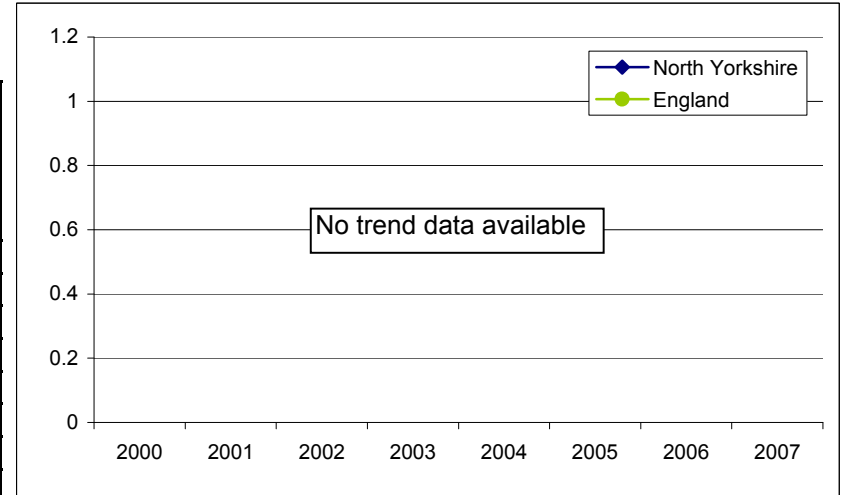
Latest position: 2003-2005

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			19.2%	16.8%	21.9%
Hambleton			18.2%	15.9%	20.5%
Harrogate			19.1%	16.9%	21.5%
Richmondshire			19.6%	17.1%	22.3%
Ryedale			22.8%	19.9%	25.9%
Scarborough			26.0%	23.4%	28.8%
Selby			22.5%	19.9%	25.3%
North Yorks'			25.9%		
England			24.1%		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Modelled estimate of fruit and vegetable consumption amongst adults

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

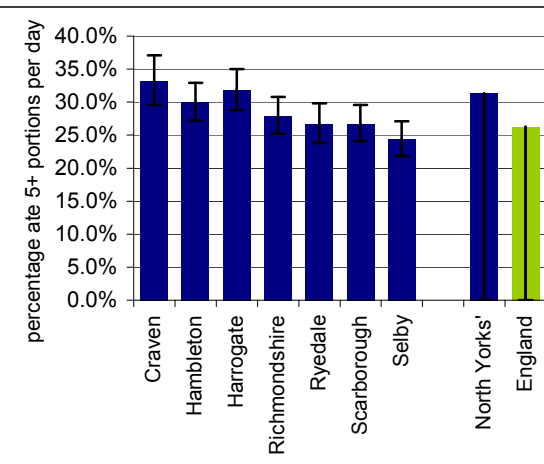
Definition & source: The estimated proportion of adults aged 16+ who eat 5+ portions of fruit/vegetables per day
 Source: National Centre for Social Research Synthetic Estimates of Lifestyle Behaviour

These estimates are accessible on the ONS neighbourhood statistics website

Summary: The model is based on data from the Health Survey for England. Area characteristics of each district were used to estimate prevalence given observed relationships between those characteristics and fruit and vegetable consumption nationally. It is a useful indicator for comparing prevalence relative to the national average, but less useful for estimating the actual number of people eating 5 a day, or trends over time. Although the district level data are modelled estimates, county level data are direct estimates from the Health Survey for England survey sample. Relative to the national average, fruit and vegetable consumption in North Yorkshire was slightly higher during 2003-05. Modelled estimates show that consumption was lowest in Selby.

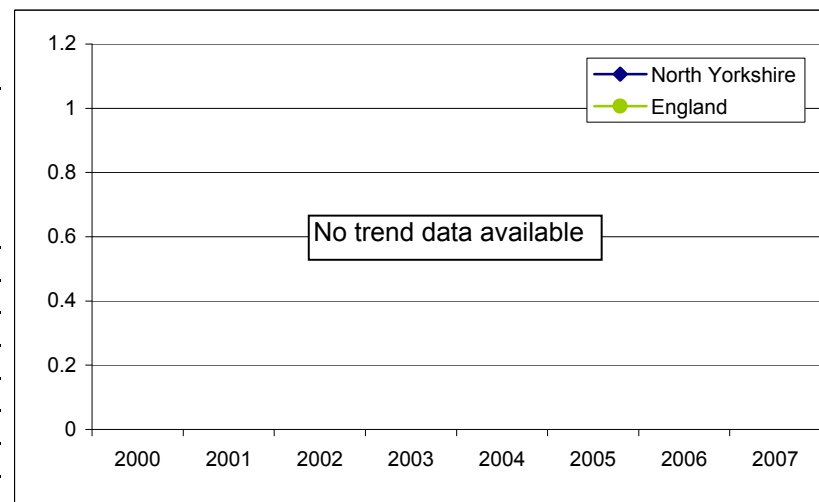
Latest position: 2003-2005

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			33.2%	29.6%	37.1%
Hambleton			30.0%	27.2%	32.9%
Harrogate			31.9%	28.8%	35.0%
Richmondshire			27.9%	25.2%	30.8%
Ryedale			26.7%	23.8%	29.8%
Scarborough			26.7%	24.1%	29.6%
Selby			24.4%	21.8%	27.1%
North Yorks'			31.3%		
England			26.3%		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Modelled estimate of prevalence of binge drinking amongst adults

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The estimated proportion of adults aged 16+ who binge drink

Source: National Centre for Social Research Synthetic Estimates of Lifestyle Behaviour

These estimates are accessible on the ONS neighbourhood statistics website

Summary:

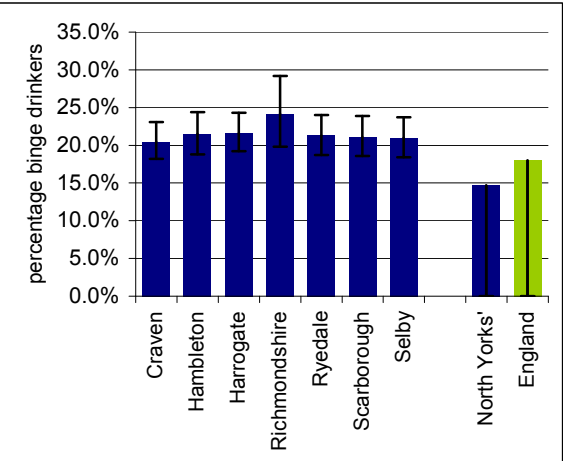
The model is based on data from the Health Survey for England. Area characteristics of each district were used to estimate prevalence given observed relationships between those characteristics and binge drinking consumption nationally. It is a useful indicator for comparing prevalence relative to the national average, but less useful for estimating the actual numbers of binge drinkers or trends over time.

Although the district level data are modelled estimates, county level data are direct estimates from the Health Survey for England survey sample.

Relative to the national average, binge drinking in North Yorkshire was slightly higher during 2003-05.

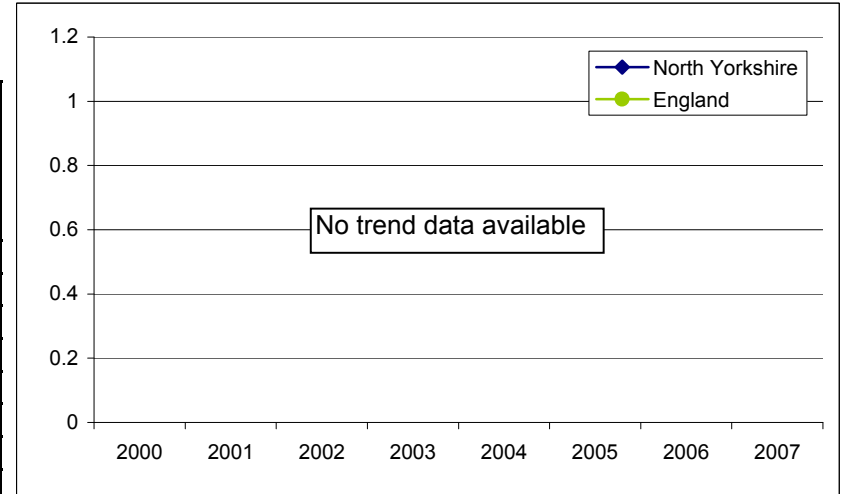
Latest position: 2003-2005

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			20.5%	18.2%	23.1%
Hambleton			21.5%	18.8%	24.4%
Harrogate			21.6%	19.2%	24.3%
Richmondshire			24.2%	19.8%	29.2%
Ryedale			21.3%	18.7%	24.0%
Scarborough			21.1%	18.6%	23.9%
Selby			21.0%	18.4%	23.7%
North Yorks'			14.7%		
England			18.0%		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Modelled estimate of prevalence of obesity amongst adults

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The estimated proportion of adults aged 16+ who are obese (Body Mass Index >30)
Source: National Centre for Social Research Synthetic Estimates of Lifestyle Behaviour

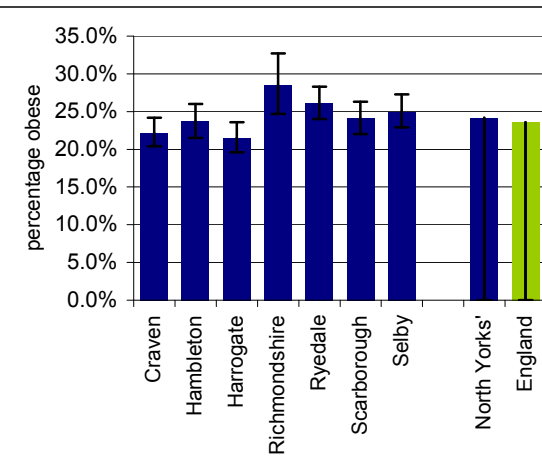
These estimates are accessible on the ONS neighbourhood statistics website

Summary:

The model is based on data from the Health Survey for England. Area characteristics of each district were used to estimate prevalence given observed relationships between those characteristics and obesity nationally. It is a useful indicator for comparing prevalence relative to the national average, but less useful for estimating the actual numbers of obese adults or trends over time. Although the district level data are modelled estimates, county level data are direct estimates from the Health Survey for England survey sample. Relative to the national average, obesity in North Yorkshire was slightly higher than average during 2003-05.

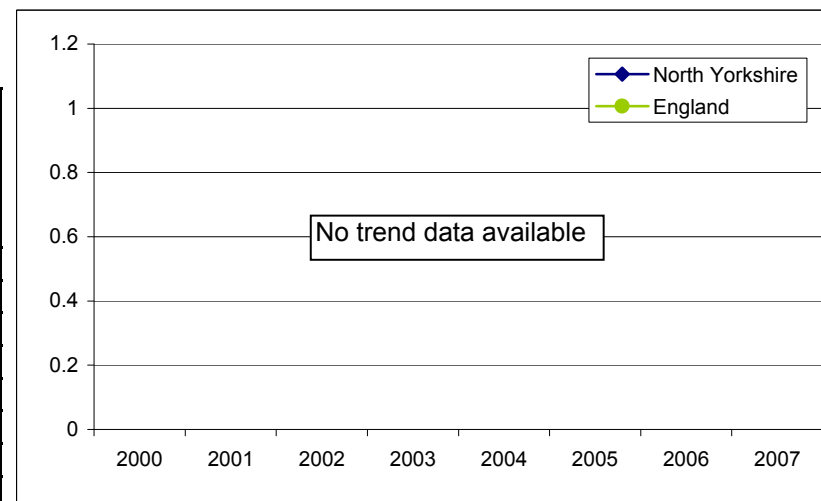
Latest position: 2003-2005

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			22.2%	20.4%	24.2%
Hambleton			23.7%	21.5%	26.0%
Harrogate			21.5%	19.6%	23.6%
Richmondshire			28.5%	24.7%	32.7%
Ryedale			26.1%	24.0%	28.3%
Scarborough			24.1%	22.0%	26.3%
Selby			25.0%	22.9%	27.3%
North Yorks'			24.2%		
England			23.6%		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Infant Mortality

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The number of deaths of children under 1 year as a rate per 1,000 live births

Source: ONS
Data accessible via:
www.nchod.nhs.uk

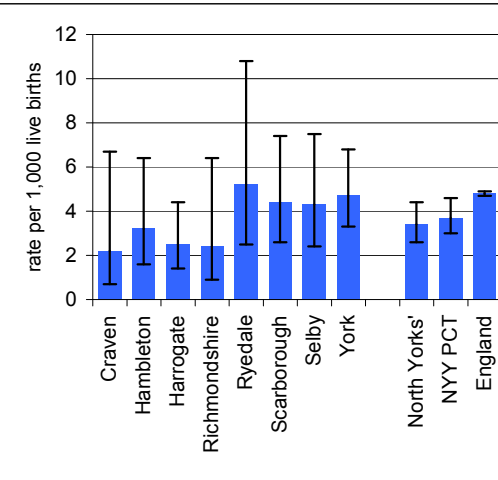
Summary:

Infant mortality is an indicator of the general health of an entire population. It reflects the relationship between causes of infant mortality and upstream determinants of population health such as economic, social and environmental conditions. Deaths occurring during the first 28 days of life (the neonatal period) in particular, are considered to reflect the health and care of both mother and newborn.

As infant deaths are rare, these rates, particularly at district level are subject to wide confidence limits. On the whole, infant mortality rates in North Yorkshire and York are not dissimilar to the national average.

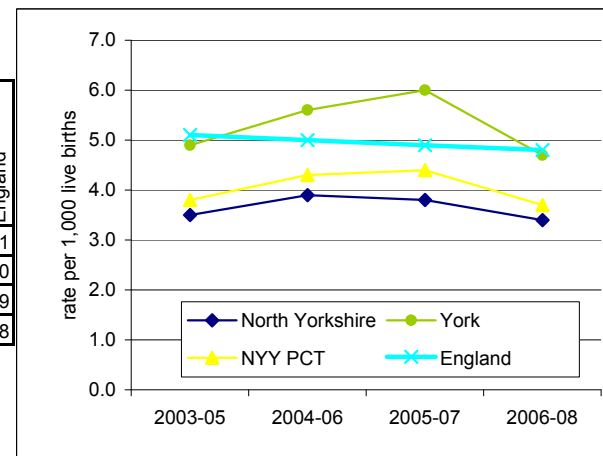
Latest position: 2006-08

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	3	1385	2.2	0.7	6.7
Hambleton	8	2508	3.2	1.6	6.4
Harrogate	12	4825	2.5	1.4	4.4
Richmondshire	4	1653	2.4	0.9	6.4
Ryedale	7	1355	5.2	2.5	10.8
Scarborough	14	3199	4.4	2.6	7.4
Selby	12	2797	4.3	2.4	7.5
York	29	6115	4.7	3.3	6.8
North Yorks'	60	17722	3.4	2.6	4.4
NY Y PCT	89	23837	3.7	3.0	4.6
England			4.8	4.7	4.9



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	NY Y PCT	England
2003-05	3.5	4.9	3.8	5.1
2004-06	3.9	5.6	4.3	5.0
2005-07	3.8	6.0	4.4	4.9
2006-08	3.4	4.7	3.7	4.8



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: decayed, missing or filled teeth in 5 year olds

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source: Mean number teeth per child which were actively decayed, filled or had been extracted (age 5)

Source: BASCD (British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry) Oral Health Survey of 5-year-old Children 2007/08 see:-
<http://www.bascd.org>

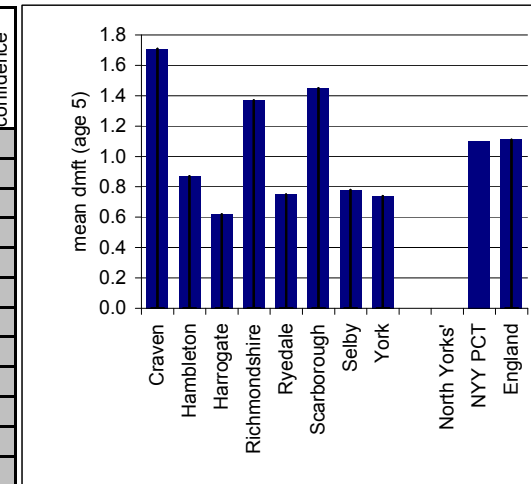
Summary: Dental caries (tooth decay) and periodontal (gum) disease are the most common dental pathologies in the UK. Tooth decay has become less common over the past two decades, but is still a significant health and social problem. It results in destruction of the crowns of teeth and frequently leads to pain and infection. Dental disease is more common in deprived, compared with affluent, communities. The indicator is a good direct measure of dental health and an indirect, proxy measure of child health and diet.

In most districts in North Yorkshire and York the mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth aged 5 (dmft) is lower than the national average. The mean number was lowest in Harrogate and highest in Craven.

2007/8 data have not been published for North Yorkshire County.

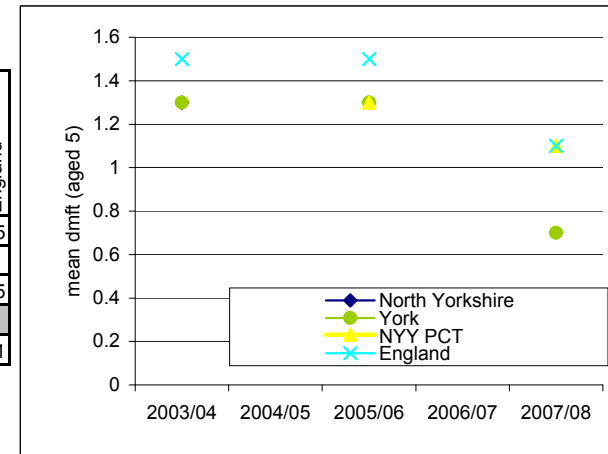
Latest position: 2007/08

	Numerator	Denominator	Mean dmft	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			1.7		
Hambleton			0.9		
Harrogate			0.6		
Richmondshire			1.4		
Ryedale			0.8		
Scarborough			1.5		
Selby			0.8		
York			0.7		
North Yorks'					
NY Y PCT			1.1		
England			1.1		



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	NY Y PCT	England
2003/04	1.3	1.3		1.5
2004/05				
2005/06	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
2006/07				
2007/08		0.7	1.1	1.1



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Breastfeeding Initiation

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion mothers known to initiate breastfeeding.

Source: Acute Trust returns to PCT for performance monitoring returns
For data contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

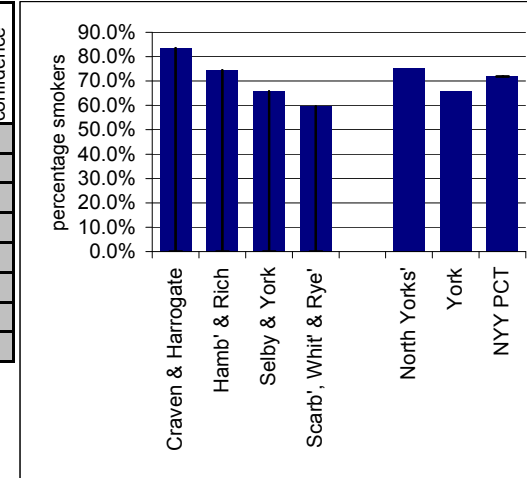
Summary:

This indicator is collected at acute hospital trust level.

Initiation is lowest in the Scarborough, Whitby & Ryedale locality (Scarborough Acute Trust).

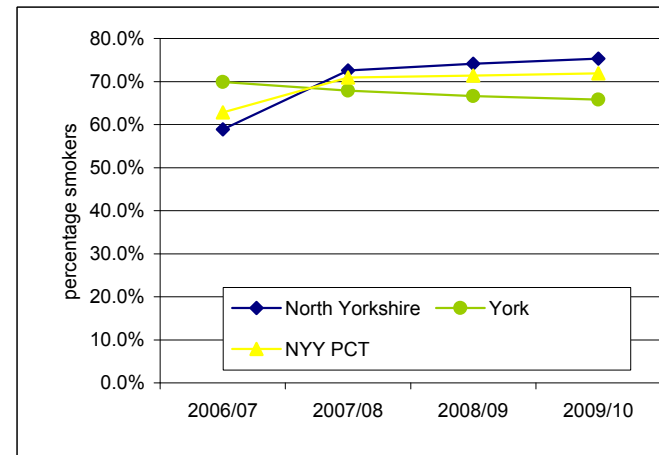
Latest position: Financial year 2009/10

	Numerator	Denominator	% Smoking	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven & Harrogate			83.6%		
Hamb' & Rich			74.5%		
Selby & York			65.8%		
Scarb', Whit' & Rye'			59.6%		
North Yorks'			75.3%		
York			65.8%		
NY Y PCT			71.9%		



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	NY Y PCT
2006/07	58.9%	69.9%	62.8%
2007/08	72.6%	67.9%	70.9%
2008/09	74.1%	66.6%	71.4%
2009/10	75.3%	65.8%	71.9%



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Alcohol-harm related admissions (NI39)

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source: Directly standardised admission rates per 100,000 population for alcohol harm related conditions.
Source: The data has been taken from the local alcohol profiles for England published by NWPFO see :-<http://www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape/>

Summary: Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For confidence intervals around projections contact Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk or Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk

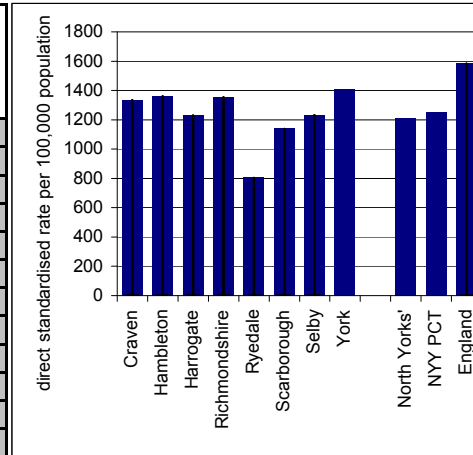
HES data are considered to be sensitive to the impact of prevention interventions i.e. when prevention interventions are improved, hospital admission for specific chronic and acute conditions should slow in the short, medium and long term. This indicator is therefore designed to measure the impact of prevention interventions through tracking trends over time.

Alcohol related admission rates are below the national average in North Yorkshire and York. Admissions are increasing, but at a slower pace relative to the national average. All of the districts had a rate that was significantly lower than the national average.

This indicator is included within the North Yorkshire and York LAAs where a target has been set to slow the growth in admission rate by 1% from the projected trend. Note that this target was set using projections made from data covering the period 2002/03 - 2006/07. The projections displayed on the chart here differ due to their being based on the period 2002/03 - 2008/09.

Latest position: 2008/09

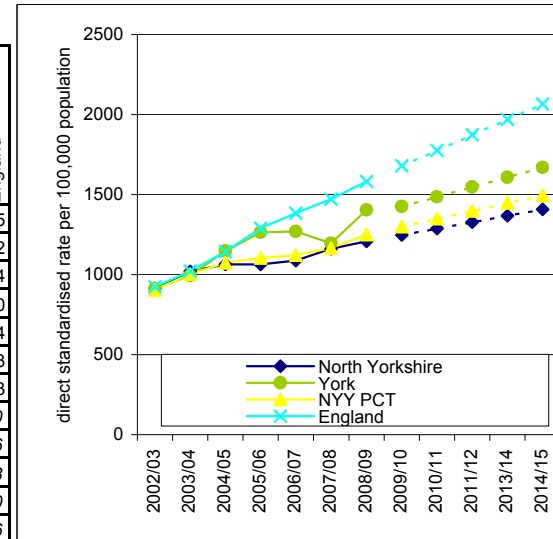
	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			1336		
Hambleton			1362		
Harrogate			1230		
Richmondshire			1354		
Ryedale			805		
Scarborough			1139		
Selby			1233		
York			1404		
North Yorks'			1208		
NYY PCT			1251		
England			1583		



Trend

(projections in italics)

	North Yorkshire	York	NYY PCT	England
2002/03	913	912	903	925
2003/04	1019	993	1004	1022
2004/05	1063	1148	1074	1144
2005/06	1065	1263	1105	1290
2006/07	1088	1270	1122	1384
2007/08	1161	1197	1165	1473
2008/09	1208	1404	1251	1583
2009/10	1248	1425	1300	1680
2010/11	1288	1486	1349	1776
2011/12	1328	1547	1398	1873
2013/14	1368	1608	1447	1970
2014/15	1408	1669	1496	2066



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Drug misuse

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

Estimated problem drug users (Crack & Opiates), crude rate per 1,000, age 15-64, persons

Source: The National Treatment Agency
 These figures have been taken from the APHO Health Profiles 2009 see:
http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES

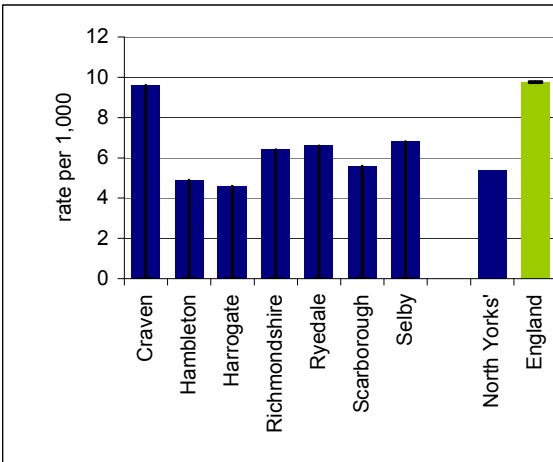
Summary:

County district estimates are based on a model applied to top tier local authorities. This model relied on a probabilistic allocation of cases to Local Authorities based on postal sector of residence. A regression model uses number of users in treatment (2005/06) to disaggregate the County level estimates to County Districts.

The overall rate of drug misuse in North Yorkshire during 2006/07 was below the national average and this was the case for all districts, with the exception of Craven where the rate was similar to the national average. Between 2004/05 and 2006/07, the rate fell in line with the national trend.

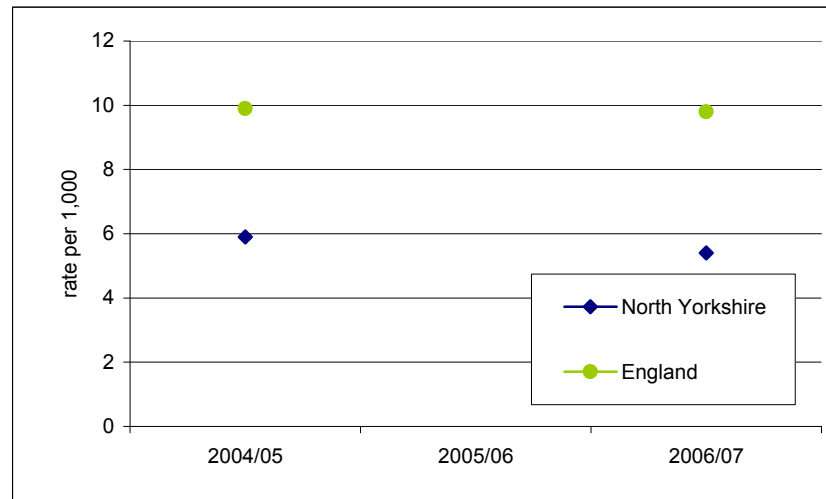
Latest position: 2006/07

	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 1,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			9.6		
Hambleton			4.9		
Harrogate			4.6		
Richmondshire			6.4		
Ryedale			6.6		
Scarborough			5.6		
Selby			6.8		
North Yorks'	2049	381883	5.4	5.1	5.6
England			9.8	9.7	9.8



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2004/05	5.9	9.9
2005/06		
2006/07	5.4	9.8



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: New cases of tuberculosis

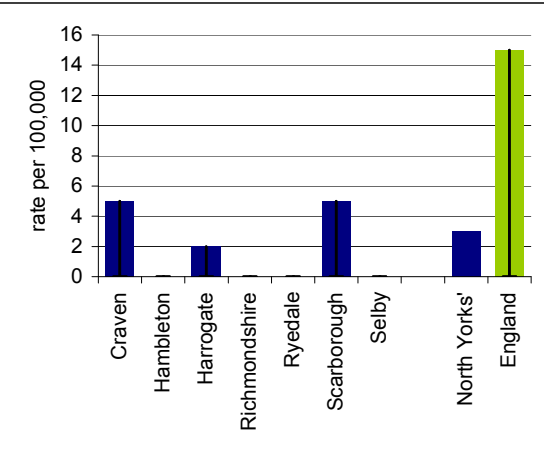
JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source: TB incidence per 100,000 population, all ages
 Source: Health Protection Agency
 These figures have been taken from the APHO Health Profiles 2008 see: http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES

Summary: Generally, TB incidence is highest in inner-cities and concentrated in certain population groups such as the homeless, prisoners, substance mis-users and communities linked to high-TB incidence countries. It is therefore not surprising that the overall rate in North Yorkshire is much lower than that of the national average.

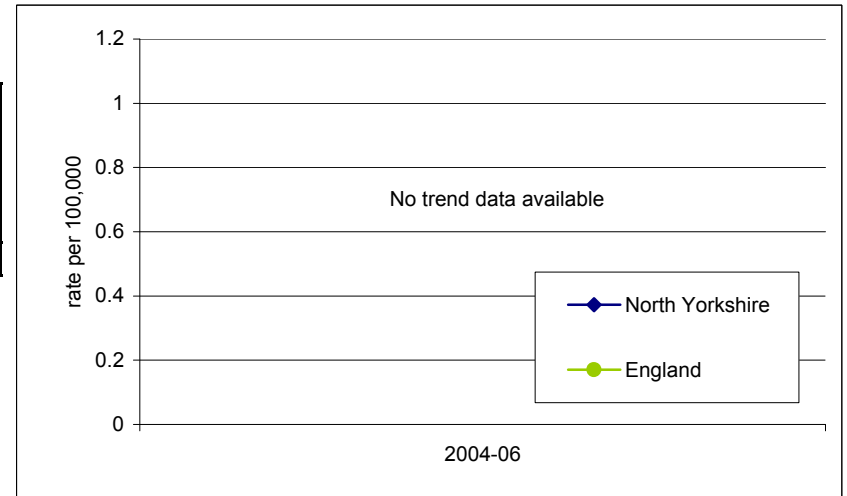
Latest position: 2004-06

	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 1,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			5		
Hambleton			0		
Harrogate			2		
Richmondshire			0		
Ryedale			0		
Scarborough			5		
Selby			0		
North Yorks'			3		
England			15		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2004-06		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of the registered population who are recorded on the COPD disease register.

Source: Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), Information Centre and APHO COPD Prevalence Model. Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For data (& confidence intervals around projections) contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

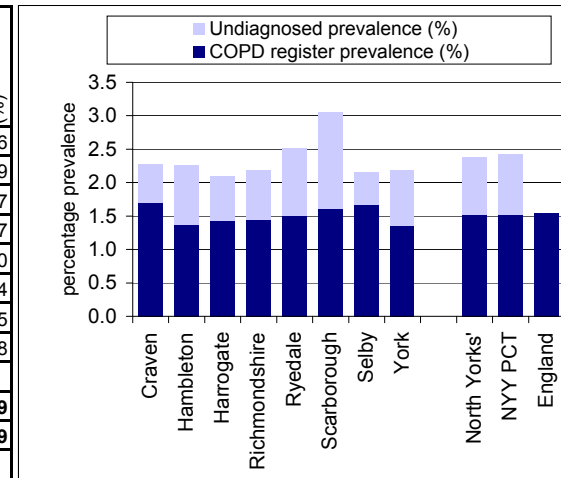
This indicator reflects the prevalence of COPD known to a GP.

A high prevalence known to a GP might indicate that the locality has relatively more people with the condition, or that practices have implemented more effective case-finding relative to other practices. Also, QOF prevalence rates are not age standardised. If a population is considerably older compared to the national average, prevalence rates that are significantly higher than the national average may be explained in part by this.

The overall prevalence in North Yorkshire and York was the same as the national average, although prevalence rates were significantly higher than the national average in Craven and Selby, and significantly below the national average in Hambleton, Harrogate and York. Overall expected prevalence rates were highest in Scarborough and Ryedale.

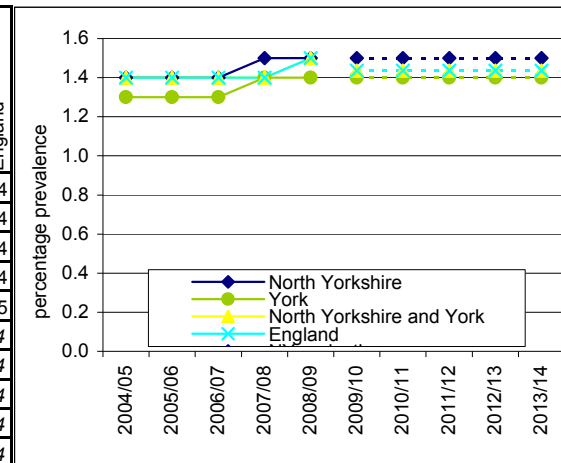
Latest position: Financial year 2008/09

	No. on disease register	Registered population	COPD register prevalence (%)	Undiagnosed prevalence (%)
Craven	999	58539	1.7	0.6
Hambleton	981	71459	1.4	0.9
Harrogate	2274	158863	1.4	0.7
Richmondshire	617	42828	1.4	0.7
Ryedale	720	48024	1.5	1.0
Scarborough	1819	113605	1.6	1.4
Selby	1068	64248	1.7	0.5
York	3165	233429	1.4	0.8
North Yorks'	8478	557566	1.5	0.9
NYYPCT	8478	557566	1.5	0.9
England			1.5	



Trend (of COPD register prevalence)

	North Yorkshire	York	North Yorkshire and York	England
2004/05	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
2005/06	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
2006/07	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
2007/08	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
2008/09	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
2009/10	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
2010/11	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
2011/12	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
2012/13	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
2013/14	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Premature mortality rate from circulatory diseases

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

Directly standardised mortality rates per 100,000 population from circulatory diseases (aged <75 years)

Source: ONS

Data accessed via www.nchod.nhs.uk
Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For confidence intervals around the projections contact Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk or Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk

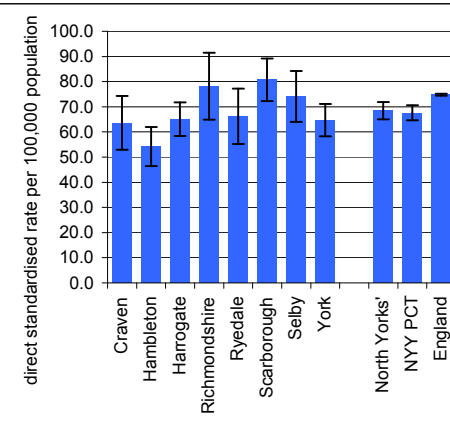
Summary:

Circulatory disease accounts for 40% of all deaths (30% under 75). Mortality is a direct measure of health care need and indicates the overall circulatory disease burden on the population, reflecting both the incidence of disease and the ability to treat it. The mortality rate may be improved by reducing the population's risk (e.g. encouraging healthier lifestyles and reducing exposure to smoking), by earlier detection of disease and by more effective treatment.

The premature mortality rate from circulatory diseases is falling in North Yorkshire and York at a similar pace compared to the national average. During 2006-08 the rate in North Yorkshire and York was significantly lower than the national average (this was also the case for Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate and York). The rate was highest in Scarborough, although this difference was not statistically significant.

Latest position: 2006-08

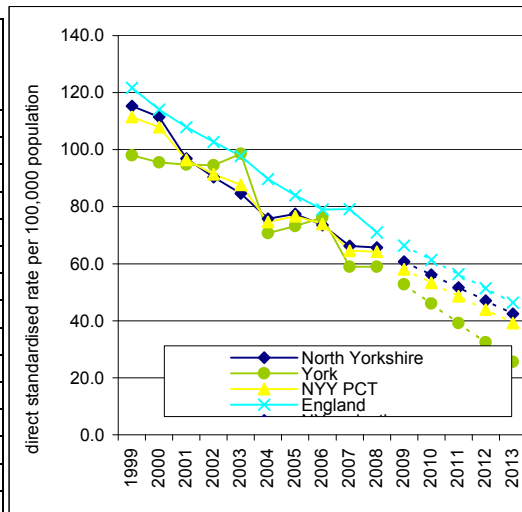
	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	143		63.6	53.0	74.3
Hambleton	192		54.2	46.5	62.0
Harrogate	368		65.1	58.4	71.8
Richmondshire	136		78.2	64.9	91.4
Ryedale	146		66.2	55.2	77.2
Scarborough	364		80.7	72.3	89.2
Selby	207		74.2	64.0	84.3
York	398		64.68	58.26	71.1
North Yorks'	1556		68.5	65.0	71.9
NYYPCT	1954		67.6	64.6	70.6
England	123318		74.8	74.4	75.2



Trend

(projections in italics)

	North Yorkshire	York	NYYPCT	England
1999	115.4	98.1	111.4	121.7
2000	111.5	95.6	107.9	114.1
2001	96.9	94.8	96.5	107.9
2002	90.4	94.5	91.4	102.8
2003	84.7	98.6	87.7	97.8
2004	75.7	70.8	74.7	89.7
2005	77.5	73.2	76.7	84.0
2006	73.5	76.2	74.0	79.0
2007	66.2	59.0	64.6	79.1
2008	65.7	58.9	64.3	71.0
2009	60.8	52.8	58.1	66.3
2010	56.2	46.0	53.3	61.3
2011	51.6	39.2	48.6	56.4
2012	47.0	32.4	43.9	51.4
2013	42.5	25.6	39.1	46.4



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Premature mortality rate from cancer

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

Directly standardised mortality rates per 100,000 population from cancer (aged <75 years)

Source: ONS

Data accessed via www.nchod.nhs.uk
Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For confidence intervals around the projections contact Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk or Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk

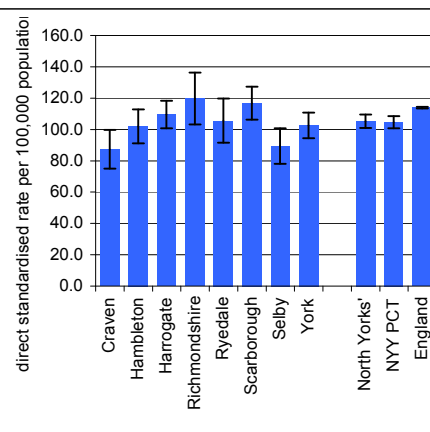
Summary:

Early mortality from cancer is a direct measure of health care need as public health interventions for prevention, early diagnosis and effective treatment can all reduce the burden of cancer morbidity and mortality.

The premature mortality rate from cancer is falling in North Yorkshire and York at a similar pace compared to the national average. During 2006-08 the rate in North Yorkshire and York was significantly lower than the national average (this was also the case for Craven, Hambleton, Selby and York). The rate was highest in Richmondshire although this difference was not significant compared to the national average.

Latest position: 2006-08

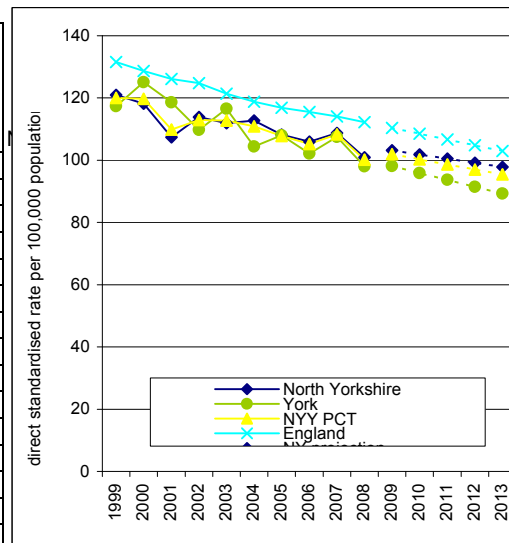
	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	196		87.3	75.0	99.7
Hambleton	352		102.0	91.2	112.9
Harrogate	607		109.5	100.7	118.3
Richmondshire	204		119.7	103.2	136.3
Ryedale	223		105.7	91.5	119.8
Scarborough	499		116.8	106.2	127.3
Selby	246		89.4	78.2	100.7
York	626		102.58	94.48	110.68
North Yorks*	2327		105.2	100.9	109.6
NY Y PCT	2953		104.6	100.8	108.4
England	185883		114.0	113.4	114.5



Trend

(projections in italics)

	North Yorkshire	York	NY Y PCT	England
1999	121	117	120	132
2000	118	125	120	129
2001	107	119	110	126
2002	114	110	113	125
2003	112	117	113	121
2004	113	104	111	119
2005	108	108	108	117
2006	106	102	105	116
2007	109	108	108	114
2008	101	98	100	112
2009	103	98	102	110
2010	102	96	100	109
2011	100	94	99	107
2012	99	91	97	105
2013	98	89	95	103



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Prevalence of obesity in reception children (NI 56)

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of children in reception at risk of obesity (have a BMI above the 95th percentile for their age/sex based on UK 1990 growth curves).

Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)
For data contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

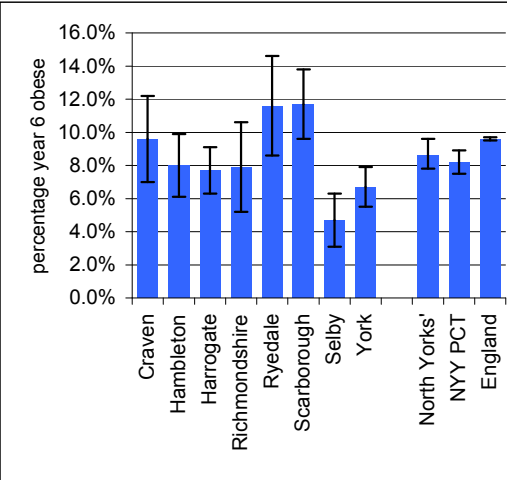
This indicator is designed for population monitoring rather than a representation of the precise number of children who are clinically obese. Traditionally in the UK, the 98th percentile is used in the clinical setting alongside other assessments of the individual child to define whether they are obese.

This indicator features in NYY PCTs Vital Signs aiming to slow the expected increase in prevalence of obesity carrying a target of 9.9% in 2010/11.

Prevalence was significantly lower than the national average in Harrogate, Selby and York and not significantly different in the remaining districts.

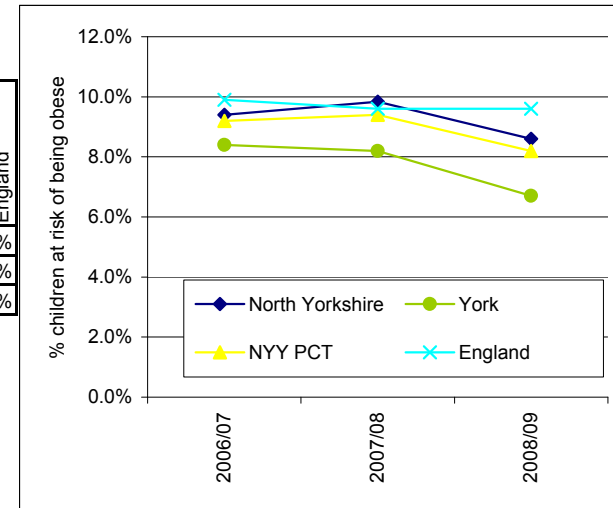
Latest position: Academic year 2008/09

	Numerator	Denominator	% Prevalence	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			9.6%	7.0%	12.2%
Hambleton			8.0%	6.1%	9.9%
Harrogate			7.7%	6.3%	9.1%
Richmondshire			7.9%	5.2%	10.6%
Ryedale			11.6%	8.6%	14.6%
Scarborough			11.7%	9.6%	13.8%
Selby			4.7%	3.1%	6.3%
York			6.7%	5.5%	7.9%
North Yorks'			8.6%	7.8%	9.6%
NYY PCT			8.2%	7.5%	8.9%
England			9.6%	9.5%	9.7%



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	NYY PCT	England
2006/07	9.4%	8.4%	9.2%	9.9%
2007/08	9.8%	8.2%	9.4%	9.6%
2008/09	8.6%	6.7%	8.2%	9.6%



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Health Assessments of Looked After Children

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy / Access to Services

Definition & source:

The average of the percentages of looked after children who had been looked after continuously for at least 12 months, and who had their teeth checked by a dentist during the previous 12 months, and who had an annual health assessment during the previous 12 months.
Source: reported by local authorities to DCSF via statutory return OC2

Summary:

This indicator measures basic health requirements which should not be overlooked for looked after children and which serve as a proxy measure for good overall health outcomes. It appears in the APA dataset and is a priority in the CYPP 2008-11.

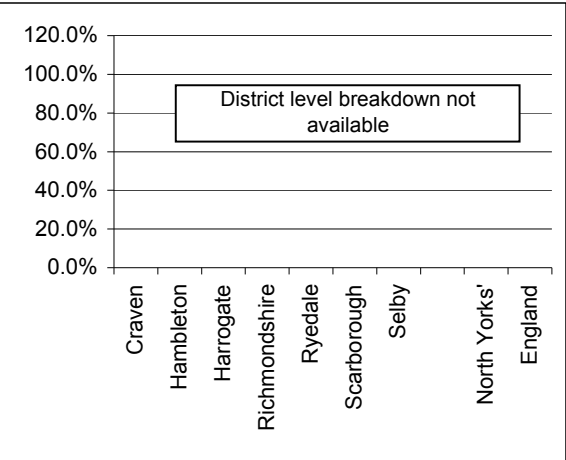
This indicator is an amalgam of two components: (1) visits to the dentist and (2) health assessments. Poor performance in one component can mask good performance in the other.

Historical performance in North Yorkshire has been good. Recent performance has declined in both absolute and relative terms.

Data available at county level only

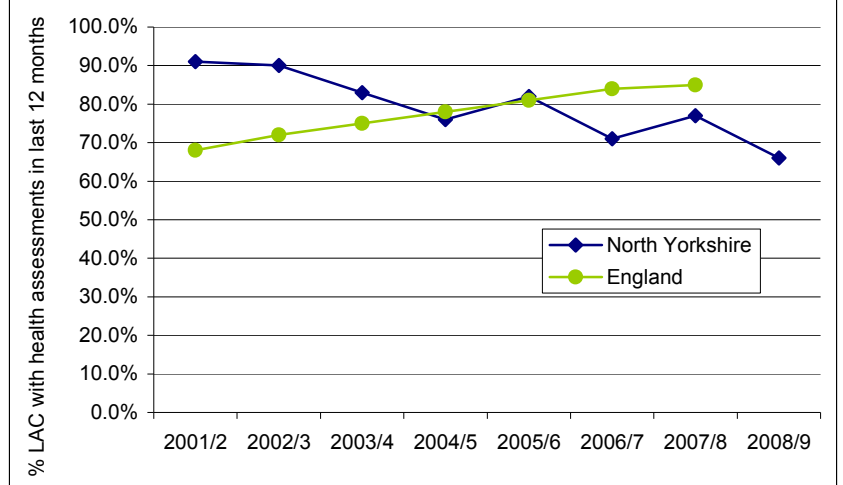
Latest position:

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven					
Hambleton					
Harrogate					
Richmondshire	District level breakdown not available				
Ryedale					
Scarborough					
Selby					
North Yorks'					
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001/2	91.0%	68.0%
2002/3	90.0%	72.0%
2003/4	83.0%	75.0%
2004/5	76.0%	78.0%
2005/6	82.0%	81.0%
2006/7	71.0%	84.0%
2007/8	77.0%	85.0%
2008/9	66.0%	



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Prevalence of Hypertension

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of the registered population who are recorded on the Hypertension disease register and the proportion of the registered population expected to be undiagnosed (based on modelled estimate of prevalence)

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), Information Centre and APHO Hypertension Prevalence Model. Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For data (& confidence intervals around projections) contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

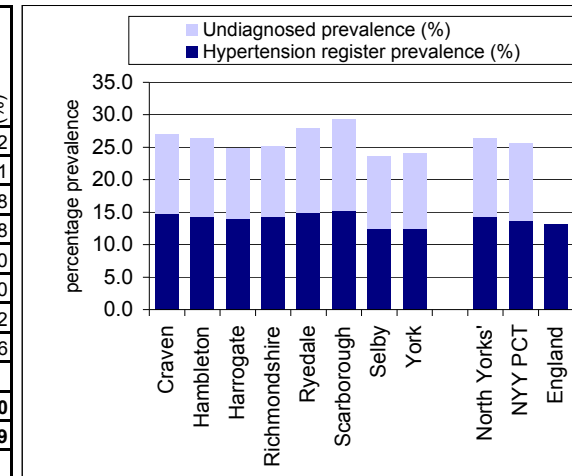
This indicator reflects the prevalence of Hypertension known to a GP and also indicates the additional prevalence of Hypertension we might expect to be present in that population who are not on the Hypertension disease register (undiagnosed/not coded on the GP system).

A high prevalence known to a GP might indicate that the locality has relatively more people with the condition, or that practices have implemented more effective case-finding relative to other practices. Also, QOF prevalence rates are not age standardised. If a population is considerably older compared to the national average, prevalence rates that are significantly higher than the national average may be explained in part by this.

All localities within North Yorkshire had registered prevalence rates that were significantly higher than the national average except Selby and York. Overall expected prevalence rates were highest in Scarborough and Ryedale.

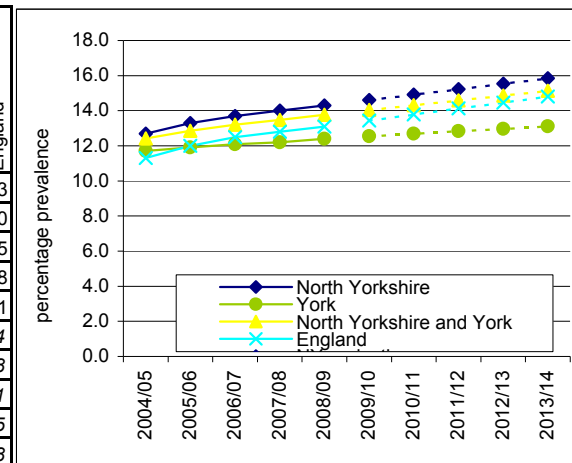
Latest position: Financial year 2008/09

	No.on disease register	Registered population	Hypertension register prevalence (%)	Undiagnosed prevalence (%)
Craven	8694	58539	14.9	12.2
Hambleton	10208	71459	14.3	12.1
Harrogate	22337	158863	14.1	10.8
Richmondshire	6150	42828	14.4	10.8
Ryedale	7186	48024	15.0	13.0
Scarborough	17382	113605	15.3	14.0
Selby	8025	64248	12.5	11.2
York	28883	233429	12.4	11.6
North Yorks'	79982	557566	14.3	12.0
NYYPCT	108865	790995	13.8	11.9
England			13.1	



Trend (of Hypertension register prevalence) (projections in italics)

	North Yorkshire	York	North Yorkshire and York	England
2004/05	12.7	11.7	12.4	11.3
2005/06	13.3	11.9	12.9	12.0
2006/07	13.7	12.1	13.2	12.5
2007/08	14.0	12.2	13.5	12.8
2008/09	14.3	12.4	13.8	13.1
2009/10	14.6	12.5	14.1	13.4
2010/11	14.9	12.7	14.3	13.8
2011/12	15.2	12.8	14.6	14.1
2012/13	15.5	13.0	14.9	14.5
2013/14	15.9	13.1	15.1	14.8



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Prevalence of Obesity in Adults aged 16+

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of the registered population who are recorded on the obesity disease register.

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)

For data contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

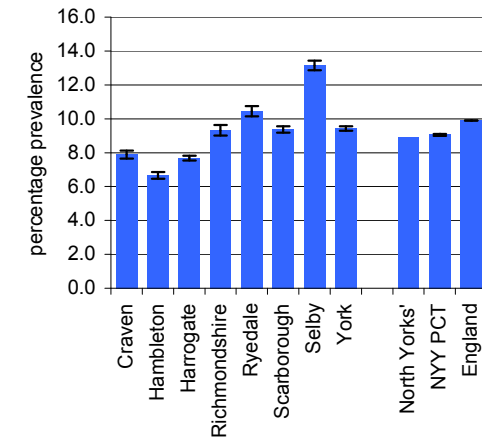
This indicator reflects the prevalence of obesity known to a GP.

For this indicator a high value is likely to be worse than a low value although the reliability of the figure (as an accurate measure of the prevalence of obesity) is dependent on the proportion of the registered population in whom BMI is measured. Practices do not submit the number of patients in whom BMI is measured via QOF, therefore this figure reflects the proportion of the total list size on an obesity register. On the assumption that there is little variation between practices in the proportion of a list with BMI recorded, and that any bias that may exist in the way patients are selected/present for measurement is the same across practices, this indicator may still give some indication of the levels of obesity in relation to other practices in the PCT.

Scarborough and Ryedale had registered prevalence rates that were significantly higher than the national average, being lowest in Hambleton.

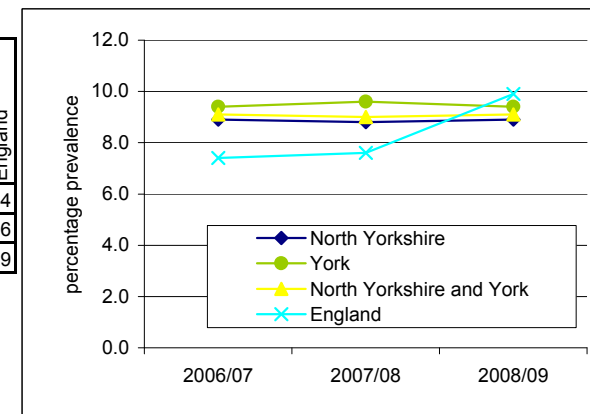
Latest position: Financial year 2008/09

	No.on disease register	Registered population age 16+	Obesity register prevalence (%)	LL confidence limit	UL confidence limit
Craven	3869	49049	7.9	7.7	8.1
Hambleton	3967	59553	6.7	6.5	6.9
Harrogate	10093	131347	7.7	7.5	7.8
Richmondshire	3252	34902	9.3	9.0	9.6
Ryedale	4189	40122	10.4	10.1	10.7
Scarborough	8939	95372	9.4	9.2	9.6
Selby	6897	52461	13.1	12.9	13.4
York	18387	195018	9.4	9.3	9.6
North Yorks'	41206	657825	8.9	8.8	9.0
NY Y PCT	59593	657825	9.1	9.0	9.1
England			9.9	9.9	9.9



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	North Yorkshire and York	England
2006/07	8.9	9.4	9.1	7.4
2007/08	8.8	9.6	9.0	7.6
2008/09	8.9	9.4	9.1	9.9



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Prevalence of Diabetes

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of the registered population who are recorded on the diabetes disease register.

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)

For data contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

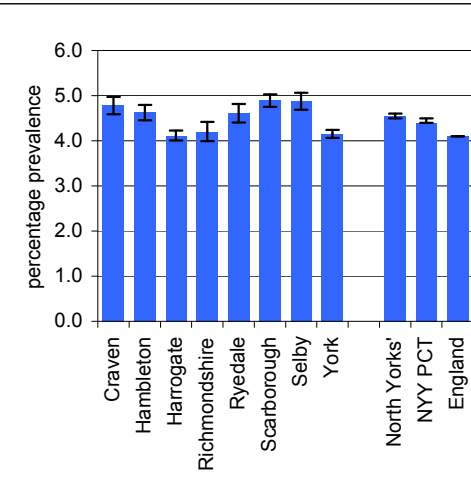
This indicator reflects the prevalence of diabetes known to a GP.

A high prevalence known to a GP might indicate that the locality has relatively more people with the condition, or that practices have implemented more effective case-finding relative to other practices. Also, QOF prevalence rates are not age standardised. If a population is considerably older compared to the national average, prevalence rates that are significantly higher than the national average may be explained in part by this.

With the exception of Harrogate, Richmondshire and York, the remaining districts within North Yorkshire and York had registered prevalence rates that were significantly higher than the national average, being highest in Scarborough and Selby.

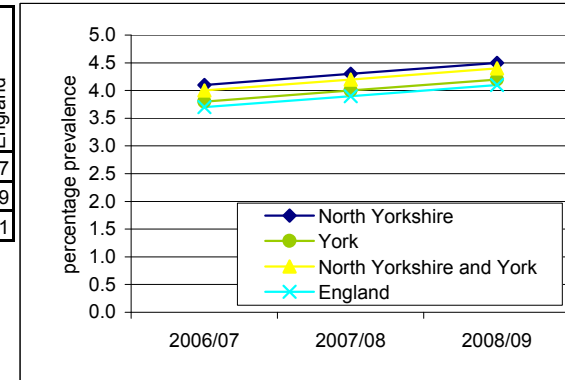
Latest position: Financial year 2008/09

	No. on disease register	Registered population age 17+	Diabetes prevalence (%)	LL confidence limit	UL confidence limit
Craven	2314	48426	4.8	4.6	5.0
Hambleton	2718	58789	4.6	4.5	4.8
Harrogate	5334	129649	4.1	4.0	4.2
Richmondshire	1446	34426	4.2	4.0	4.4
Ryedale	1822	39563	4.6	4.4	4.8
Scarborough	4596	93979	4.9	4.8	5.0
Selby	2518	51669	4.9	4.7	5.1
York	7944	191287	4.2	4.1	4.2
North Yorks'	20748	456500	4.5	4.5	4.6
NYYPCT	28692	647788	4.4	4.4	4.5
England			4.1	4.1	4.1



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	North Yorkshire and York	England
2006/07	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.7
2007/08	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.9
2008/09	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.1



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Prevalence of Stroke

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of the registered population who are recorded on the Stroke disease register and the proportion of the registered population expected to be undiagnosed (based on modelled estimate of prevalence)
 Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), Information Centre and APHO Stroke Prevalence Model. Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For data (& confidence intervals around projections) contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

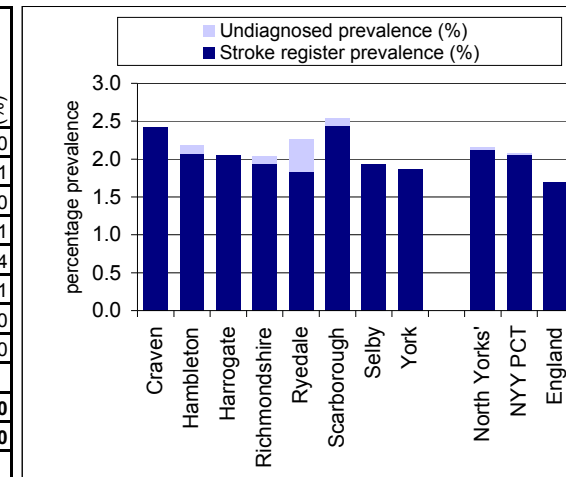
This indicator reflects the prevalence of Stroke known to a GP and also indicates the additional prevalence of Stroke we might expect to be present in that population who are not on the Stroke disease register (undiagnosed/not coded on the GP system).

A high prevalence known to a GP might indicate that the locality has relatively more people with the condition, or that practices have implemented more effective case-finding relative to other practices. Also, QOF prevalence rates are not age standardised. If a population is considerably older compared to the national average, prevalence rates that are significantly higher than the national average may be explained in part by this.

All localities within North Yorkshire and York had registered prevalence rates that were significantly higher than the national average and overall expected prevalence rates were highest in Scarborough.

Latest position: Financial year 2008/09

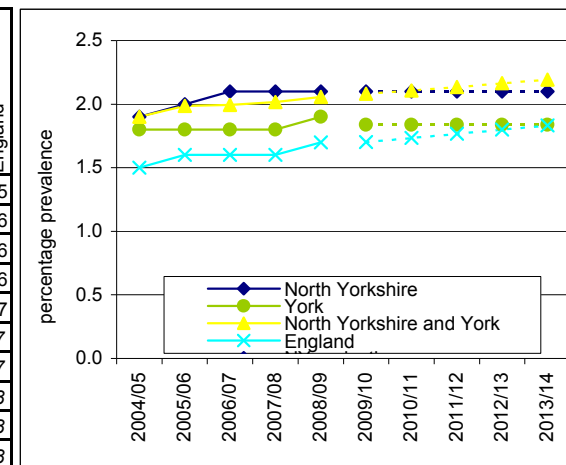
	No.on disease register	Registered population	Stroke register prevalence (%)	Undiagnosed prevalence (%)
Craven	1416	58539	2.4	0.0
Hambleton	1484	71459	2.1	0.1
Harrogate	3258	158863	2.1	0.0
Richmondshire	828	42828	1.9	0.1
Ryedale	881	48024	1.8	0.4
Scarborough	2770	113605	2.4	0.1
Selby	1242	64248	1.9	0.0
York	4357	233429	1.9	0.0
North Yorks'	11879	557566	2.1	0.0
NYYPCT	16236	790995	2.1	0.0
England			1.7	



Trend (of Stroke register prevalence)

(projections in italics)

	North Yorkshire	York	North Yorkshire and York	England
2004/05	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.5
2005/06	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.6
2006/07	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6
2007/08	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6
2008/09	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7
2009/10	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.7
2010/11	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.7
2011/12	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8
2012/13	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.8
2013/14	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.8



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Prevalence of Dementia

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of the registered population who are recorded on the dementia disease register.

Source: Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), Information Centre. Undiagnosed based on POPPI / Dementia UK modelled data. Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For data (& confidence intervals around projections) contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

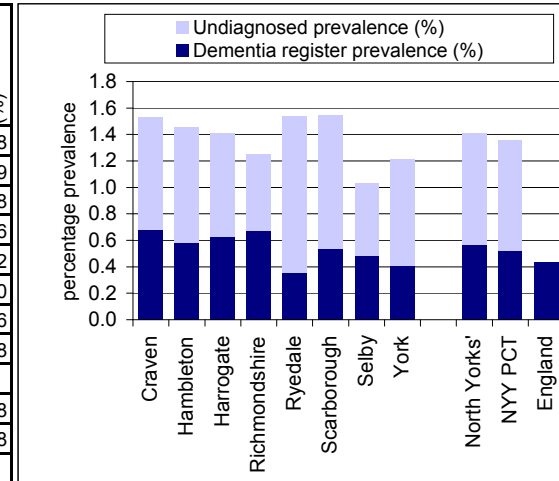
This indicator reflects the prevalence of diabetes known to a GP.

A high prevalence known to a GP might indicate that the locality has relatively more people with the condition, or that practices have implemented more effective case-finding relative to other practices. Also, QOF prevalence rates are not age standardised. If a population is considerably older compared to the national average, prevalence rates that are significantly higher than the national average may be explained in part by this.

Prevalence in North Yorkshire is above the national average.

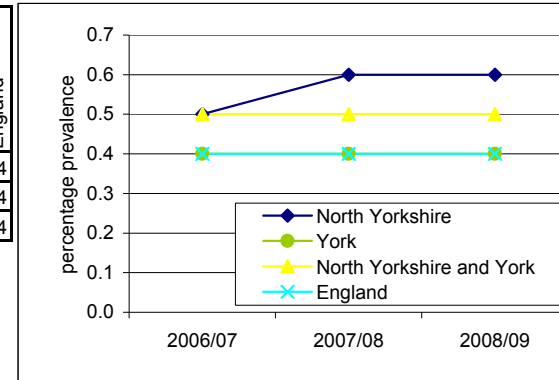
Latest position: Financial year 2008/09

	No. on disease register	Registered population	Dementia register prevalence (%)	Undiagnosed prevalence (%)
Craven	400	58539	0.7	0.8
Hambleton	416	71459	0.6	0.9
Harrogate	994	158863	0.6	0.8
Richmondshire	287	42828	0.7	0.6
Ryedale	171	48024	0.4	1.2
Scarborough	605	113605	0.5	1.0
Selby	307	64248	0.5	0.6
York	955	233429	0.4	0.8
North Yorks'	3180	557566	0.6	0.8
NYY PCT	4135	790995	0.5	0.8
England			0.4	



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	North Yorkshire and York	England
2006/07	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
2007/08	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
2008/09	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Prevalence of Mental Health

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of the registered population who are recorded on the Mental Health disease register.

Source: Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), Information Centre. Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For data (& confidence intervals around projections) contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

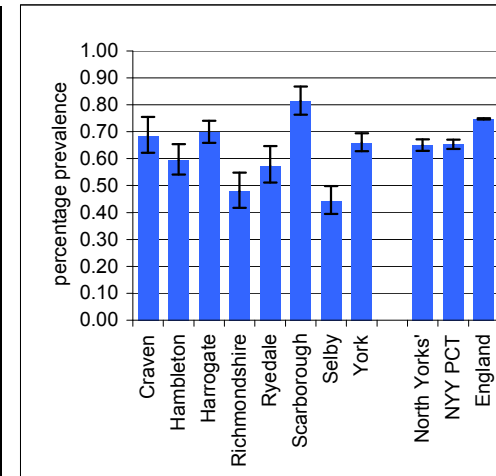
This indicator reflects the prevalence of Mental Health known to a GP.

A high prevalence known to a GP might indicate that the locality has relatively more people with the condition, or that practices have implemented more effective case-finding relative to other practices. Also, QOF prevalence rates are not age standardised. If a population is considerably older compared to the national average, prevalence rates that are significantly higher than the national average may be explained in part by this.

During 2008/09, the overall prevalence in North Yorkshire and York was the same as the national average, although prevalence rates were significantly higher than the national average in Scarborough, and significantly below the national average in all remaining districts except Craven.

Latest position: Financial year 2008/09

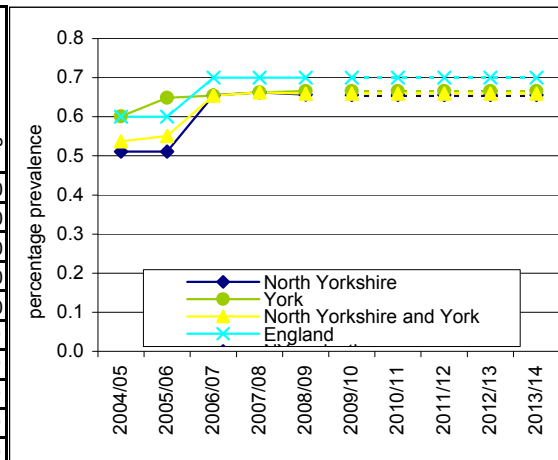
	No. on disease register	Registered population	MH register prevalence (%)	LL confidence limit	UL confidence limit
Craven	401	58539	0.69	0.62	0.76
Hambleton	425	71459	0.59	0.54	0.65
Harrogate	1109	158863	0.70	0.66	0.74
Richmondshire	205	42828	0.48	0.42	0.55
Ryedale	276	48024	0.57	0.51	0.65
Scarborough	925	113605	0.81	0.76	0.87
Selby	285	64248	0.44	0.40	0.50
York	1541	233429	0.66	0.63	0.69
North Yorks'	3626	557566	0.65	0.63	0.67
NYY PCT	5167	790995	0.65	0.64	0.67
England			0.75	0.75	0.75



Trend

(projections in italics)

	North Yorkshire	York	North Yorkshire and York	England
2004/05	0.51	0.60	0.54	0.60
2005/06	0.51	0.65	0.55	0.60
2006/07	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.70
2007/08	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.70
2008/09	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.70
2009/10	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.70
2010/11	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.70
2011/12	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.70
2012/13	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.70
2013/14	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.70



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Deaths from smoking

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

Directly standardised mortality rates per 100,000 population for deaths attributable to smoking, age 35 years +.

Source: APHO Health Profiles

Data accessed via http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES

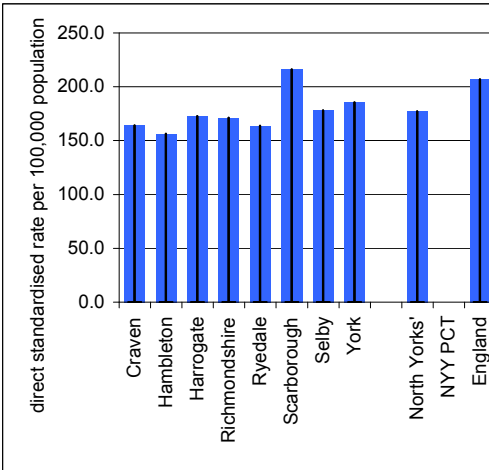
Summary:

Smoking still accounts for between 1 in 6 and 1 in 10 of all deaths in England, and accounts for about half of the inequality in death rates between spearhead and non-spearhead areas. It remains the biggest single cause of preventable mortality and morbidity in the world.

The death rate from smoking is falling in North Yorkshire and York at a similar pace compared to the national average. During 2006-08 the rate was significantly lower than the national average in all districts except Scarborough, where the rate was higher, but not significantly so.

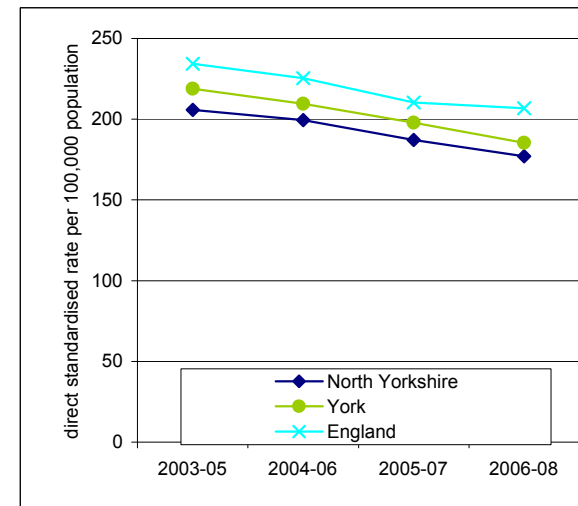
Latest position: 2006-08

	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	95		164.0		
Hambleton	126		156.5		
Harrogate	239		172.6		
Richmondshire	66		171.2		
Ryedale	91		163.7		
Scarborough	235		216.1		
Selby	112		178.0		
York	288		185.4		
North Yorks'	964		177.1		
NY Y PCT					
England			206.8		



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	England
2003-05	206	219	234
2004-06	200	210	225
2005-07	187	198	210
2006-08	177	185	207



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: All Age All Cause Mortality

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

Directly standardised mortality rates per 100,000 population from all causes (all age)

Source: ONS

Data accessed via www.nchod.nhs.uk
Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For confidence intervals around the projections contact Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk or Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk

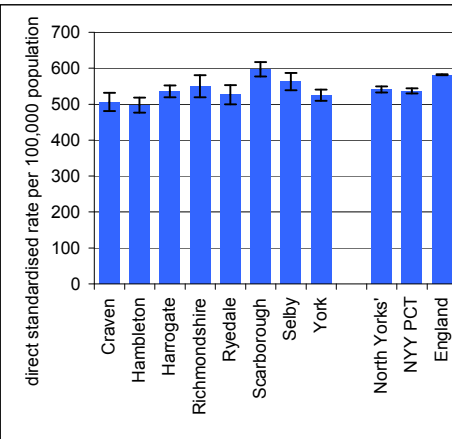
Summary:

All age all cause mortality (AAACM) is a measure of the overall health of a population over a given period expressed as a standardised rate, which allows comparison to other populations with similar or different age structures. It can be used in a similar way to life expectancy (LE) but the two measures are not interchangeable. Child mortality has a greater effect on AAACM than LE.

The AAACM rate is falling in North Yorkshire and York at a similar pace compared to the national average. During 2006-08 the rate in North Yorkshire and York was significantly lower than the national average (this was also the case for all districts with the exception of Scarborough and Selby which were higher, but not statistically significantly so).

Latest position: 2006-08

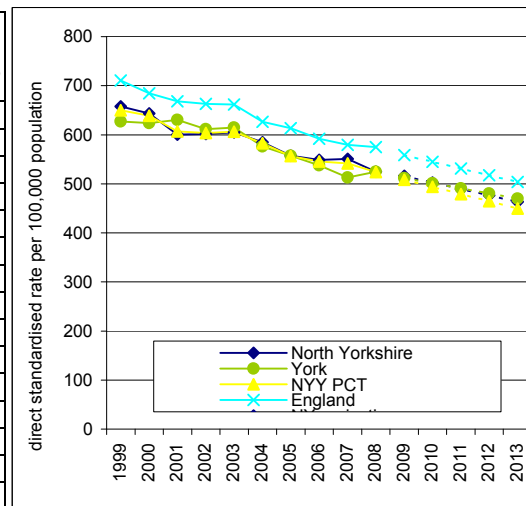
	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	1858		506	481	531
Hambleton	2419		497	477	518
Harrogate	4766		536	519	552
Richmondshire	1331		550	520	580
Ryedale	1730		526	499	553
Scarborough	4152		597	577	617
Selby	2129		563	539	587
York	5117		525	510	540
North Yorks'	18385		541	533	549
NYYPCT	23502		537	530	544
England	1416810		582	581	583



Trend

(projections in italics)

	North Yorkshire	York	NYYPCT	England
1999	658	627	650	711
2000	643	624	639	684
2001	600	630	607	668
2002	602	611	604	663
2003	605	615	606	662
2004	584	576	582	627
2005	557	557	557	613
2006	549	538	545	592
2007	550	513	541	579
2008	524	524	524	575
2009	516	512	509	559
2010	503	501	494	545
2011	490	491	479	531
2012	476	480	464	518
2013	463	470	450	504



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Premature mortality rate from coronary heart disease

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

Directly standardised mortality rates per 100,000 population from coronary heart disease (aged <75 years)

Source: ONS

Data accessed via www.nchod.nhs.uk
Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For confidence intervals around the projections contact Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk or Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk

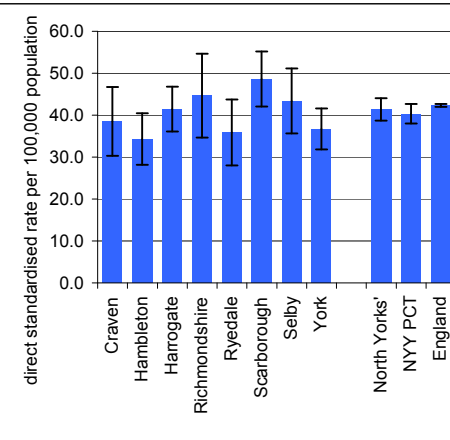
Summary:

Mortality is a direct measure of health care need and indicates the overall coronary heart disease burden on the population, reflecting both the incidence of disease and the ability to treat it. The mortality rate may be improved by reducing the population's risk (e.g. encouraging healthier lifestyles and reducing exposure to smoking), by earlier detection of disease and by more effective treatment.

The premature mortality rate from coronary heart disease is falling in North Yorkshire and York at a similar pace compared to the national average. During 2006-08 the rate in North Yorkshire and York was lower than the national average (although this difference was not statistically significant). The rate was highest in Scarborough, and above the national average although this difference was not statistically significant.

Latest position: 2006-08

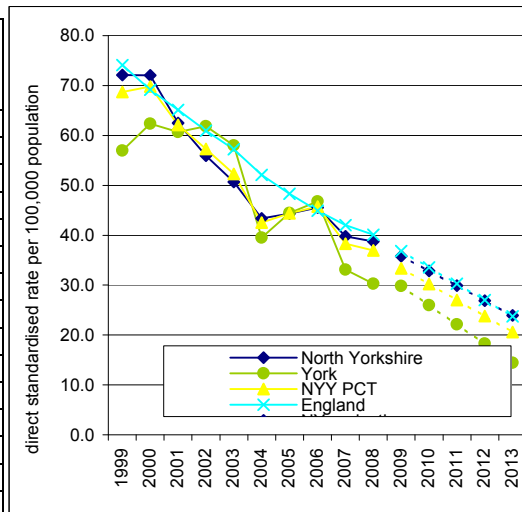
	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	87		38.5	30.3	46.7
Hambleton	122		34.3	28.1	40.5
Harrogate	233		41.4	36.1	46.8
Richmondshire	78		44.7	34.6	54.7
Ryedale	82		35.9	28.0	43.7
Scarborough	218		48.6	42.1	55.2
Selby	121		43.4	35.6	51.1
York	224		36.7	31.9	41.6
North Yorks'	941		41.4	38.7	44.1
NYY PCT	1165		40.3	38.0	42.7
England	69758		42.3	42.0	42.6



Trend

(projections in italics)

	North Yorkshire	York	NYY PCT	England
1999	72.1	57.0	68.7	74.1
2000	72.0	62.4	69.8	69.1
2001	62.5	60.7	62.1	65.1
2002	56.0	61.8	57.3	61.0
2003	50.7	58.0	52.3	57.2
2004	43.4	39.5	42.5	52.1
2005	44.3	44.4	44.4	48.3
2006	45.6	46.7	45.8	44.9
2007	39.8	33.1	38.3	42.0
2008	38.8	30.3	37.0	40.1
2009	35.8	29.9	33.4	36.8
2010	32.8	26.0	30.2	33.5
2011	29.9	22.1	27.0	30.3
2012	26.9	18.3	23.8	27.0
2013	23.9	14.4	20.6	23.7



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Emergency admissions for Coronary Heart Disease

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The number of emergency admissions to hospital by patients registered with North Yorkshire and York PCT who have a primary diagnosis of Coronary Heart Disease, expressed as a standardised rate per 100,000 population.

Source: HPS (district breakdown), YHPHO HES (PCT vs national trend). Forecast made by NYPCT PHI team.
For data contact: Jo.Holmes@nypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nypct.nhs.uk

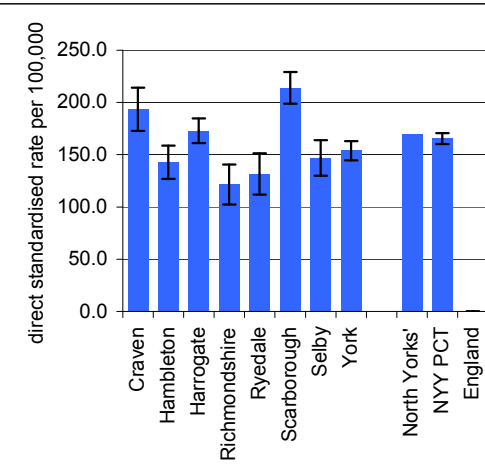
Summary:

The emergency admission rate is an important measure of the effectiveness of preventative strategies, intermediate care (both admission prevention and post-acute rehabilitation), community care arrangements and hospital discharge arrangements for older people. As these arrangements must be jointly agreed between health and Social Services, it is an indicator of how well these agencies are working together.

Emergency admission rates for CHD in North Yorkshire and York are below the national average. Over the last five years, the rate has fallen at a slightly faster pace compared to the national trend, and is projected to fall further over the next five years. During 2006/07-08/09, the rate was highest in Scarborough.

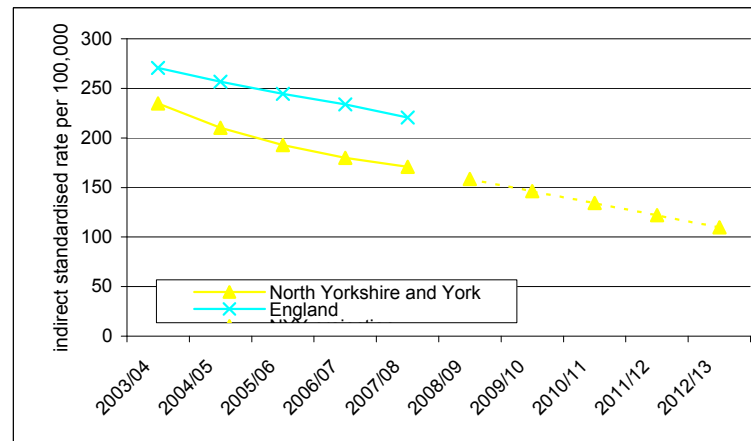
Latest position: Financial year 2006/07 - 2008/09

	No. admissions	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence limit	UL confidence limit
Craven	618		193.5	172.9	214.1
Hambleton	541		142.7	126.7	158.7
Harrogate	1355		172.9	161.1	184.7
Richmondshire	261		121.5	102.4	140.6
Ryedale	308		131.5	111.7	151.3
Scarborough	1334		213.9	198.7	229.1
Selby	420		146.9	129.8	164.0
York	1607		153.9	144.7	163.1
North Yorks'	4837		169.9	163.7	176.1
NYYPCT	6444		165.5	160.3	170.7
England					



Trend

	North Yorkshire and York	England
2003/04	235	271
2004/05	210	257
2005/06	193	244
2006/07	180	234
2007/08	171	221
2008/09	159	
2009/10	146	
2010/11	134	
2011/12	122	
2012/13	110	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Prevalence of Heart Failure

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The proportion of the registered population who are recorded on the heart failure disease register.

Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF)

For data contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

Summary:

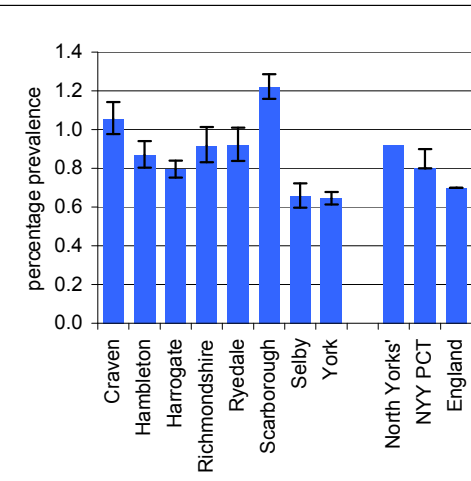
This indicator reflects the prevalence of Heart Failure known to a GP.

A high prevalence known to a GP might indicate that the locality has relatively more people with the condition, or that practices have implemented more effective case-finding relative to other practices. Also, QOF prevalence rates are not age standardised. If a population is considerably older compared to the national average, prevalence rates that are significantly higher than the national average may be explained in part by this.

With the exception of Selby and York, all districts within North Yorkshire and York had registered prevalence rates that were significantly higher than the national average being highest in Scarborough.

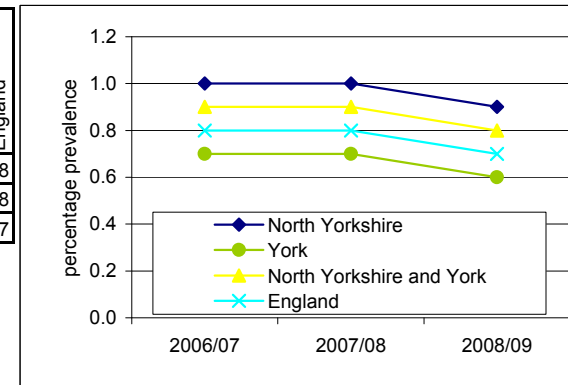
Latest position: Financial year 2008/09

	No. on disease register	Registered population	HF register prevalence (%)	LL confidence limit	UL confidence limit
Craven	618	58539	1.1	1.0	1.1
Hambleton	621	71459	0.9	0.8	0.9
Harrogate	1262	158863	0.8	0.8	0.8
Richmondshire	393	42828	0.9	0.8	1.0
Ryedale	442	48024	0.9	0.8	1.0
Scarborough	1387	113605	1.2	1.2	1.3
Selby	422	64248	0.7	0.6	0.7
York	1504	233429	0.6	0.6	0.7
North Yorks'	5145	557566	0.9	0.9	0.9
NYYPCT	6649	790995	0.8	0.8	0.9
England			0.7	0.7	0.7



Trend

	North Yorkshire	York	North Yorkshire and York	England
2006/07	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
2007/08	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
2008/09	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Premature mortality rate from stroke

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

Directly standardised mortality rates per 100,000 population from stroke (aged <75 years)

Source: ONS

Data accessed via www.nchod.nhs.uk
Projections made by NYYPCT PHI team. For confidence intervals around the projections contact Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk or Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk

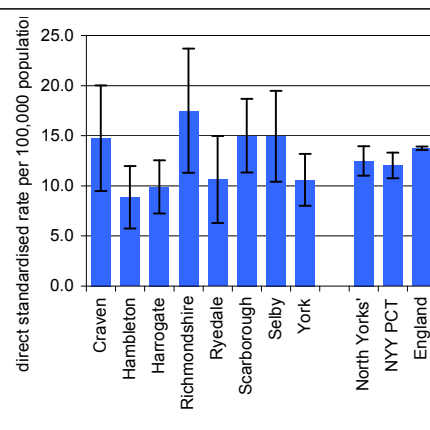
Summary:

Mortality is a direct measure of health care need and indicates the overall disease burden on the population, reflecting both the incidence of disease and the ability to treat it. The mortality rate may be improved by reducing the population's risk (e.g. encouraging healthier lifestyles and reducing exposure to smoking), by earlier detection of disease and by more effective treatment.

The premature mortality rate from stroke is falling in North Yorkshire and York at a similar pace compared to the national average. During 2006-08 the rate in North Yorkshire and York was significantly lower than the national average.

Latest position: 2006-08

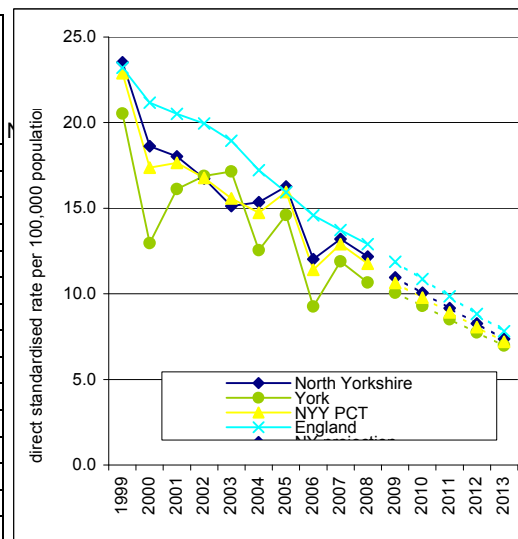
	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	33		14.8	9.5	20.0
Hambleton	32		8.9	5.7	12.0
Harrogate	55		9.9	7.3	12.6
Richmondshire	31		17.5	11.3	23.7
Ryedale	24		10.6	6.3	15.0
Scarborough	68		15.0	11.3	18.7
Selby	42		15.0	10.4	19.5
York	66		10.6	8.0	13.2
North Yorks*	285		12.5	11.0	13.9
NY Y PCT	351		12.0	10.8	13.3
England	22822		13.7	13.6	13.9



Trend

(projections in *italics*)

	North Yorkshire	York	NY Y PCT	England
1999	23.5	20.5	22.9	23.2
2000	18.6	13.0	17.4	21.2
2001	18.0	16.1	17.7	20.5
2002	16.7	16.9	16.8	20.0
2003	15.1	17.2	15.6	18.9
2004	15.4	12.6	14.7	17.2
2005	16.3	14.6	16.0	15.9
2006	12.0	9.3	11.4	14.6
2007	13.2	11.9	12.9	13.7
2008	12.2	10.7	11.8	12.9
2009	<i>11.0</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>
2010	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>10.9</i>
2011	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.8</i>
2012	<i>8.3</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.8</i>
2013	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.8</i>



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Emergency admissions for Stroke

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy

Definition & source:

The number of emergency admissions to hospital by patients registered with North Yorkshire and York PCT who have a primary diagnosis of Stroke, expressed as a standardised rate per 100,000 population.

Source: HPS (district breakdown), YHPHO HES (PCT vs national trend). Forecast made by NYYPCT PHI team.
For data contact: Jo.Holmes@nyypct.nhs.uk or Margaret.Wilkinson@nyypct.nhs.uk

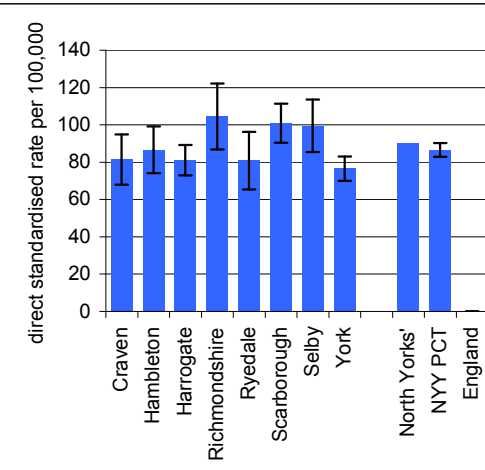
Summary:

The emergency admission rate is an important measure of the effectiveness of preventative strategies, intermediate care (both admission prevention and post-acute rehabilitation), community care arrangements and hospital discharge arrangements for older people. As these arrangements must be jointly agreed between health and Social Services, it is an indicator of how well these agencies are working together.

Emergency admission rates for stroke in North Yorkshire and York are below the national average. Over the last five years, the rate has fallen with the exception of a slight increase in 2007/08. The rate is projected to fall over the next five years.

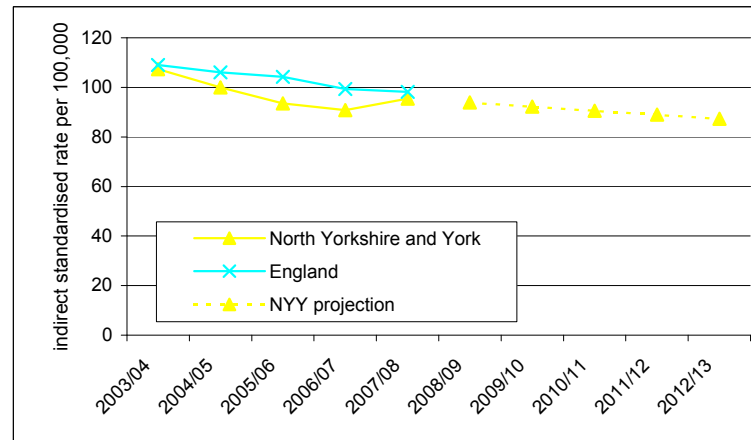
Latest position: Financial year 2006/07 - 2008/09

	No. admissions	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence limit	UL confidence limit
Craven	303		81	68	95
Hambleton	368		87	74	99
Harrogate	730		81	73	89
Richmondshire	238		105	87	122
Ryedale	212		81	65	96
Scarborough	725		101	90	111
Selby	286		100	85	114
York	891		77	70	83
North Yorks'	2862		90	85	95
NYYPCT	3753		87	83	90
England					



Trend

	North Yorkshire and York	England
2003/04	107	109
2004/05	100	106
2005/06	94	104
2006/07	91	99
2007/08	95	98
2008/09	94	
2009/10	92	
2010/11	91	
2011/12	89	
2012/13	87	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

NORTH YORKSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JSNA): DATA ANNE

JSNA outcome: Be Safe

CONTENTS:

<i>PRIORITY INDICATORS</i>
Killed or seriously injured (people)
Hip fracture amongst elderly
Adult protection cases investigated
Children & young people who are the subject of a child protection plan

<i>Supporting Indicators</i>
<i>Alcohol-harm related recorded crime rates (NI39)</i>
<i>Ambulance response times</i>
<i>Timeliness of children's core assessments</i>

Indicator: People killed or seriously injured

JSNA outcome(s): Be Safe

Definition & source:

People killed or seriously injured on the roads of the area, crude rate per 100,000 resident population, all ages

Source: Published in APHO Health Profiles using data from Department for Transport
For data see:
http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES

Summary:

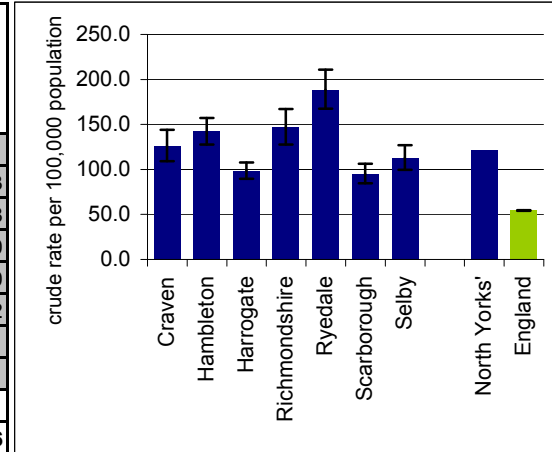
This indicator measures the rate of deaths or serious injuries that occur on the road. It is related to NI47 which is included in the LAA where a target has been set to reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured from 717 in 2007 to 622 in 2010.

All districts in North Yorkshire had rates that were statistically significantly higher than the national average during 2005-07. However, areas with low resident populations but which have high inflows of people or traffic may have artefactually high rates because the at-risk resident population is not an accurate measure of exposure to transport. This is likely to affect the results for employment centres and sparsely populated rural areas which have high numbers of visitors or through traffic.

The rate in North Yorkshire decreased between 2003-05 and 2005-07 in line with the national trend.

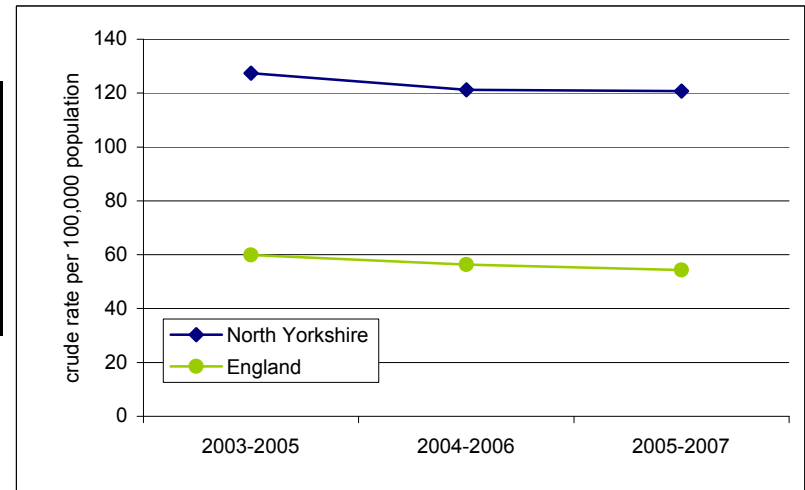
Latest position: 2005-2007

	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	69	55101	125.8	109.3	144.1
Hambleton	121	85470	142.0	127.7	157.3
Harrogate	154	156153	98.4	89.6	107.8
Richmondshire	74	50528	146.5	127.8	167.0
Ryedale	99	52746	188.3	167.5	211.0
Scarborough	103	108399	95.0	84.7	106.2
Selby	89	78939	112.7	99.6	127.1
North Yorks'	710	587336	120.8	115.7	126.1
England	27389		54.3	53.9	54.6



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2003-2005	127.4	59.9
2004-2006	121.2	56.3
2005-2007	120.8	54.3



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Hip fracture in over-65s

JSNA outcome(s): Be Safe

Definition & source:

Emergency Hospital Admission for fractured neck of femur, directly age-standardised rate, 65 year and over

Source: Published in APHO Health Profiles using data from Hospital Episode Statistics
For data see:
http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES

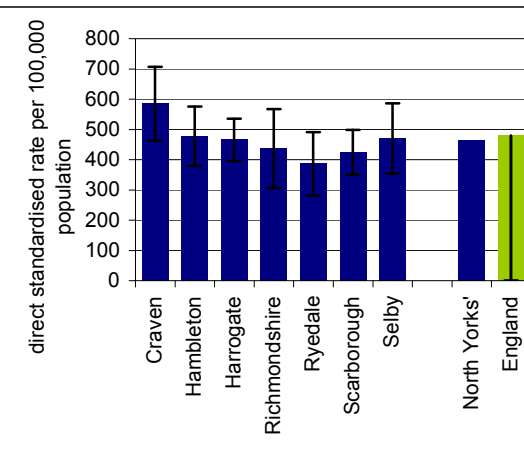
Summary:

Hip fracture is the most common injury related to falls in older people. More than 95% of hip fractures in adults aged 65 and older are caused by a fall. Hip fractures in the elderly and frail can lead to loss of mobility and loss of independence. For many older people it is the event that forces them to leave their homes and move into residential care. Mortality after hip fracture is high: around 30% for one year.

Emergency admission rates for fractured neck of femur in the elderly were below the national average in North Yorkshire, although this difference was not statistically significant. None of the districts had a rate that was significantly different to the national average although ranged between 386 per 100,000 in Ryedale and 584 per 100,000 in Craven. Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 the rate in North Yorkshire fell, broadly in line with the national trend.

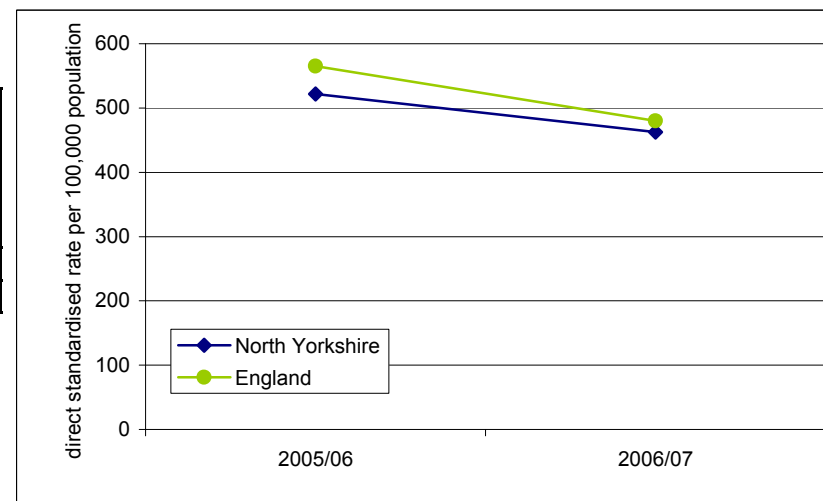
Latest position: 2006/07

	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	94		584.3	462.2	706.4
Hambleton	94		477.6	379.5	575.6
Harrogate	178		465.5	395.3	535.8
Richmondshire	44		436.4	306.1	566.7
Ryedale	54		385.9	281.2	490.6
Scarborough	135		424	350.0	498.0
Selby	67		470.2	354.4	586.0
North Yorks'	666		462.7		
England			479.8		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2005/06	521.6	565.3
2006/07	462.7	479.8



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Adult protection

JSNA outcome(s): Safe

Definition & source:

North Yorkshire County Council Adult Protection.

Number of Adult Protection cases investigated per '000 adult population 2007-08

Contact:
Sally.Anderson@northyorks.gov.uk

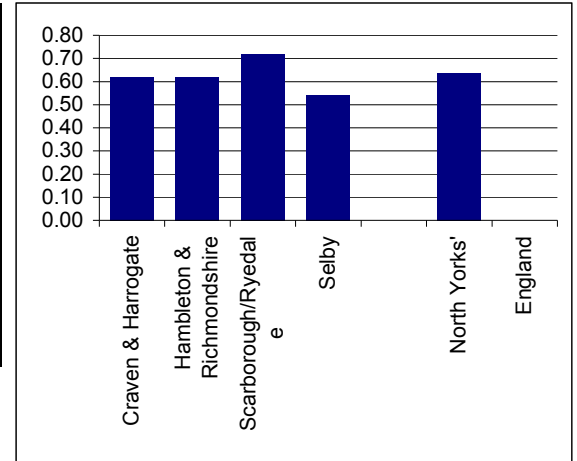
Summary:

Figures are only available by ACS areas and not by District Council. Number of referrals per '000 adult population varied across the county from a low of 0.54 in Selby to a high of 0.72 in Scarborough/Ryedale against the average for the county of 0.64 referral per '000 adults.

It has not been possible to find a direct national comparison figure, but nationally when surveyed 2.6% (26 per '000) of people aged 66 and over living in private households reported that they had experienced mistreatment involving a family member, friend or care worker during the past year. The discrepancy between the national survey incidence and NY formal referral is typical of the national under formal reporting of adult abuse.

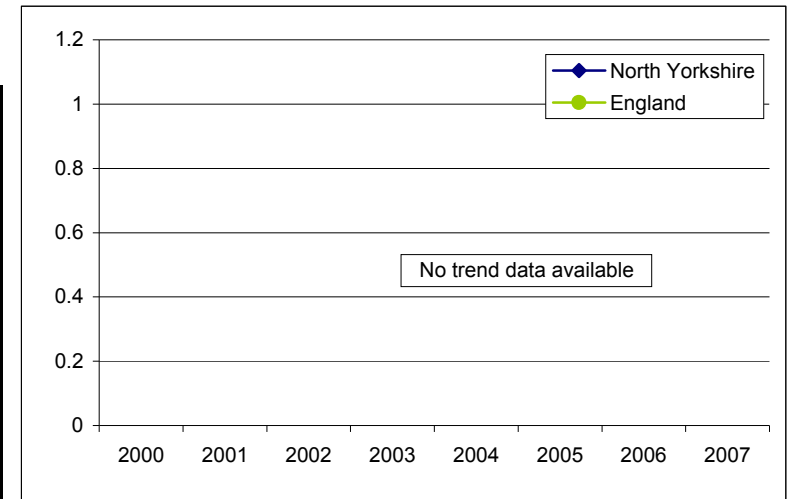
Latest position: 2007-2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven & Harrogate			0.62		
Hambleton & Richmondshire			0.62		
Scarborough/Ryedale			0.72		
Selby			0.54		
North Yorks'			0.64		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Children and Young People who are the Subject of a Child Protection Plan

JSNA outcome(s): Be Safe

Definition & source:

Children and young people who are the subject of a child protection plan, or on the child protection register, per 10,000 population aged under 18 years.

Source:
APA dataset (2023SC),
KIGS CH01

Summary:

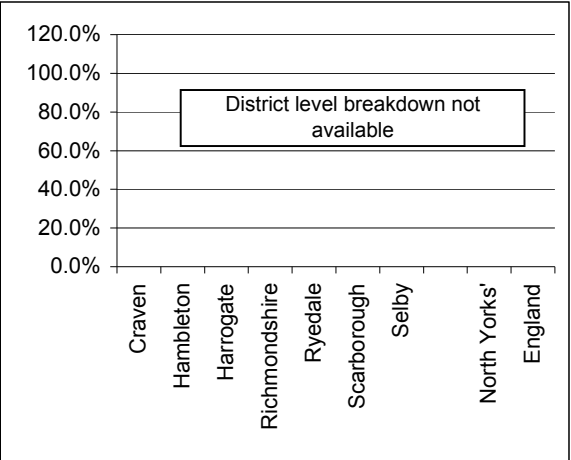
This measure indicates whether appropriate thresholds are being used in cases of children who are at risk of suffering significant harm.

This indicator currently appears in the Annual Performance Assessment (APA) framework for children's services.

Officially validated data is available at county level only. Local analysis can produce district level data in future.

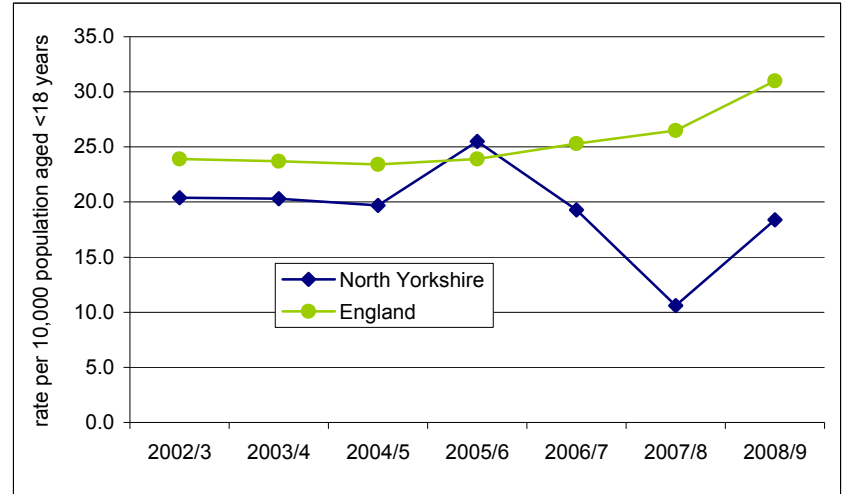
Latest position:

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven					
Hambleton					
Harrogate					
Richmondshire					
Ryedale	District level breakdown not available				
Scarborough					
Selby					
North Yorks'					
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2002/3	20.4	23.9
2003/4	20.3	23.7
2004/5	19.7	23.4
2005/6	25.5	23.9
2006/7	19.3	25.3
2007/8	10.6	26.5
2008/9	18.4	31.0



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Alcohol related recorded crime rate

JSNA outcome(s): Be Safe

Definition & source:

Alcohol-related recorded crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population

Source: NWPHO from Home Office recorded crime statistics and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates

<http://www.nwph.net/alcohol/lape/>

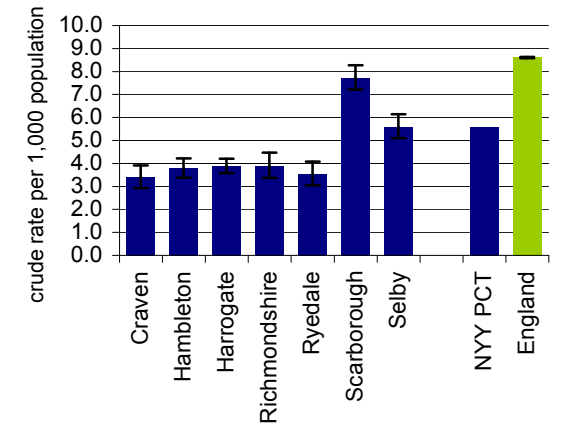
Summary:

Attributable fractions for alcohol for each crime category were applied, based on survey data on arrestees who tested positive for alcohol by the Strategy Unit.

The alcohol related recorded crime rate in North Yorkshire and York fell over the period 2004/05 and 2008/09 and was significantly lower than the national average in 2008/09. This was also the case for each individual district within the County.

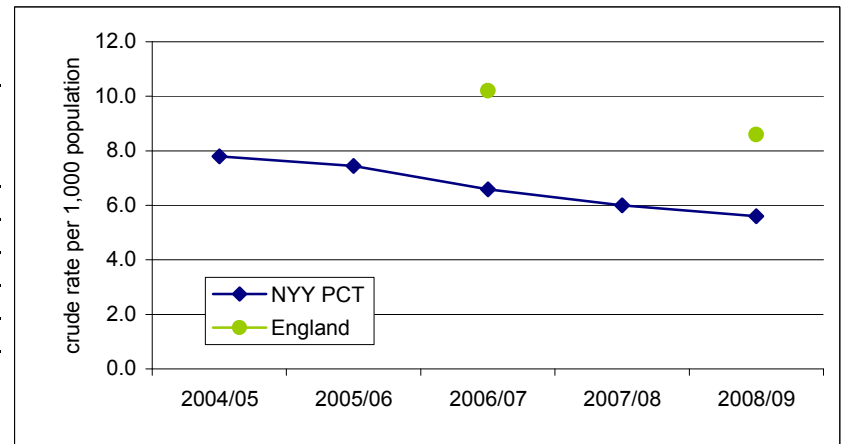
Latest position: 2008/09

	Numerator	Denominator	Rate per 100,000	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	190		3.4	2.9	3.9
Hambleton	330		3.8	3.4	4.2
Harrogate	617		3.9	3.6	4.2
Richmondshire	199		3.9	3.4	4.5
Ryedale	188		3.5	3.1	4.1
Scarborough	834		7.7	7.2	8.3
Selby	453		5.6	5.1	6.1
NY Y PCT	4388.3		5.6	5.4	5.7
England	439647		8.6	8.6	8.6



Trend in NY Y PCT

	NY Y PCT	England
2004/05	7.8	
2005/06	7.4	
2006/07	6.6	10.2
2007/08	6.0	
2008/09	5.6	8.6



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Ambulance response times

JSNA outcome(s): Be Safe

Definition & source:

The percentage of category A calls that resulted in an emergency response arriving at the scene of the incident within 8/19 minutes
 Source: Information Centre, Ambulance Services, 2006/07
<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/audits-and-performance/ambulance/ambulance-services-england-2006-07>

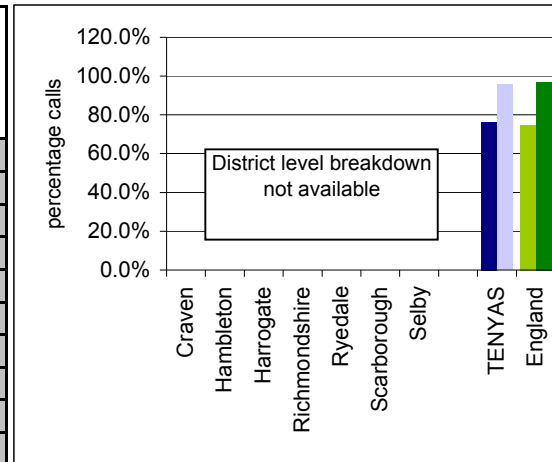
Summary:

Response Time starts when details of the telephone number of the caller, the exact location of the incident and the nature of the chief complaint have been ascertained. Response time ends when the first emergency response vehicle arrives at the scene of the incident. A response within 8 minutes means 8 minutes 0 seconds or less. Similarly, 19 minutes means 19 minutes 0 seconds or less.

Category A are emergencies which are immediately life threatening. Ambulance services are expected to reach 75% of Category A calls within 8 minutes and have a vehicle capable of transporting the patient arrive on scene within 19 minutes of a request for transport being made, 95% of the time.

Latest position: 2006/07

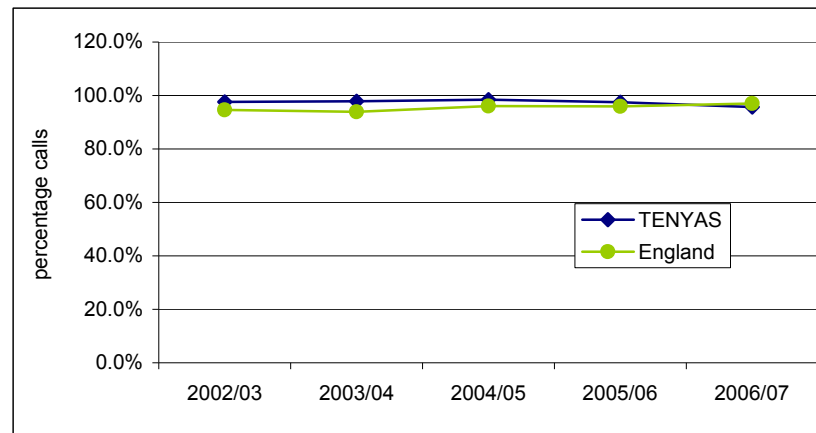
	Numerator	Denominator	% cat A calls responded within 8 mins	% cat A calls responded within 19 mins
Craven				
Hambleton				
Harrogate				
Richmondshire				
Ryedale				
Scarborough				
Selby				
TENYAS			76.2%	95.7%
England			74.6%	97.0%



Trend in North Yorkshire

(Cat. A calls responded within 19 minutes)

	TENYAS	England
2002/03	97.6%	94.6%
2003/04	97.9%	93.9%
2004/05	98.5%	96.0%
2005/06	97.5%	95.9%
2006/07	95.7%	97.0%



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Children's Social Care - Timeliness of Core Assessments

JSNA outcome(s): Be Safe / Access to Services

Definition & source: The percentage of children's social care core assessments completed within 35 working days.
Source: reported by local authorities to DCSF via statutory return CPR3.

Summary: This indicator measures the percentage of children's social care core assessments completed within 35 working days. Core assessments are in-depth assessments of the child or children and their family. Timeliness of core assessments is a proxy for effectiveness in assessing and meeting children's needs.

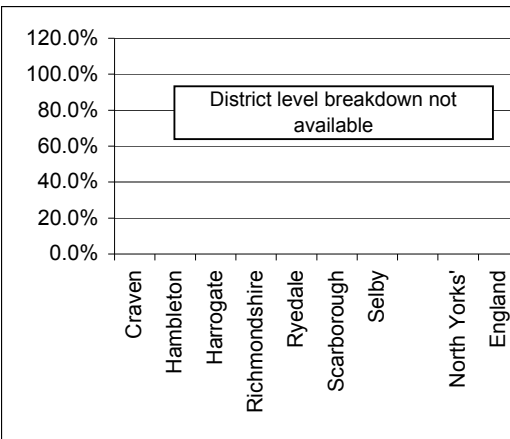
This indicator appears in the National Indicator Set as NI 60. It appears in LAA2 as a 'designated' target and is a 'Stay Safe' indicator in CYPP 2008-11.

Performance in North Yorkshire has improved in absolute terms in recent years, but performance remains below national averages.

Data not currently available at district level

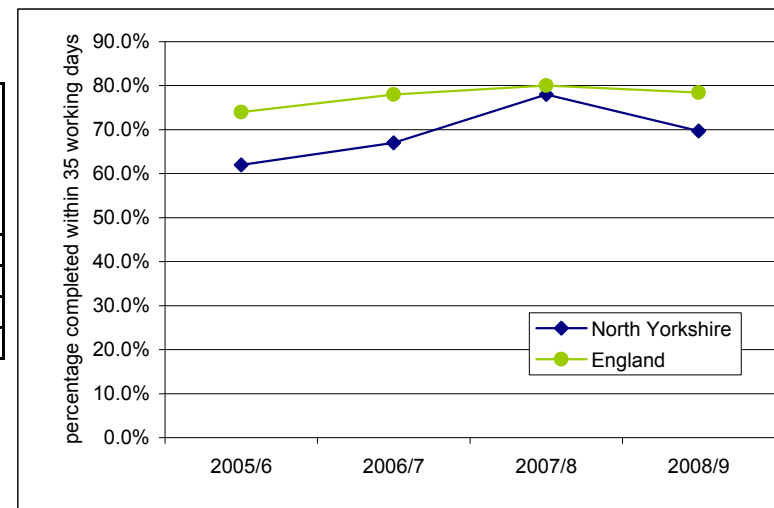
Latest position:

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven					
Hambleton					
Harrogate					
Richmondshire	District level breakdown not available				
Ryedale					
Scarborough					
Selby					
North Yorks'					
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2005/6	62.0%	74.0%
2006/7	67.0%	78.0%
2007/8	78.0%	80.0%
2008/9	69.7%	78.4%



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

NORTH YORKSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JSNA): DATA ANNEX

JSNA outcome: Quality of Life

CONTENTS:

<i>PRIORITY INDICATORS</i>
Number of direct payments / individual budgets (NI129)
IMD - Housing Domain
HH1 - Intensive services for 65+
HH1 - Intensive services 18-64

<i>Supporting Indicators</i>	
<i>IMD - Employment Domain</i>	
<i>IMD - Health Deprivation and Disability Domain</i>	
<i>IMD - Education domain</i>	
<i>IMD - Crime Domain</i>	NI138
<i>IMD - Living environment Domain</i>	
<i>Homelessness</i>	
<i>Services for Older People</i>	
<i>Satisfaction of people over 65 with home and neighbourhood</i>	NI 138
<i>Income Deprivation</i>	
<i>Adults with Learning Disabilities in settled accommodation</i>	NI145

Indicator: Direct Payments per 1000 adult population

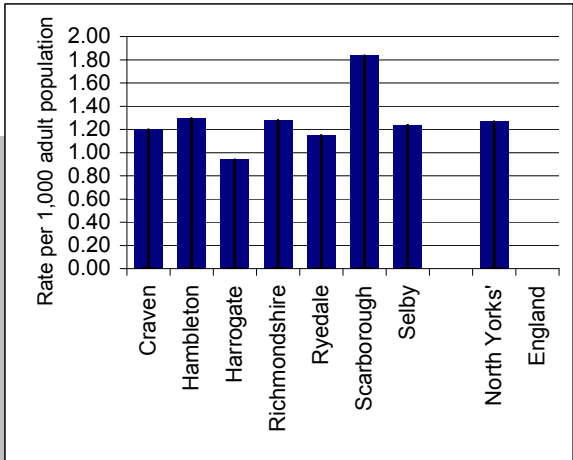
JSNA outcome(s): Quality of Life; Making a Positive Contribution

Definition & source: North Yorkshire County Council ACS Direct Payments team.
 Number of direct payments made to service users as of 31st March 2009 per '000 (estimated) adult population.
 Excludes Special Support Grants (SSG).
 Contact: Emilia.Cook@northyorks.gov.uk

Summary: The significance of the variation across the county is open to various interpretation around either the take-up/need/etc of local communities or could reflect differing activities of local teams to promote and encourage people to receive support via Direct Payments.
 The high number of Direct Payments in Scarborough may be linked to the high number of more intensive cases also reported for the area i.e. availability of a carer to help organise services via a direct payment.

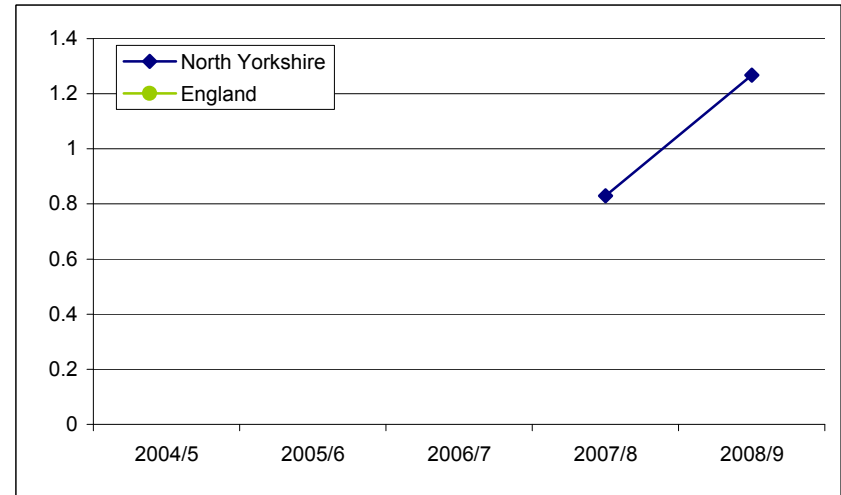
Latest position: 2009

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	54	45070	1.20		
Hambleton	90	69559	1.29		
Harrogate	119	126908	0.94		
Richmondshire	52	40748	1.28		
Ryedale	49	42657	1.15		
Scarborough	161	87782	1.83		
Selby	79	63967	1.24		
North Yorks'	604	476691	1.27		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2004/5		
2005/6		
2006/7		
2007/8	0.83	
2008/9	1.27	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Barriers to housing and services

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services / Quality of life

Definition & source:

Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are in the most deprived quintile in England measured by a set of indicators reflecting geographical and wider barriers to housing and services.

Source: IMD 2007
For data see: www.communities.gov.uk

Summary:

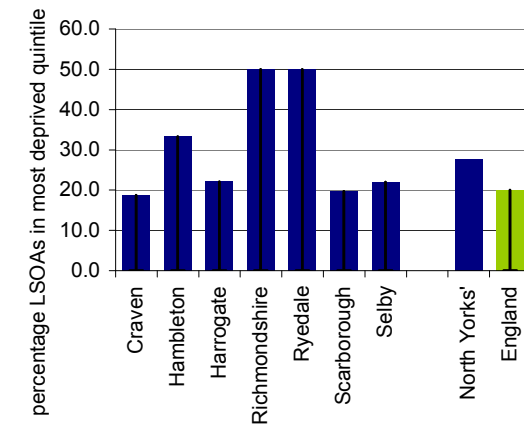
The IMD barriers to housing and services domain is based on the following set of indicators:

- Household overcrowding (2001)
- LA level % households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to the constituent SOAs (2005)
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (2005)
- Road distances to each of; GP Surgery, supermarket/general store, primary school and Post Office (2005)

In North Yorkshire, there are relatively more areas with barriers to housing and services than the national average, particularly in Ryedale and Richmondshire and other more rural areas of the county. The indicators that most contribute to North Yorkshire being an outlier are those reflecting road distance to key services.

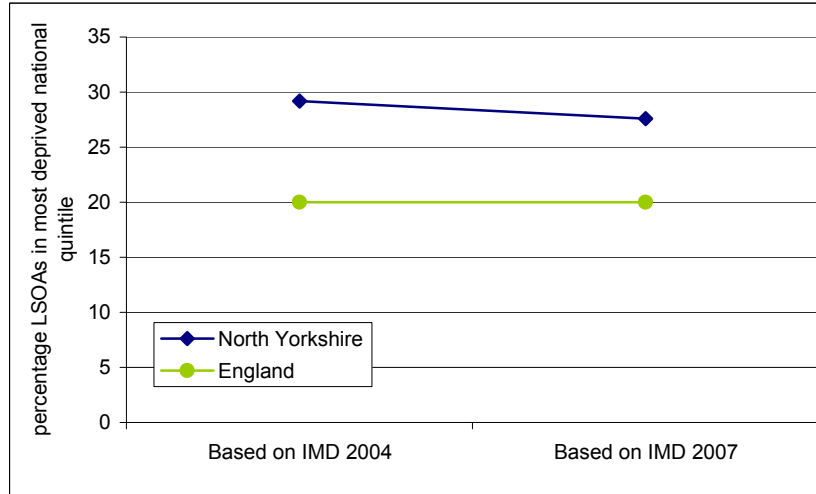
Latest position: IMD 2007 (predominantly relating to 2005 based indicators)

	LSOAs 'most deprived'	Total LSOAs in area	% LSOAs	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	6	32	18.8		
Hambleton	17	51	33.3		
Harrogate	23	104	22.1		
Richmondshire	16	32	50.0		
Ryedale	15	30	50.0		
Scarborough	14	71	19.7		
Selby	11	50	22.0		
North Yorks'	102	370	27.6		
England			20.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
Based on IMD 2004	29.2	20.0
Based on IMD 2007	27.6	20.0



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: HH1 - Older People

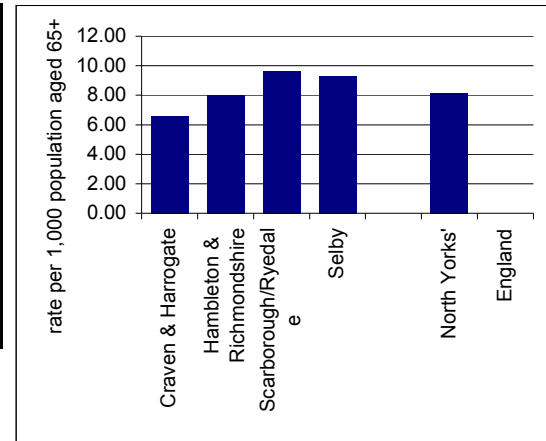
JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services, Quality of Life

Definition & source: North Yorkshire County Council ACS
 Number of Older People(65 and over) receiving an Intensive (>10 hours per week) service in their own home.

Summary: Contact: David.Ross@northyorks.gov.uk (n.b. Figures for England have been taken from figures published by The Information Centre and an estimated 65 and over population.)

Latest position: September 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven & Harrogate	266	40441	6.58		
Hambleton & Richmondshire	192	23984	8.01		
Scarborough/Ryedale	344	35698	9.64		
Selby	113	12144	9.31		
North Yorks'	915	112267	8.15		
England					

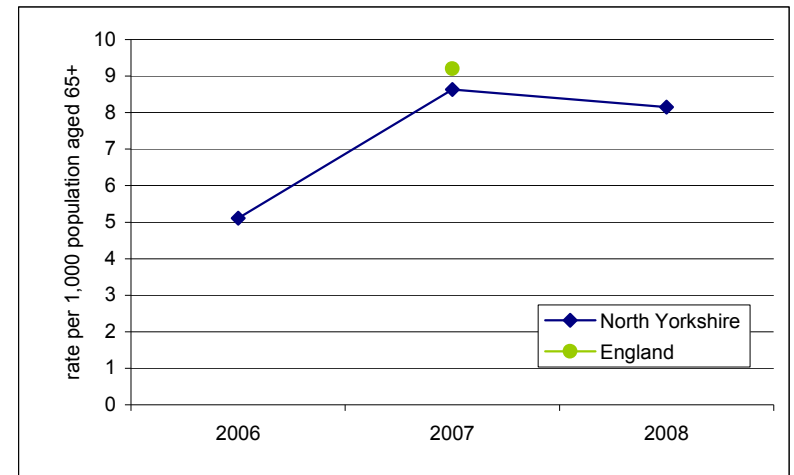


Figures are only available by ACS areas and not by District Council.

Scarborough/Ryedale area has the highest rate of intensive packages for older people and the largest volume.

Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006	5.11	
2007	8.63	9.2
2008	8.15	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: HH1 for Adults 18-64

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services, Quality of Life

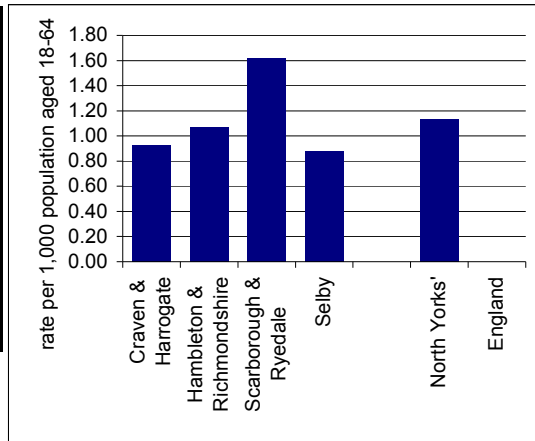
Definition & source: North Yorkshire County Council ACS
 Number of working age adults (18 - 64) receiving an Intensive (>10 hours per week) service in their own home.
 Contact: David.Ross@northyorks.gov.uk
 (n.b. Figures for England have been taken from figures published by The Information Centre and an estimated 18 - 64 population)

Summary: Figures are only available by ACS areas and not by District Council.

Scarborough & Ryedale's 1.62 per '000 working age adults being supported at home by an intensive care package was the highest in the county and above the previous years England average of 0.9. Selby with 0.88 was the lowest in the county and below the average for England

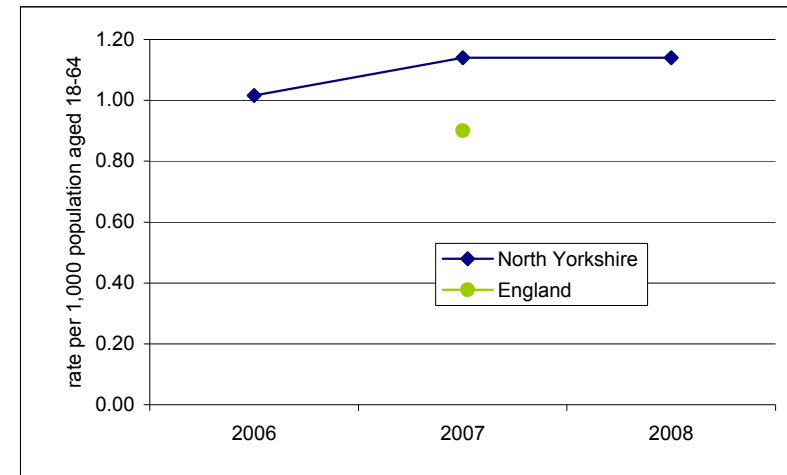
Latest position: September 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven & Harrogate	118	128120	0.92		
Hambleton & Richmondshire	91	85342	1.07		
Scarborough & Ryedale	153	94668	1.62		
Selby	43	48983	0.88		
North Yorks'	405	357113	1.13		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006	1.02	
2007	1.14	0.9
2008	1.14	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Employment Deprivation

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Wellbeing / Quality of life

Definition & source:

Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are in the most deprived quintile in England measured by a set of indicators reflecting employment deprivation.

Source: IMD 2007
For data see: www.communities.gov.uk

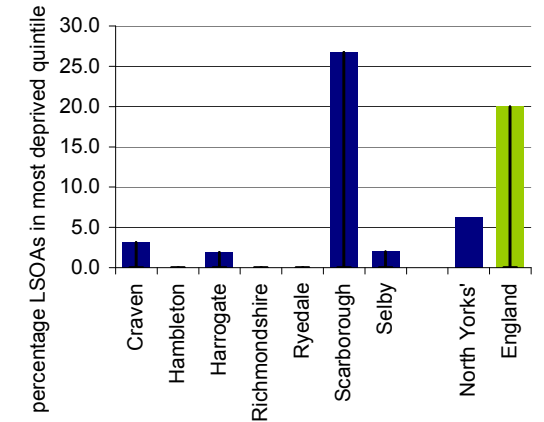
Summary:

The IMD employment domain is based on the following set of indicators:

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income based): men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (2005)
- Recipients of Incapacity Benefit: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (2005)
- Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance: men aged 18-64 and women aged 18-59 (2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of JSA (2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA (2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) (2005)

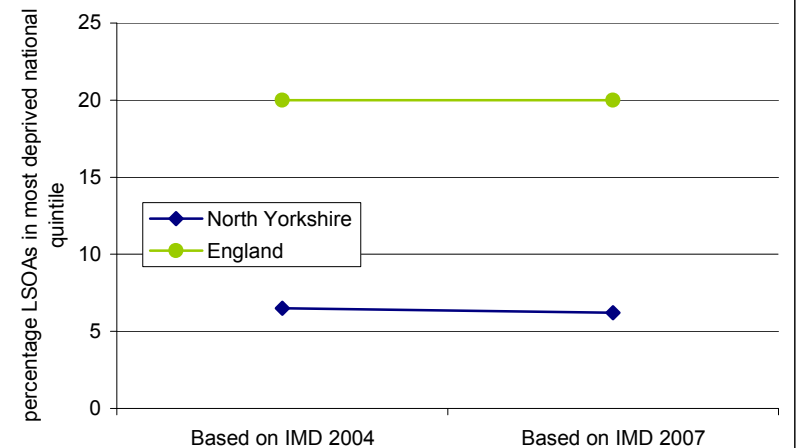
Latest position: IMD 2007 (predominantly relating to 2005 based indicators)

	LSOAs 'most deprived'	Total LSOAs in area	% LSOAs	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	1	32	3.1		
Hambleton	0	51	0.0		
Harrogate	2	104	1.9		
Richmondshire	0	32	0.0		
Ryedale	0	30	0.0		
Scarborough	19	71	26.8		
Selby	1	50	2.0		
North Yorks'	23	370	6.2		
England			20.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
Based on IMD 2004	6.5	20.0
Based on IMD 2007	6.2	20.0



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Health Deprivation & Disability

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy / Quality of life

Definition & source:

Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are in the most deprived quintile in England measured by a set of indicators reflecting health deprivation and disability.

Source: IMD 2007
For data see: www.communities.gov.uk

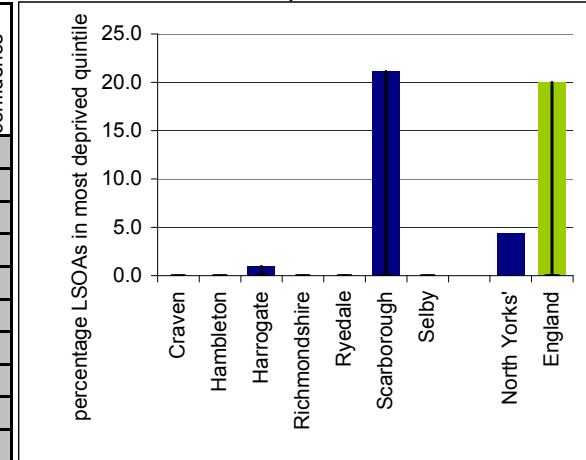
Summary:

The IMD health deprivation & disability domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.

- Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) (2001 to 2005)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) (2005)
- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005)
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing (2005), Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005) and Incapacity Benefit data (2005)

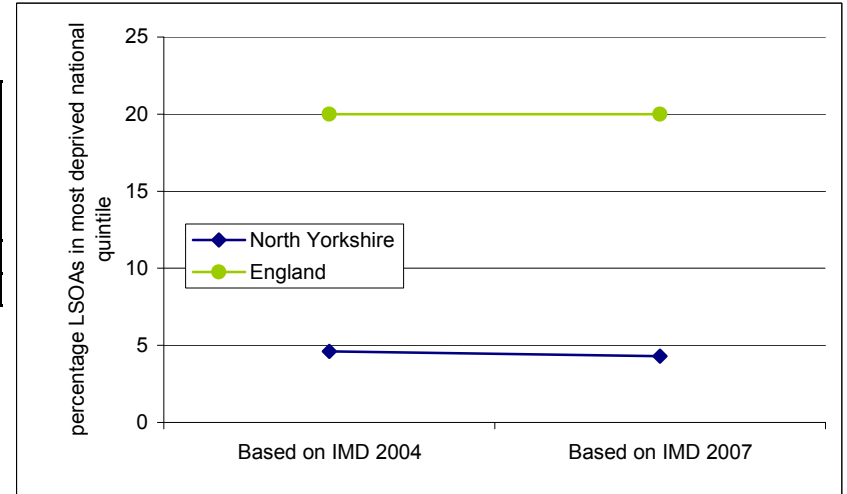
Latest position: IMD 2007 (predominantly relating to 2005 based indicators)

	LSOAs 'most deprived'	Total LSOAs in area	% LSOAs	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	0	32	0.0		
Hambleton	0	51	0.0		
Harrogate	1	104	1.0		
Richmondshire	0	32	0.0		
Ryedale	0	30	0.0		
Scarborough	15	71	21.1		
Selby	0	50	0.0		
North Yorks'	16	370	4.3		
England			20.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
Based on IMD 2004	4.6	20.0
Based on IMD 2007	4.3	20.0



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Education, Skills & Training Deprivation

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Wellbeing / Quality of life

Definition & source:

Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are in the most deprived quintile in England measured by a set of indicators reflecting education, skills and training deprivation.

Source: IMD 2007

For data see: www.communities.gov.uk

Summary:

This domain comprises two sub-domains based on the following set of indicators:

Sub Domain: Children/young people:

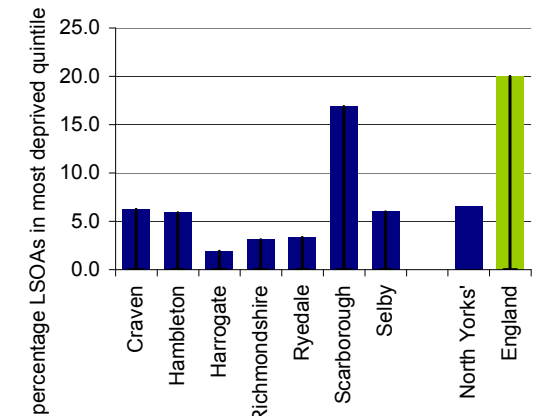
- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2
- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3
- Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16
- Secondary school absence rate
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education

Sub Domain: Skills:

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25-54) in the area with no or low qualifications

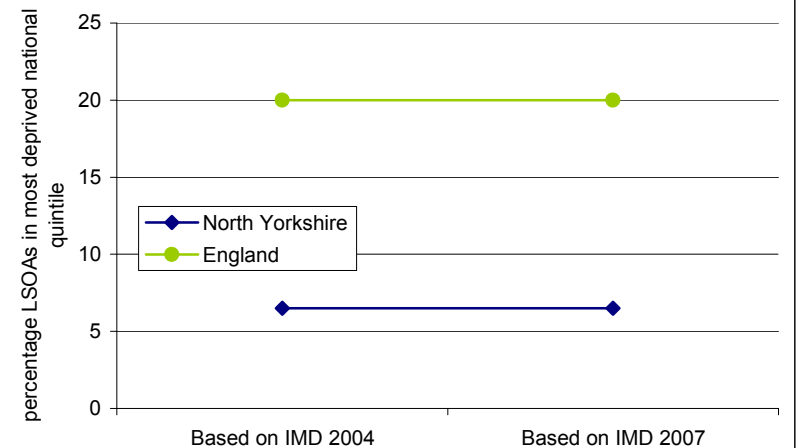
Latest position: IMD 2007 (predominantly relating to 2005 based indicators)

	LSOAs 'most deprived'	Total LSOAs in area	% LSOAs	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	2	32	6.3		
Hambleton	3	51	5.9		
Harrogate	2	104	1.9		
Richmondshire	1	32	3.1		
Ryedale	1	30	3.3		
Scarborough	12	71	16.9		
Selby	3	50	6.0		
North Yorks'	24	370	6.5		
England			20.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
Based on IMD 2004	6.5	20.0
Based on IMD 2007	6.5	20.0



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Crime Deprivation

JSNA outcome(s): Be Safe / Quality of life

Definition & source:

Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are in the most deprived quintile in England measured by a set of indicators reflecting crime deprivation.

Source: IMD 2007
For data see: www.communities.gov.uk

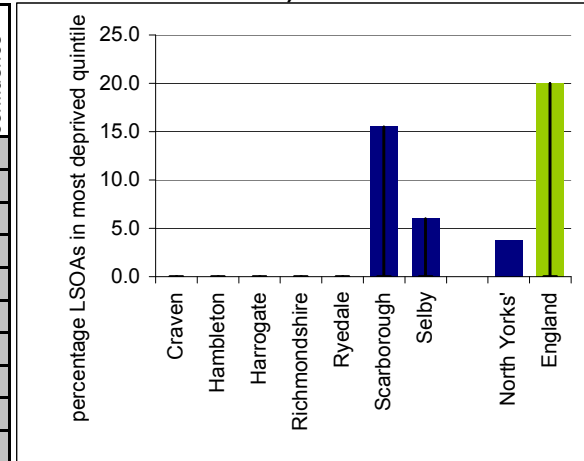
Summary:

The IMD crime domain is based on the following set of indicators:

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level)
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types including Robbery, Police Force data for April 2004-March 2005, constrained to CDRP level).

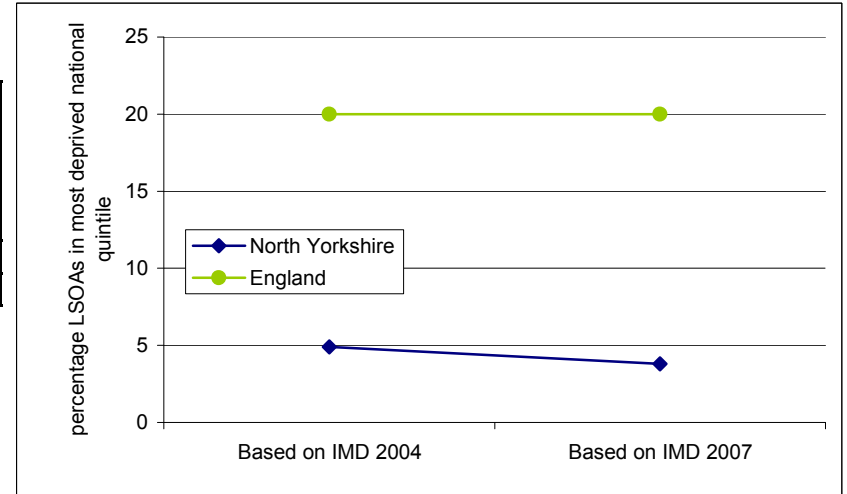
Latest position: IMD 2007 (predominantly relating to 2005 based indicators)

	LSOAs 'most deprived'	Total LSOAs in area	% LSOAs	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	0	32	0.0		
Hambleton	0	51	0.0		
Harrogate	0	104	0.0		
Richmondshire	0	32	0.0		
Ryedale	0	30	0.0		
Scarborough	11	71	15.5		
Selby	3	50	6.0		
North Yorks'	14	370	3.8		
England			20.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
Based on IMD 2004	4.9	20.0
Based on IMD 2007	3.8	20.0



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Living Environment Deprivation

JSNA outcome(s): Be Safe / Quality of life

Definition & source:

Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are in the most deprived quintile in England measured by a set of indicators reflecting living environment deprivation.

Source: IMD 2007
For data see: www.communities.gov.uk

Summary:

The IMD living environment domain comprises two sub-domains based on the following set of indicators:

Sub-Domain: The 'indoors' living environment:

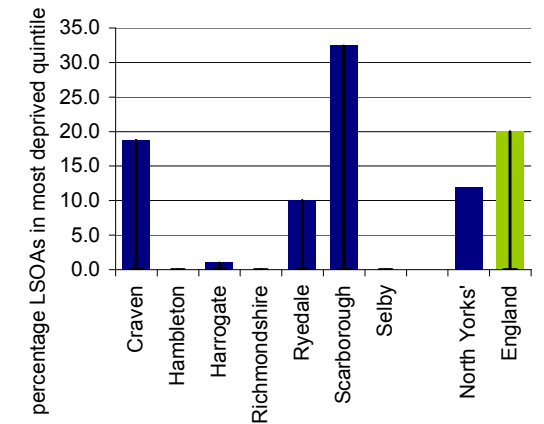
- Social and private housing in poor condition (2003 – 2005 average)
- Houses without central heating((2001)

Sub-Domain: The 'outdoors' living environment:

- Air quality (2005)
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2003-2005)

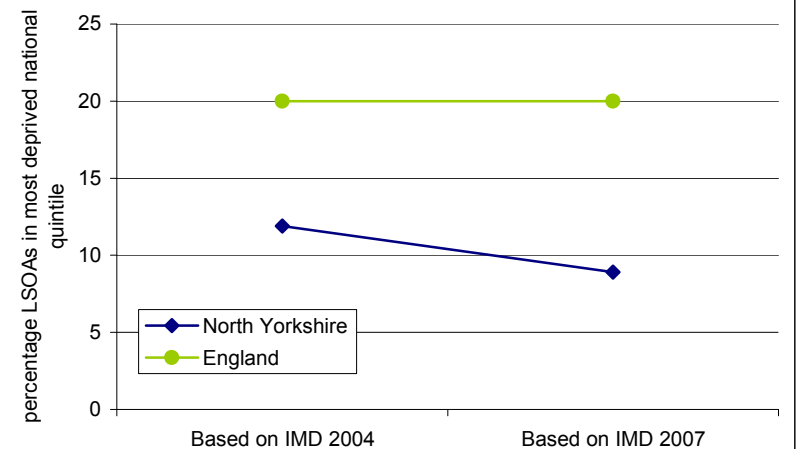
Latest position: IMD 2007 (predominantly relating to 2005 based indicators)

	LSOAs 'most deprived'	Total LSOAs in area	% LSOAs	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	6	32	18.8		
Hambleton	0	51	0.0		
Harrogate	1	104	1.0		
Richmondshire	0	32	0.0		
Ryedale	3	30	10.0		
Scarborough	23	71	32.4		
Selby	0	50	0.0		
North Yorks'	44	370	11.9		
England			20.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
Based on IMD 2004	11.9	20.0
Based on IMD 2007	8.9	20.0



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Homelessness

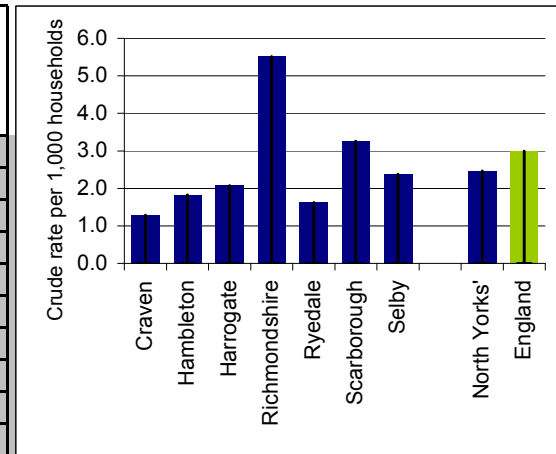
JSNA outcome(s): Quality of Life; Economic well being

Definition & source: Figures issued by Department for Communities and Local Government
 Number of households between April 2007 and March 2008 accepted as being homeless and in priority need per thousand households (2004 mid-year estimate)

Summary: In North Yorkshire homelessness (2.5 per 1,000 households) is lower than the national average (3.0). However there is a large variation across the county ranging from 5.5 in Richmondshire to only 1.3 in Craven. Apart from Richmondshire, only Scarborough (3.3) was higher than the national average.

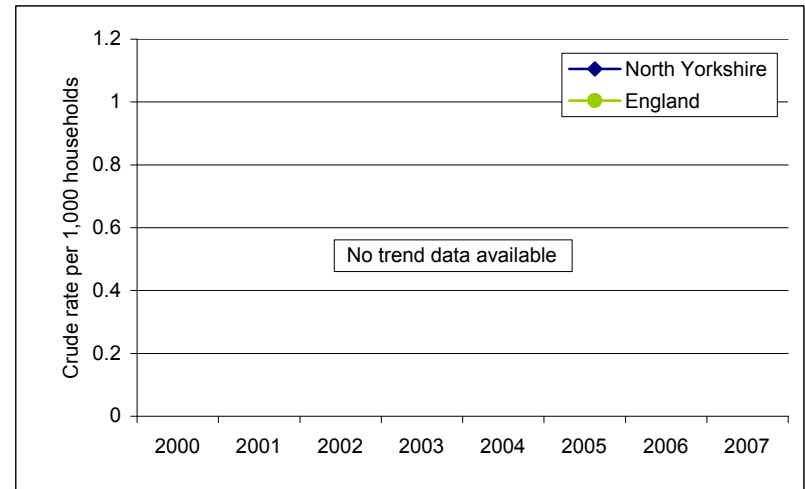
Latest position: 2007-08

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	30	23326	1.3		
Hambleton	65	35615	1.8		
Harrogate	135	65040	2.1		
Richmondshire	106	19230	5.5		
Ryedale	36	22230	1.6		
Scarborough	157	48133	3.3		
Selby	76	31950	2.4		
North Yorks'	605	245524	2.5		
England	63170	21063000	3.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Services for Older People

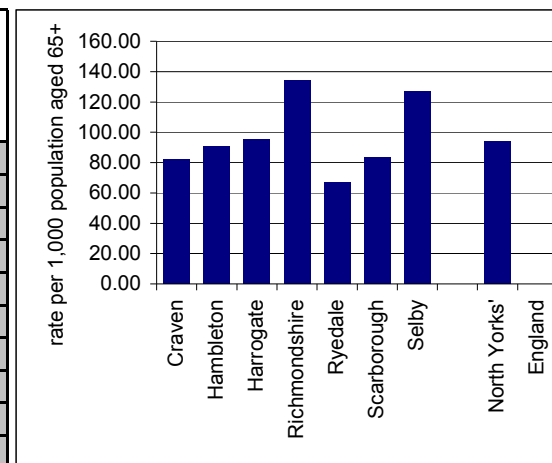
JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services, Quality of Life

Definition & source: North Yorkshire County Council ACS.
 Number of Older People (65 and over) in receipt of services per '000 population 65 and over.
 Contact: David.Ross@northyorks.gov.uk

Summary: The average for the county was 94.38 older people receiving services per '000 of the 65 and over population. Richmondshire had the highest number of OP receiving a service, 134.5 per '000 and Ryedale the lowest, 66.84 per '000.

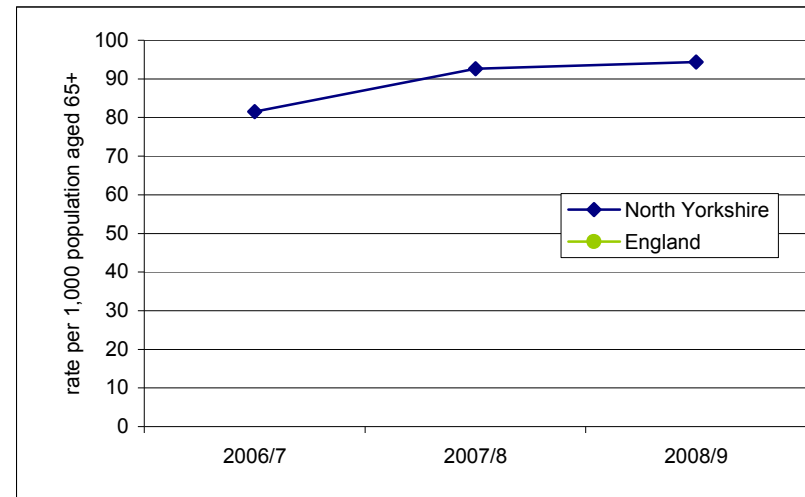
Latest position: 2008/09

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	990	12070	82.02		
Hambleton	1587	17501	90.68		
Harrogate	2812	29459	95.45		
Richmondshire	1131	8409	134.50		
Ryedale	761	11386	66.84		
Scarborough	2009	24081	83.43		
Selby	1631	12810	127.32		
North Yorks'	10921	115716	94.38		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/7	81.54	
2007/8	92.65	
2008/9	94.38	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Satisfaction of people over 65 with home and neighbourhood (NI 138)

JSNA outcome(s): Quality of Life

Definition & source:

Percentage measure of people aged over 65 within the local authority area who are satisfied with their home and neighbourhood.

Source: DCLG Floor Targets Interactive, Audit Commission via Local Knowledge

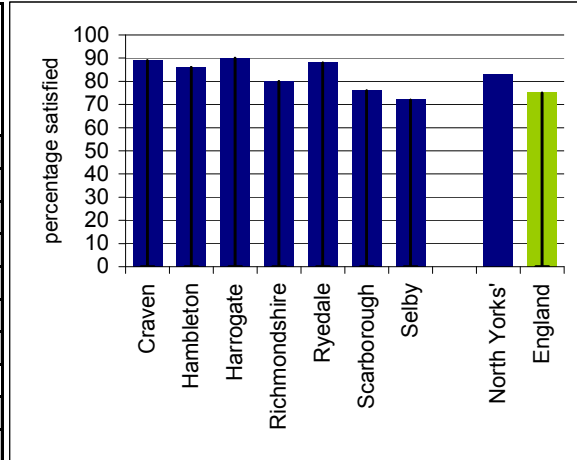
Summary:

This is a well-established question used in the English Housing Survey, which can give national baseline data. This measure is preferred to 'objective' measures of housing or neighbourhood conditions because it reflects what is important to people, and captures a wide range of influences.

Collection will be through the new Place Survey. Local authorities will submit data to the Audit Commission, who will weight it and submit it to CLG directly, and provide authorities with weighted copies of their own data sets.

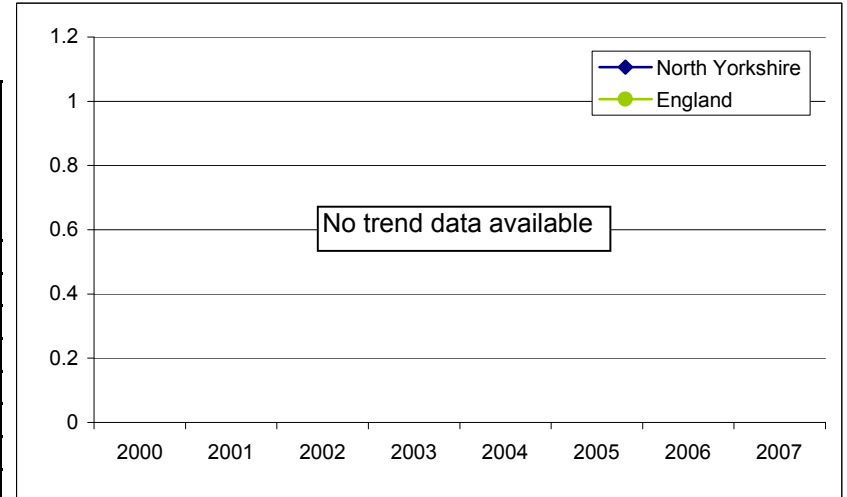
Latest position: 2006/07

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			89		
Hambleton			86		
Harrogate			90		
Richmondshire			80		
Ryedale			88		
Scarborough			76		
Selby			72		
North Yorks'			83		
England			75		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Income Deprivation

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Wellbeing / Quality of life

Definition & source:

Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are in the most deprived quintile in England measured by a set of indicators reflecting income deprivation.

Source: IMD 2007
For data see: www.communities.gov.uk

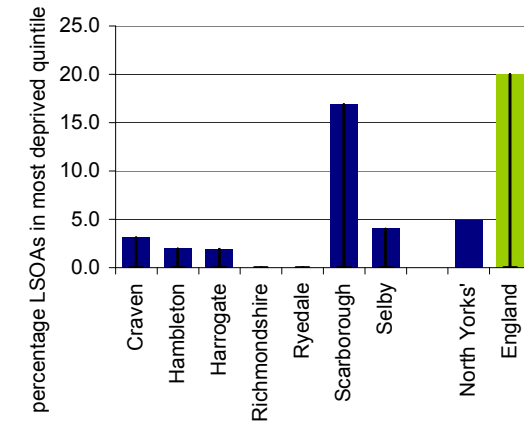
Summary:

Indicators used in the IMD income domain:

- Adults and children in Income Support Households (2005)
- Adults and children in Income-Based JSA Households (2005)
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (2005)
- Adults & children in Working Tax Credit households with children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (2005)
- Adults & children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income is below 60% of the median before housing costs (2005)
- National Asylum Support Service supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence or accommodation support, or both (2006)

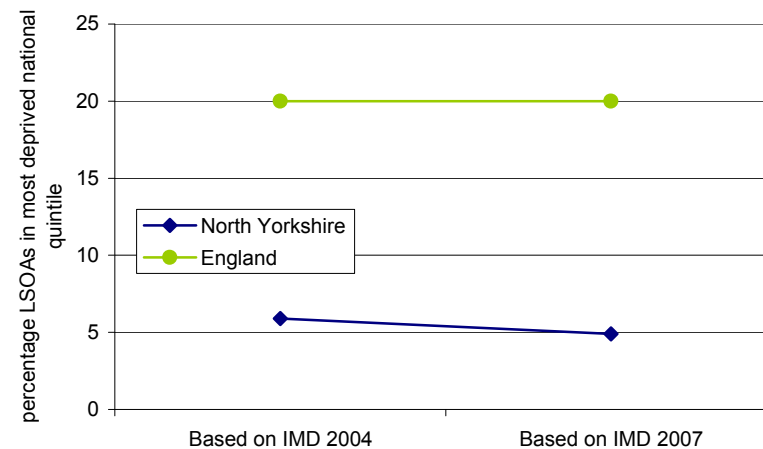
Latest position: IMD 2007 (predominantly relating to 2005 based indicators)

	LSOAs 'most deprived'	Total LSOAs in area	% LSOAs	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	1	32	3.1		
Hambleton	1	51	2.0		
Harrogate	2	104	1.9		
Richmondshire	0	32	0.0		
Ryedale	0	30	0.0		
Scarborough	12	71	16.9		
Selby	2	50	4.0		
North Yorks'	18	370	4.9		
England			20.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
Based on IMD 2004	5.9	20.0
Based on IMD 2007	4.9	20.0



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Adults with Learning Disabilities in settled accommodation

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services, Quality of Life

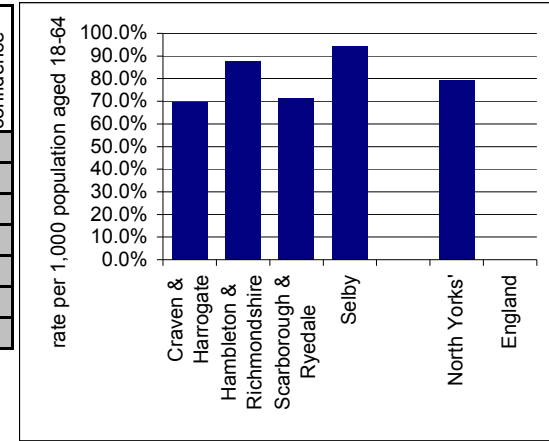
Definition & source: North Yorkshire County Council ACS
Percentage of adults with a learning disability known to CASSRs in settled accommodation in their usual accommodation at the time of their assessment or latest review

Summary: Figures are only available by ACS areas and not by District Council.

Performance against comparators for NI145 shows North Yorkshire to be above average. Highest performing area is Selby with 94% of LD clients supported by in Settled Accommodation.

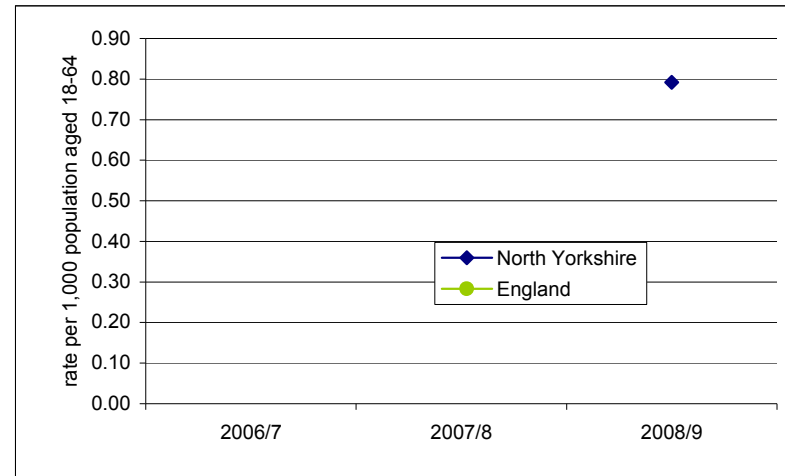
Latest position: September 2007

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven & Harrogate			69.6%		
Hambleton & Richmondshire			87.4%		
Scarborough & Ryedale			71.3%		
Selby			94.3%		
North Yorks'			79.2%		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/7		
2007/8		
2008/9	79.2%	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

NORTH YORKSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JSNA): DATA ANNEX

JSNA outcome: Making a positive contribution

CONTENTS:

<i>PRIORITY INDICATORS</i>

Carers PI (adults)

Volunteering to coach sports

Number of direct payments / individual budgets
--

Supporting Indicators

<i>Adult participation in organised sport</i>

Indicator: Carers

JSNA outcome(s): Making a Positive Contribution

Definition & source:

Number of carers per '000 population

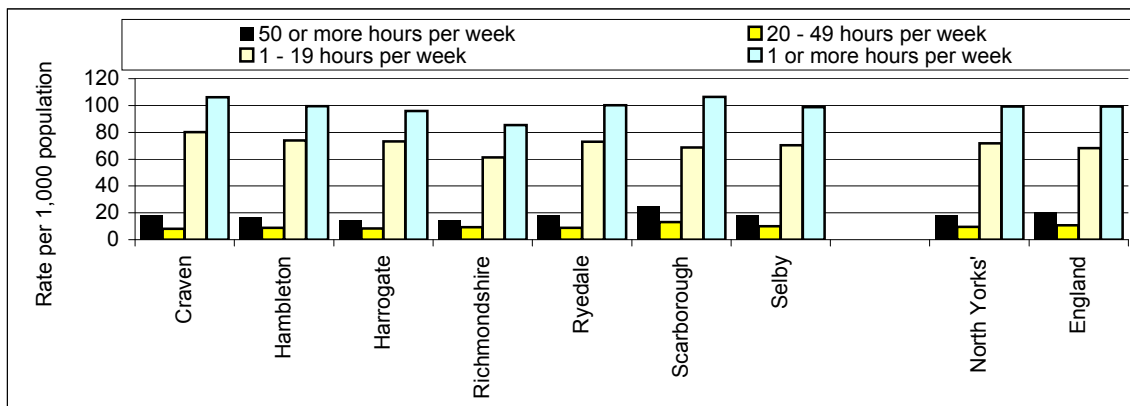
2001 census

Summary:

While the North Yorkshire average (99.2 per '000) was only very slightly different from the average number of carers across all of England (99.3 per '000), the number of carers reported in Richmondshire was very low compared with the rest of North Yorkshire. Craven and Scarborough reported higher than average number of carers then the NY or England averages. Scarborough also had more carers supplying "intensive" (i.e. greater than 20 and greater than 50 hours per week) then typical for the rest of NY and average for England. Overall NY had more "low intensity" but less "intensive" carers than the averages for England.

Latest position: 2001

	1 - 19 hours per week	20 - 49 hours per week	50 or more hours per week	1 or more hours per week
Craven	80	8	18	106
Hambleton	74	9	17	99
Harrogate	73	8	15	96
Richmondshire	61	9	15	85
Ryedale	73	9	18	100
Scarborough	69	13	25	106
Selby	70	10	18	99
North Yorks'	71.7	9.6	17.9	99.2
England	68.1	10.8	20.3	99.3



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Adults volunteering to support sport

JSNA outcome(s): Making a positive contribution

Definition & source:

The percentage of the adult (aged 16+) population who provide at least 1 hour per week volunteering to support sport.

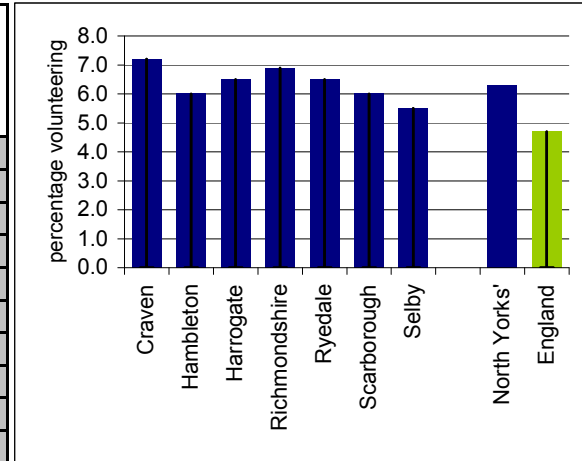
Source: Sport England's Active People Survey
For data see:
www.sportengland.org/active_people

Summary:

In 2006, the overall volunteering rate in North Yorkshire County was above the national average, in the top 25% of local authorities in England. The majority of districts within North Yorkshire also fell into this bracket with the exception of Selby which was closer to the national average.

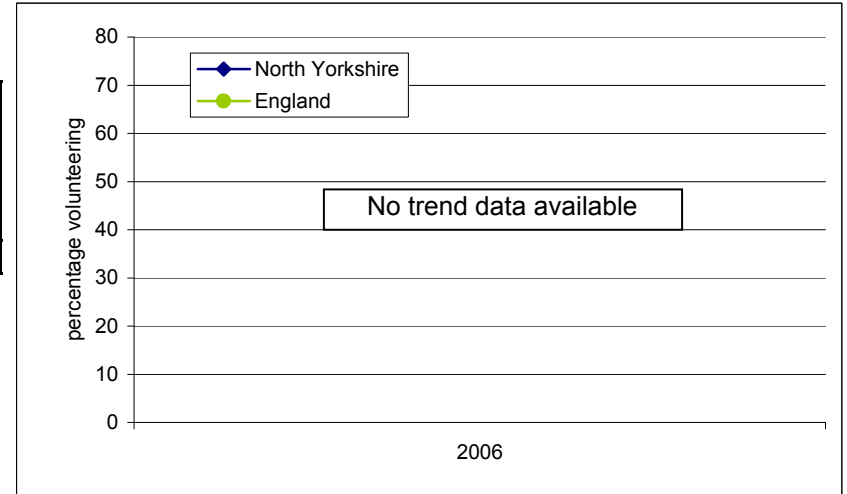
Latest position: 2006

	Numerator	Denominator	% volunteering	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			7.2		
Hambleton			6.0		
Harrogate			6.5		
Richmondshire			6.9		
Ryedale			6.5		
Scarborough			6.0		
Selby			5.5		
North Yorks'			6.3		
England			4.7		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006		



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Direct Payments per 1000 adult population

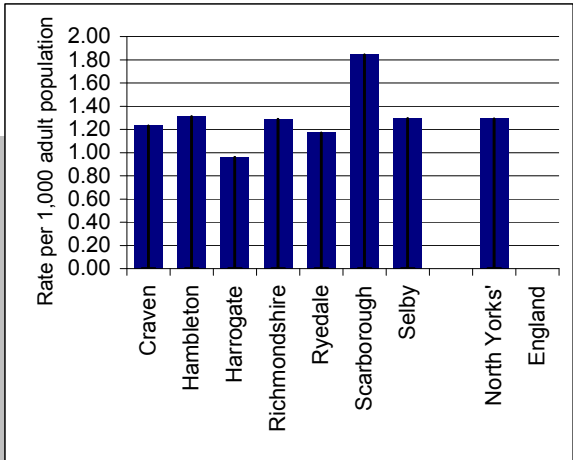
JSNA outcome(s): Quality of Life; Making a Positive Contribution

Definition & source: North Yorkshire County Council ACS Direct Payments team.
Number of direct payments made to service users as of 31st March 2009 per '000 (estimated) adult population. Excludes Special Support Grants (SSG).
Contact: Emilia.Cook@northyorks.gov.uk

Summary: The significance of the variation across the county is open to various interpretation around either the take-up/need/etc of local communities or could reflect differing activities of local teams to promote and encourage people to receive support via Direct Payments.
The high number of Direct Payments in Scarborough may be linked to the high number of more intensive cases also reported for the area i.e. availability of a carer to help organise services via a direct payment.

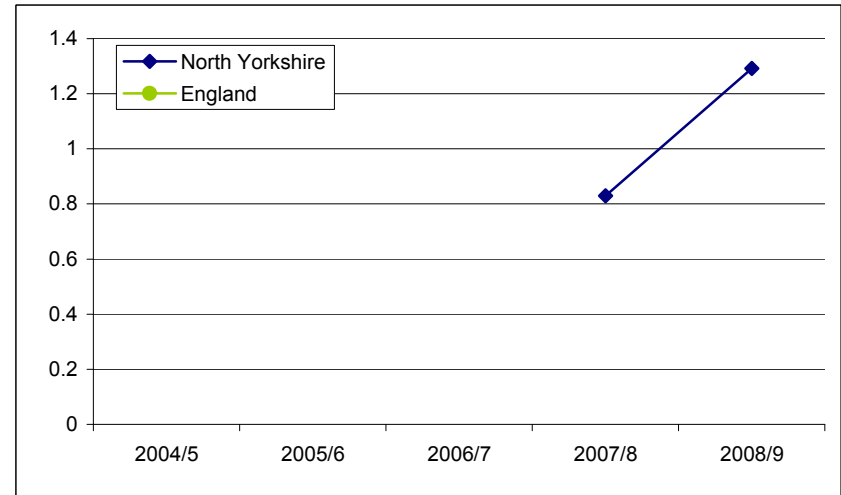
Latest position: 2009

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	54	43882	1.23		
Hambleton	90	68735	1.31		
Harrogate	119	124047	0.96		
Richmondshire	52	40383	1.29		
Ryedale	49	41902	1.17		
Scarborough	161	87376	1.84		
Selby	79	61076	1.29		
North Yorks'	604	467401	1.29		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2004/5		
2005/6		
2006/7		
2007/8	0.83	
2008/9	1.29	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Adult participation in organised competitive sport

JSNA outcome(s): Making a positive contribution

Definition & source:

The percentage of the adult (aged 16+) population who participated in organised competitive sport in the last 12 months.

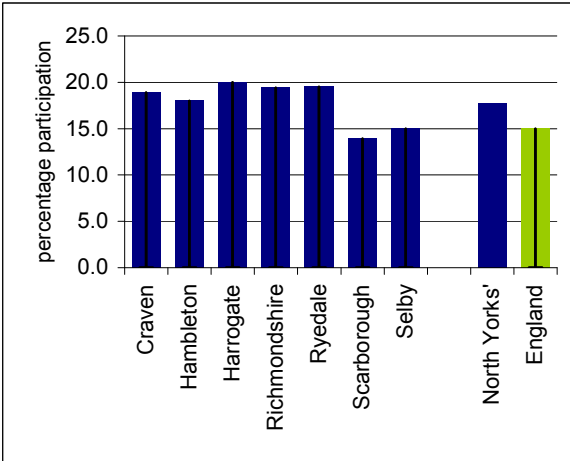
Source: Sport England's Active People Survey
For data see:
www.sportengland.org/active_people

Summary:

In 2006, the overall participation rate in North Yorkshire County was above the national average, in the top 25% of local authorities in England. The majority of districts within North Yorkshire also fell into this bracket with the exception of Scarborough and Selby which were closer to the national average.

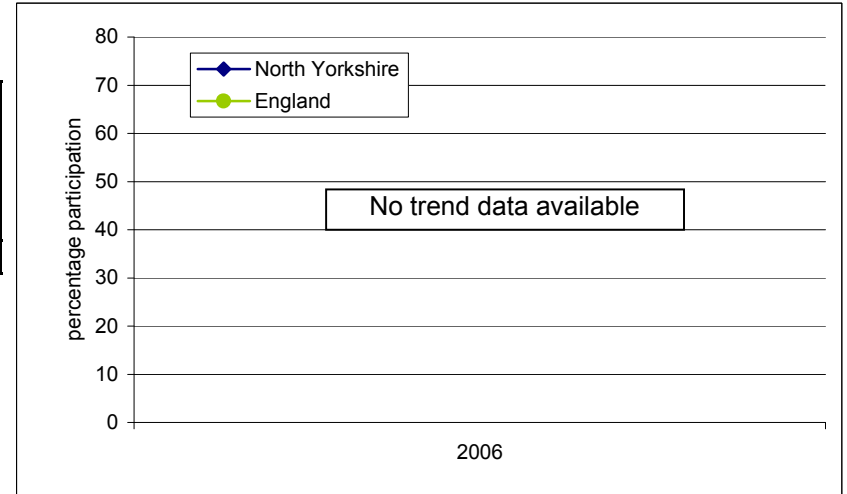
Latest position: 2006

	Numerator	Denominator	% participation	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			18.9		
Hambleton			18.0		
Harrogate			20.0		
Richmondshire			19.4		
Ryedale			19.5		
Scarborough			13.9		
Selby			15.0		
North Yorks'			17.7		
England			15.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

NORTH YORKSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JSNA): DATA ANNEX

JSNA outcome: Economic well-being

CONTENTS:

PRIORITY INDICATORS

Fuel poverty
People in receipt of out of work benefits
Uptake of DLA, Incapacity Ben., ILF
Older people support ratio
Children in poverty
Homelessness

Supporting Indicators

Employment rates (NI151)	
Unemployment	
Weekly household income estimate	
Average earnings of employees in area (NI166)	
Economically active adults qualified to NVQ level 2	
Working age population qualified to level 3	NI164
People falling out of work and on to incapacity benefits	NI173
Adults with learning disabilities in employment	NI146

Indicator: Fuel Poverty

JSNA outcome(s): Economic well-being

Definition & source:

The proportion of households in fuel poverty (i.e. needs to spend more than 10% of its income on all household fuel use).

Source: Centre for Sustainable Energy & University of Bristol
For data see:
<http://www.fuelpovertyindicator.org.uk/>

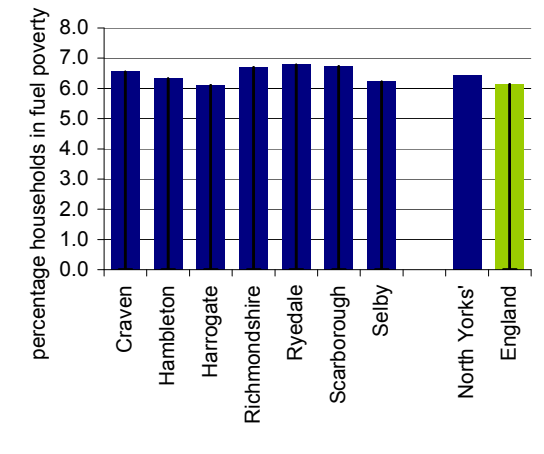
Summary:

This indicator is based on the 2003 English House Condition Survey. The Centre for Sustainable Energy estimate that fuel poverty has, at the very least, doubled since 2003, due to the substantial rise in fuel prices over this period and that this should be taken into account when interpreting FPI scores for individual areas. The FPI still gives a valuable guide to the relative differences between individual areas.

Relative to the national average, there was a higher proportion of households in North Yorkshire in fuel poverty in 2003. Within the county, fuel poverty levels were highest in Ryedale, Scarborough and Richmondshire.

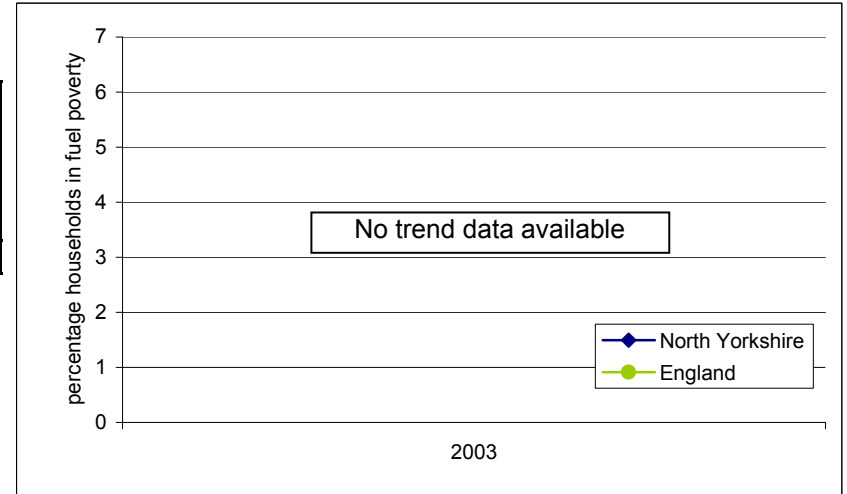
Latest position: 2003

	H'holds in fuel poverty	Total households	% in fuel poverty	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	1483	22648	6.5		
Hambleton	2199	34757	6.3		
Harrogate	3847	62985	6.1		
Richmondshire	1215	18148	6.7		
Ryedale	1456	21464	6.8		
Scarborough	3149	46826	6.7		
Selby	1921	30884	6.2		
North Yorks'	15270	237712	6.4		
England			6.1		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2003		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Claimant Count

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Well-being

Definition & source: An administrative count of people claiming out of work benefits.
Source: Claimant Count Series ONS/NOMIS
Data available on NOMIS website.

Summary: This is a measure of the number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance / National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices.

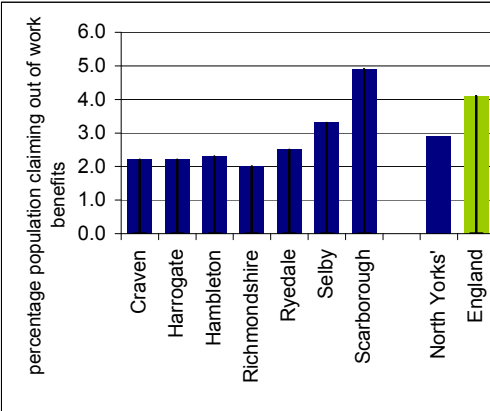
The rate for North Yorkshire and all of its districts except Scarborough is lower than the national rate. Only Selby and Scarborough have higher rates than the North Yorkshire average.

As an administrative count rather than a sample survey this measure is not subject to problems related to small sample sizes. A disadvantage is that the series is not corrected for seasonal variations which can be large in some small areas.

NB - the previous year trend data is the November figure for each year.

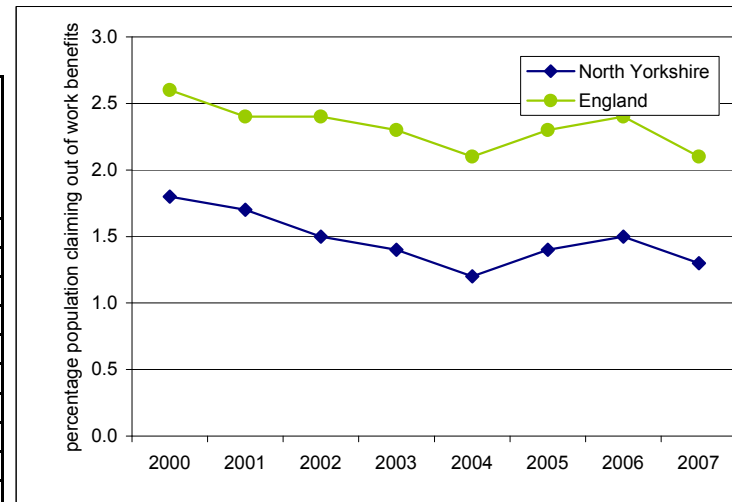
Latest position: November 2009

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	697		2.2		
Harrogate	2190		2.2		
Hambleton	1160		2.3		
Richmondshire	645		2.0		
Ryedale	755		2.5		
Selby	1695		3.3		
Scarborough	3028		4.9		
North Yorks'	10170		2.9		
England	1307139		4.1		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000	1.8	2.6
2001	1.7	2.4
2002	1.5	2.4
2003	1.4	2.3
2004	1.2	2.1
2005	1.4	2.3
2006	1.5	2.4
2007	1.3	2.1
2008	1.8	2.7
2009	2.9	4.1



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Number of Disability Living Allowance Claimants

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Well-being

Definition & source: Disability Living Allowance Claimants as a Proportion of 2008 Mid-year Population Estimate
Source: Department of Work & Pensions
NOMIS

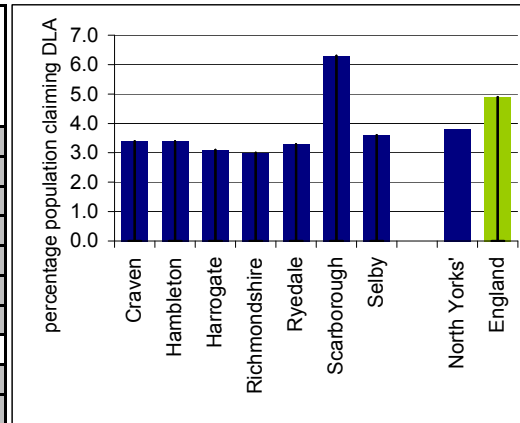
Summary: The County overall has a substantially lower number of claimants of Disability Living Allowance per head than the national average.

Richmondshire district has the lowest proportion, approximately 60% of the national average. However Scarborough district has a substantially higher level than that of England as a whole.

Trend data uses the Mid-Year Estimate population figure for the relevant year.

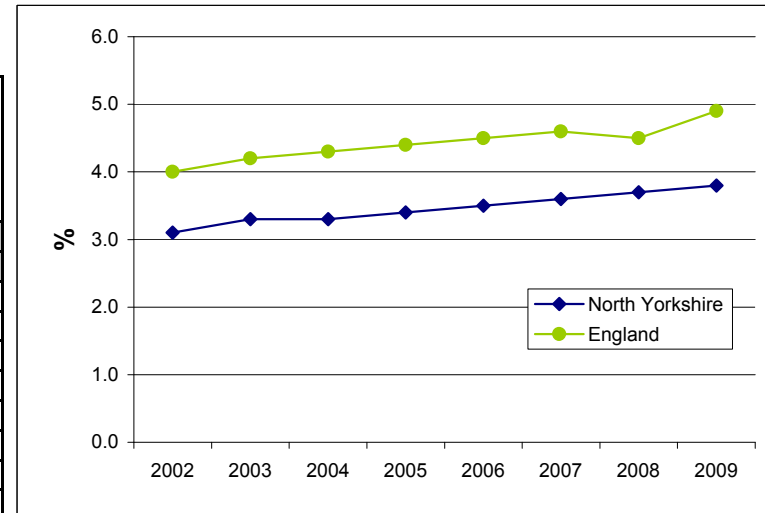
Latest position: May 2009

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	1910	56200	3.4		
Hambleton	2960	87100	3.4		
Harrogate	4930	160500	3.1		
Richmondshire	1570	51500	3.0		
Ryedale	1750	53500	3.3		
Scarborough	6820	108500	6.3		
Selby	2930	82000	3.6		
North Yorks'	22870	599200	3.8		
England	2515220	51446200	4.9		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002	3.1	4.0
2003	3.3	4.2
2004	3.3	4.3
2005	3.4	4.4
2006	3.5	4.5
2007	3.6	4.6
2008	3.7	4.5
2009	3.8	4.9



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Potential Support Ratio

JSNA outcome(s): Economic well-being

Definition & source:

The number of people aged 15-64 for every person aged 65+

Source: ONS 2007 mid-year population estimate and 2006 based population projections
For data see:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=997>

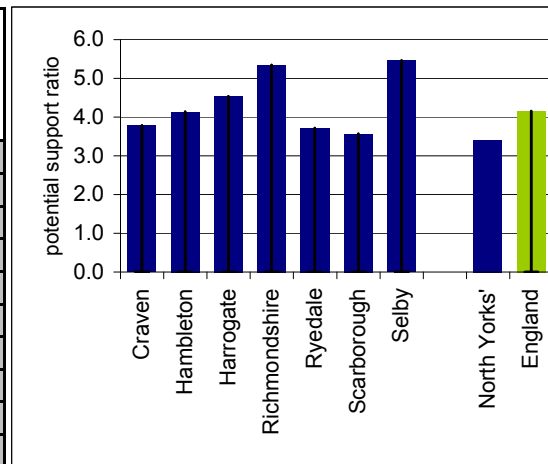
Summary:

This indicator measures the potential support ratio (number of younger people in relation to the elderly). It is useful for considering the effect of the growing elderly population on health care provision and labour pools.

In 2007, the potential support ratio in North Yorkshire County was below the national average with the lowest ratios in Scarborough, Ryedale and Craven districts. Since then, population projections highlight that this ratio is expected to have fallen at both local and national level due to the growing elderly population. For North Yorkshire, the ratio is expected to reduce by 15% between 2006 and 2013 compared to a reduction by 10% nationally.

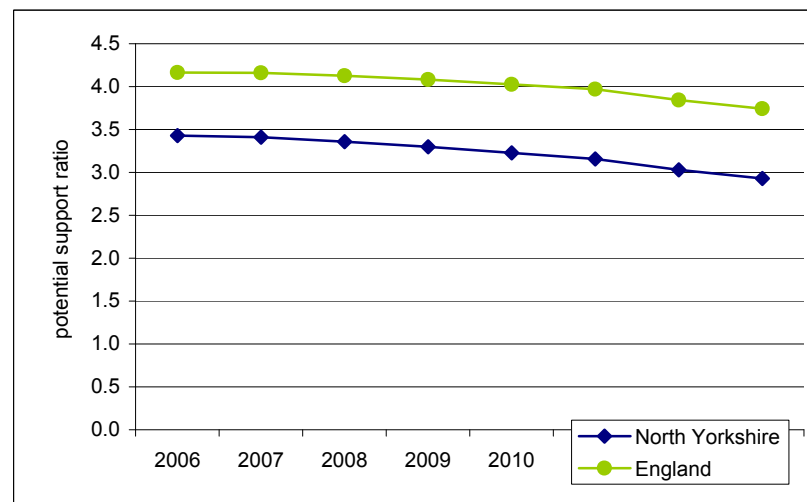
Latest position: 2007

	Pop age 15-64 (thousand)	Pop age 65+ (thousand)	Potential Support Ratio	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	44.3	11.7	3.8		
Hambleton	70.0	16.9	4.1		
Harrogate	130.1	28.7	4.5		
Richmondshire	43.3	8.1	5.3		
Ryedale	42.0	11.3	3.7		
Scarborough	84.7	23.7	3.6		
Selby	68.3	12.5	5.5		
North Yorks'	384.7	112.9	3.4		
England	33934.0	8159.4	4.2		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006	3.4	4.2
2007	3.4	4.2
2008	3.4	4.1
2009	3.3	4.1
2010	3.2	4.0
2011	3.2	4.0
2012	3.0	3.8
2013	2.9	3.7



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Children living in poverty

JSNA outcome(s): Economic well-being

Definition & source:

Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are in the most deprived quintile in England measured by the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived (i.e. in receipt of IS/JSA-IB or WFTC/DPTC below a given threshold) households.

Source: IDACI 2007

For data see: www.communities.gov.uk

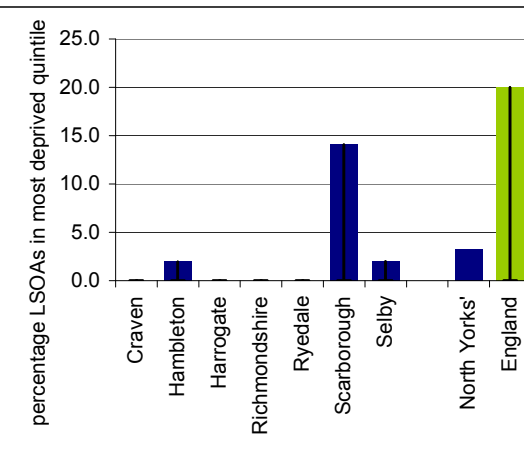
Summary:

This indicator was published as an index in its own right alongside the overall Indices of Deprivation 2007. It is referred to as the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index. It is related to NI116, a new indicator due to be published by the Department for Work and Pensions as part of the National Indicator Set.

There are few LSOAs in North Yorkshire that fall into the most deprived national quintile. Of those that do, the vast majority are located in Scarborough. Between 2004 and 2007, the proportion of LSOAs falling into the most deprived national quintile has fallen in North Yorkshire.

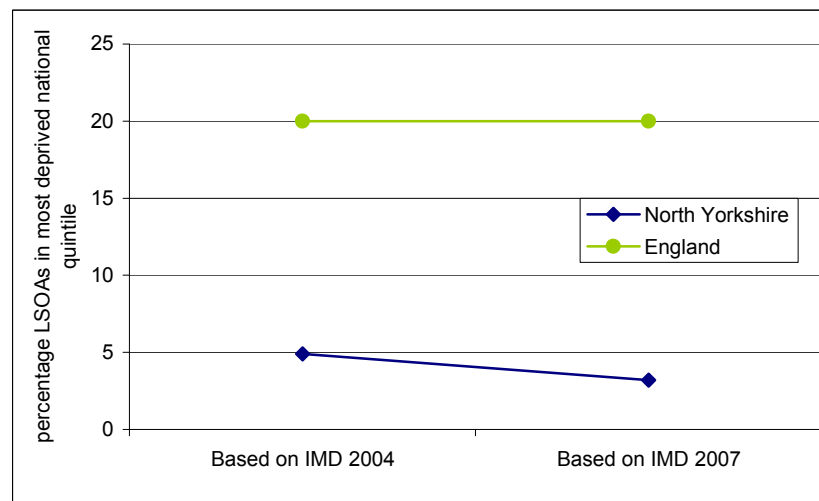
Latest position: IDACI 2007 (relating to 2005 data)

	LSOAs 'most deprived'	Total LSOAs in area	% LSOAs	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	0	32	0.0		
Hambleton	1	51	2.0		
Harrogate	0	104	0.0		
Richmondshire	0	32	0.0		
Ryedale	0	30	0.0		
Scarborough	10	71	14.1		
Selby	1	50	2.0		
North Yorks'	12	370	3.2		
England			20.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
Based on IMD 2004	4.9	20.0
Based on IMD 2007	3.2	20.0



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Homelessness

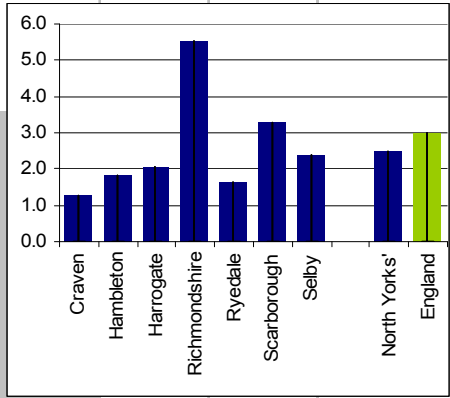
JSNA outcome(s): Quality of Life; Economic well being

Definition & source: Figures produced issued by Communities and Local Government
 Number of household between April 2007 and March 2008 accepted as being homeless and in priority need.per thousand households (2004 mid-year estimate)

Summary: Across the whole county homelessness (2.5) is lower than the national average (3.0) However there is a large variation across the county ranging from 5.5 in Richmondshire to only 1.3 in Craven. Apart from Richmondshire, only Scarborough (3.3) was higher than the national average.

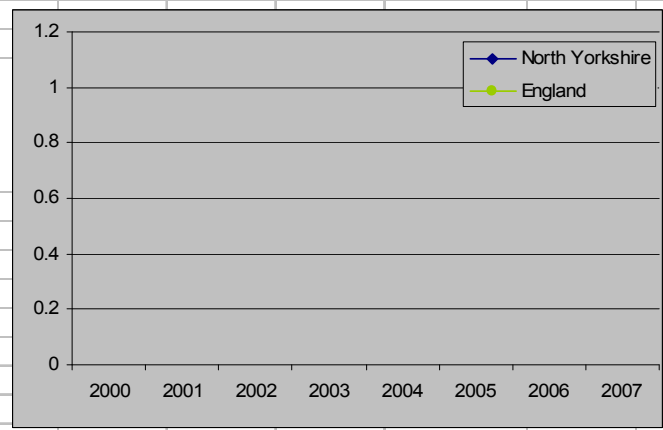
Latest position: 2007-08

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	30	23326	1.3		
Hambleton	65	35615	1.8		
Harrogate	135	65040	2.1		
Richmondshire	106	19230	5.5		
Ryedale	36	22230	1.6		
Scarborough	157	48133	3.3		
Selby	76	31950	2.4		
North Yorks'	605	245524	2.5		
England	63170	21063000	3.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

Year	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Overall employment rate (NI 151)

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Well-being

Definition & source: The proportion of the working-age population who are in employment

Annual Population Survey (for 2005-2009 data) and Labour Force Survey (for 2000-2004 data)

These data are accessible on the NOMIS website

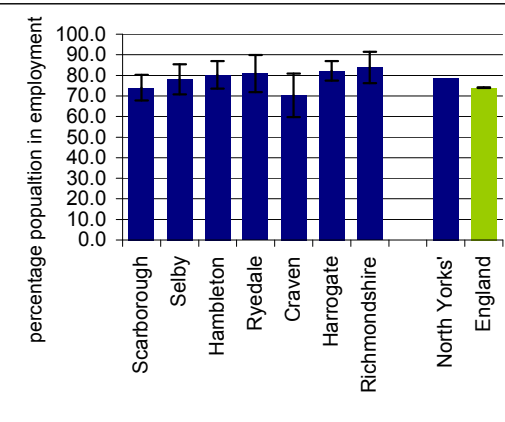
Summary: This indicator measures the labour market participation of residents in an area. The Annual Population Survey and its predecessor, the Labour Force Survey are residence based surveys. This measure is a National Indicator (NI 151)

North Yorkshire and all of its districts except Craven and Scarborough outperform the national average. Richmondshire has the highest employment rate. Recently the North Yorkshire rate has declined at a faster rate than national rate.

At district level the results must be treated with caution due to smaller sample sizes. Data prior to the period Jan 2005 to Dec 2005 has not been reweighted in line with the latest ONS estimates.

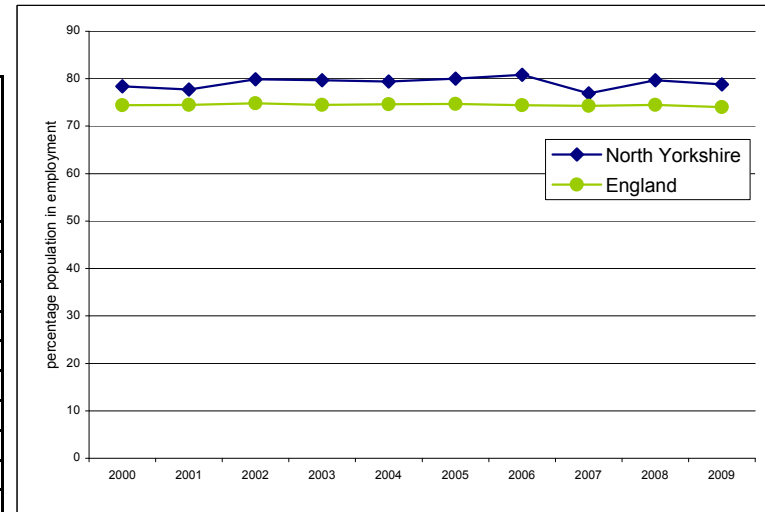
Latest position: April 2008 - March 2009

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Scarborough	45700	61700	74.0	67.8	80.2
Selby	39500	50600	78.1	70.8	85.4
Hambleton	40600	50600	80.3	73.6	87.0
Ryedale	24900	30800	80.9	71.9	89.9
Craven	22900	32500	70.3	59.7	80.9
Harrogate	78600	95600	82.2	77.4	87.0
Richmondshire	24400	29100	83.8	76.2	91.4
North Yorks'	276500	350800	78.8	76.2	81.4
England	23469800	31734100	74.0	73.8	74.2



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000	78.4	74.4
2001	77.7	74.5
2002	79.9	74.8
2003	79.7	74.5
2004	79.4	74.6
2005	80.0	74.7
2006	80.8	74.4
2007	76.9	74.3
2008	79.7	74.5
2009	78.8	74.0



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Unemployment rate

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Well-being

Definition & source:

The proportion of the working-age or economically active population who are unemployed

Source: York, North Yorkshire & England - Annual Population Survey (for 2005-09 data) and Labour Force Survey (for 2000-04 data). North Yorkshire Districts - ONS modelled estimates. Available from NOMIS/ONS websites

Summary:

This is a measure of people who are out of work and looking for employment. It is a wider measure of unemployment than the claimant count which only measures the number of benefit claimants.

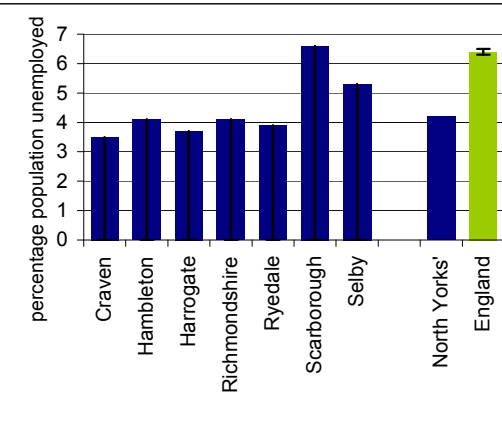
ONS recommends using its modelled estimates at district level and the Annual Population Survey / Labour Force Survey at county level and above.

Rates for North Yorkshire and districts are low compared with the national average. Scarborough is the exception. The North Yorkshire rate has increased significantly over the past year.

NB - The methodology used in each of the 3 surveys is not the same. The NY district rates relate to the economically active and not the working age population.

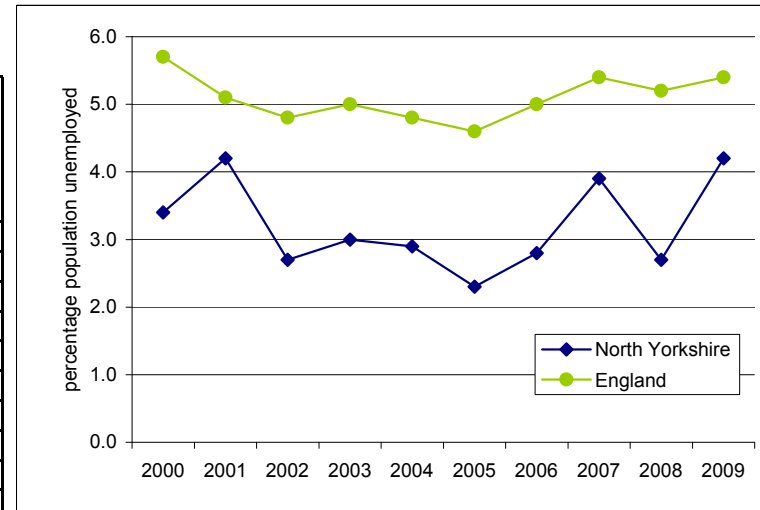
Latest position: April 2008 - March 2009

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	900		3.5		
Hambleton	1800		4.1		
Harrogate	3200		3.7		
Richmondshire	1100		4.1		
Ryedale	1100		3.9		
Scarborough	3400		6.6		
Selby	2300		5.3		
North Yorks'	12000	288600	4.2	2.8	5.6
England	1615900	25085800	6.4	6.3	6.5



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000	3.4	5.7
2001	4.2	5.1
2002	2.7	4.8
2003	3.0	5.0
2004	2.9	4.8
2005	2.3	4.6
2006	2.8	5.0
2007	3.9	5.4
2008	2.7	5.2
2009	4.2	5.4



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Average Incomes

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Well-being

Definition & source:

Average of Model-Based Estimates of Income for Wards (in £'s), 2001/02.

Total Weekly Household Income Estimate

Source: Available from ONS Neighbourhood Statistics web site

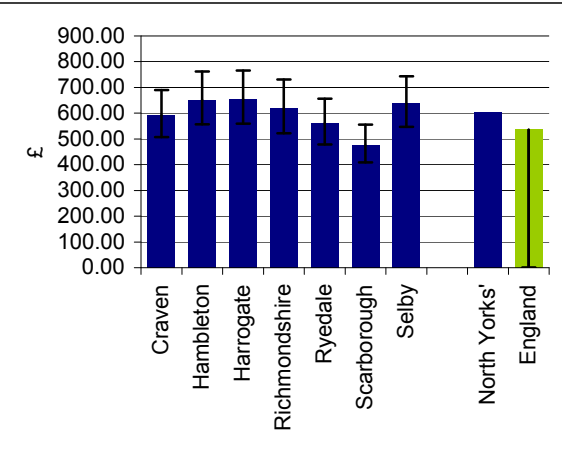
Summary:

North Yorkshire and all of its districts, with the exception of Scarborough, has a higher estimated average household income.

Hambleton, Harrogate and Selby have the highest levels of income in the County while Scarborough has a substantially lower level of average household income than other parts of the County..

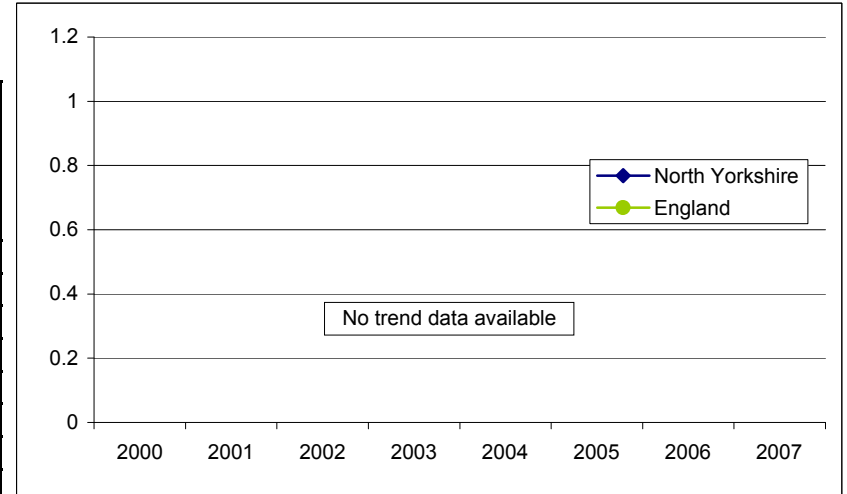
Latest position: 2001/02

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			591.58	506.84	690.00
Hambleton			651.67	557.33	761.67
Harrogate			653.71	558.86	765.14
Richmondshire			617.92	522.08	730.83
Ryedale			560.50	478.50	656.50
Scarborough			475.20	408.40	555.60
Selby			637.00	547.00	743.00
North Yorks'			603.06		
England			535.56		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2000		
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Average earnings of employees in the area (NI166)

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Well-being

Definition & source:

Median gross weekly pay of full-time employees.

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

NOMIS

Summary:

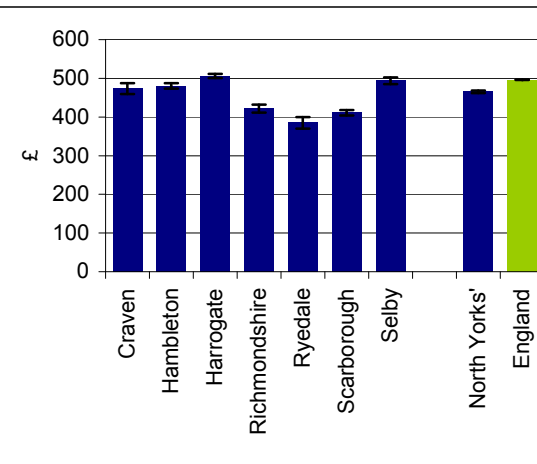
This indicator is a reflection of average earnings in the area. It is intended as a rough proxy for measurement of productivity in the absence of small area data on Gross Value Added per job. Used with the employment rate, this indicator allows a broad assessment of economic output.

On average, gross weekly pay in North Yorkshire was slightly below the England level in 2009 ranging between £385.1 in Ryedale and £500.5 in Selby.

The estimates are based on survey data and hence subject to statistical margins of error. Apparent changes in earnings from one year to the next should be treated with caution.

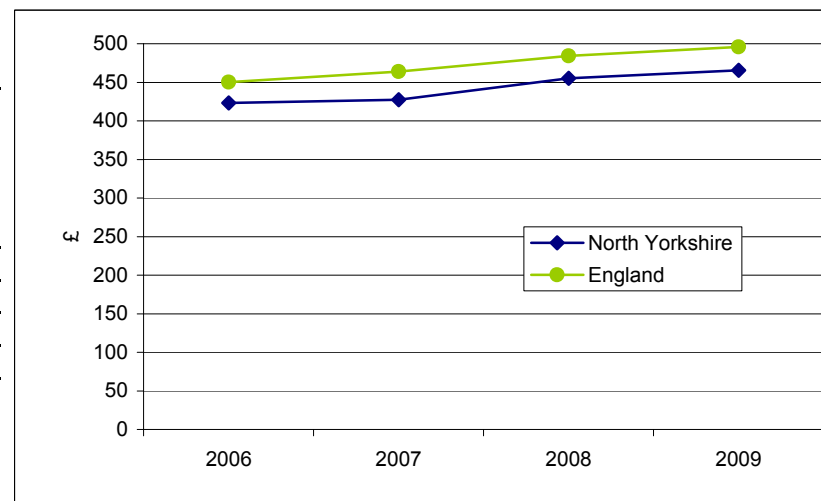
Latest position: 2009

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			473.4	459.4	487.4
Hambleton			480.2	473.0	487.4
Harrogate			506.0	500.5	511.5
Richmondshire			421.6	411.6	431.6
Ryedale			385.1	370.1	400.1
Scarborough			410.9	404.2	417.6
Selby			494.0	485.3	502.7
North Yorks'			465.5	462.2	468.8
England			496.0	495.8	496.2



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006	423.1	450.4
2007	427.2	464.0
2008	455.2	484.4
2009	465.5	496.0



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Adult skills, basic level

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Well-being

Definition & source:

Percentage of people of working age qualified to at least NVQ Level 2

Source: DCSF

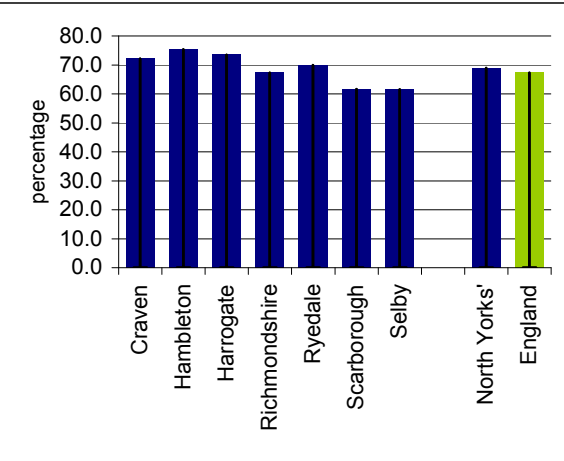
Summary:

Level 2 Vocational qualifications include those with RSA Diplomas, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC Firsts or trade apprenticeships and other professional or vocational qualifications at level 2. Academic qualifications include those with one GCE A level, five or more GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent or 2 AS levels.

On average, the proportion of adults qualified to NVQ level 2 was above average in North Yorkshire compared to the national average. Between 2001/02 and 2005/06 the proportion increased. The proportion was lowest in Scarborough and Selby districts and highest in Hambleton.

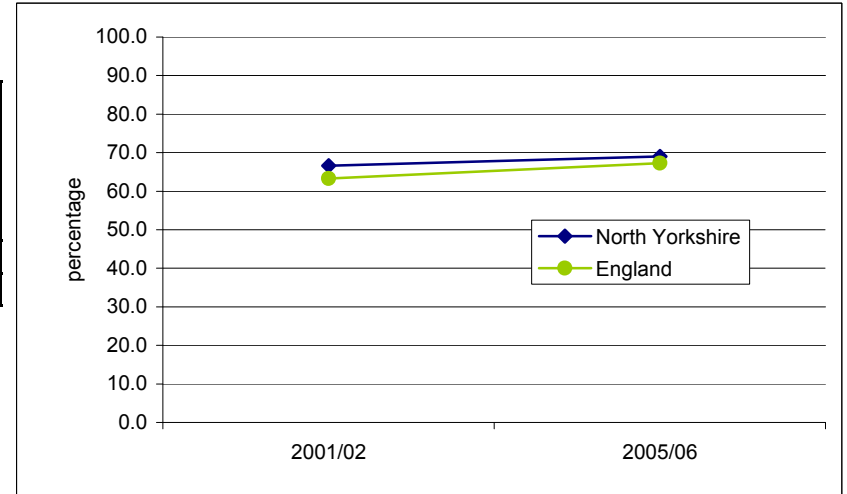
Latest position: 2005/06

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			72.2		
Hambleton			75.4		
Harrogate			73.5		
Richmondshire			67.3		
Ryedale			70.0		
Scarborough			61.7		
Selby			61.6		
North Yorks'			69.0		
England			67.3		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001/02	66.6	63.3
2005/06	69.0	67.3



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Working age population qualified to level 3 (NI164)

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Well-being

Definition & source:

Percentage of people of working age qualified to Level 3 (NI 164)

Source: www.pat.communities.gov.uk

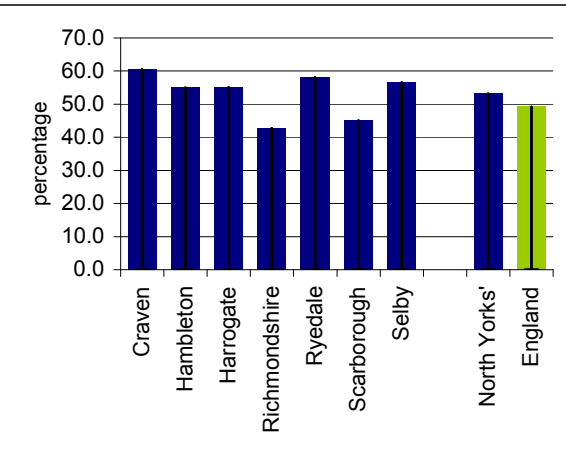
Summary:

Level 3 Vocational qualifications include those with RSA Diplomas, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC Firsts or trade apprenticeships and other professional or vocational qualifications at level 2. Academic qualifications include those with one GCE A level, five or more GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent or 2 AS levels.

On average, the proportion of adults qualified to NVQ level 3 was above average in North Yorkshire compared to the national average. The proportion was lowest in Richmondshire and Scarborough districts and highest in Craven.

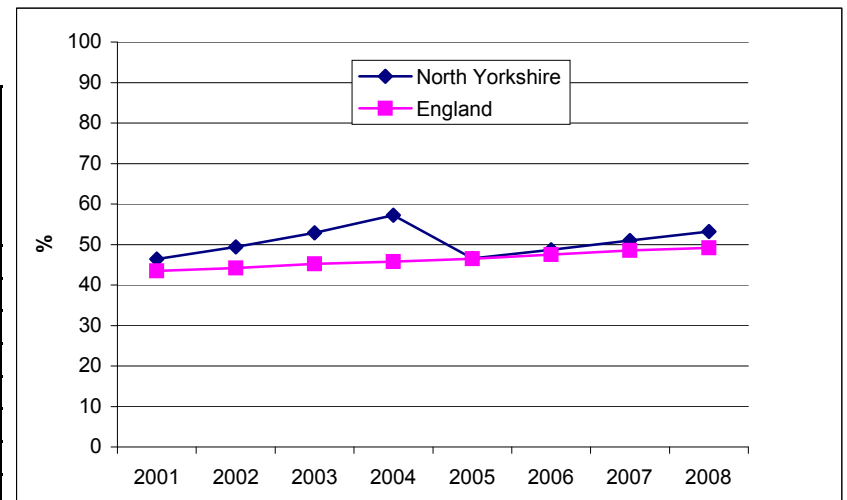
Latest position: 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			60.5		
Hambleton			55.0		
Harrogate			55.1		
Richmondshire			42.7		
Ryedale			58.1		
Scarborough			45.1		
Selby			56.6		
North Yorks'			53.2		
England			49.2		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001	46.4	43.5
2002	49.4	44.2
2003	52.9	45.2
2004	57.2	45.8
2005	46.6	46.5
2006	48.7	47.5
2007	51.0	48.5
2008	53.2	49.2



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: People falling out of work and on to incapacity benefits (NI173)

JSNA outcome(s): Economic Well-being

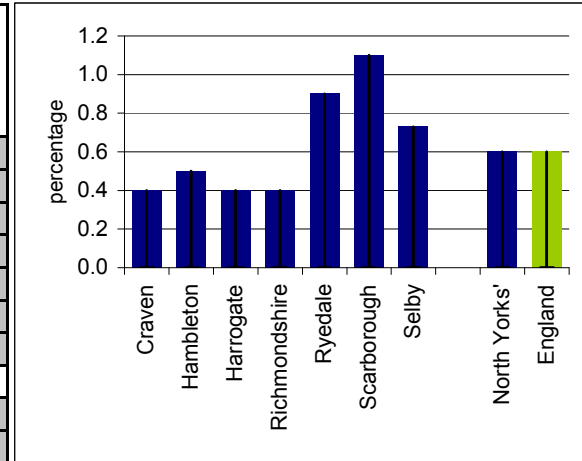
Definition & source: People falling out of work and on to incapacity benefits (NI173)
Source: www.pat.communities.gov.uk

Summary: This Indicator measures the proportion of the working population living in a local authority who move directly from employment to incapacity benefits (IB) each year. The number of those claiming incapacity benefits used for this indicator refers to those: • claiming Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance or Income Support paid on the grounds of ill health or incapacity (from 2008 these benefits will be replaced for new claimants with Employment and Support Allowance); • who were employed immediately prior to claiming incapacity benefits; • and living in the local authority area at the time of their claim.

NB - Figures for North Yorkshire are the mean average of district figures.

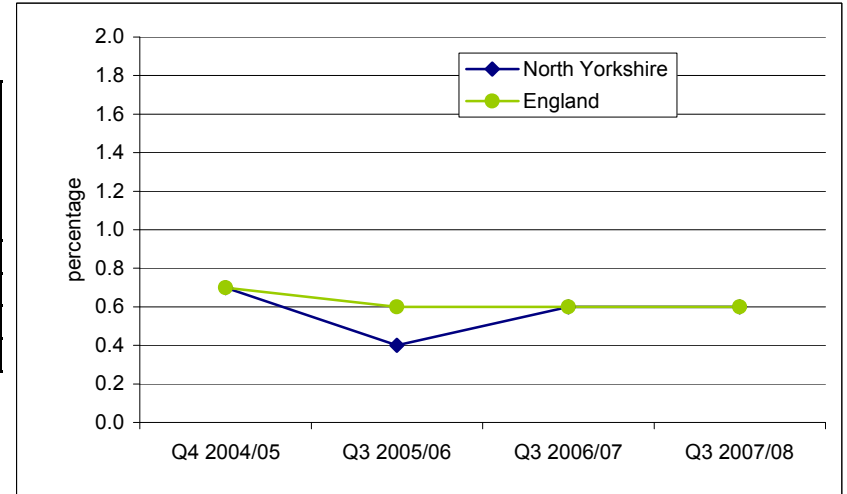
Latest position: Q3 2007/08

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			0.4		
Hambleton			0.5		
Harrogate			0.4		
Richmondshire			0.4		
Ryedale			0.9		
Scarborough			1.1		
Selby			0.7		
North Yorks'			0.6		
England			0.6		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
Q4 2004/05	0.7	0.7
Q3 2005/06	0.4	0.6
Q3 2006/07	0.6	0.6
Q3 2007/08	0.6	0.6



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Adults with learning disabilities in employment

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services, Quality of Life

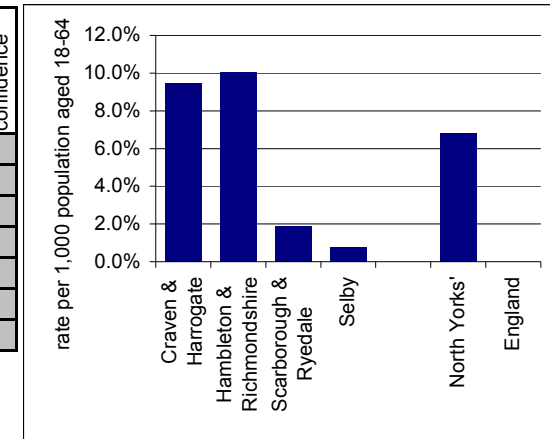
Definition & source: North Yorkshire County Council ACS
Percentage of adults with a learning disability known to CASSRs who are in paid employment at the time of the last assessment or review.

Summary: Figures are only available by ACS areas and not by District Council.

There is a large disparity between areas within North Yorkshire. The Hambleton and Richmondshire area and the west of the county had considerably higher percentages of LD clients in paid employment.

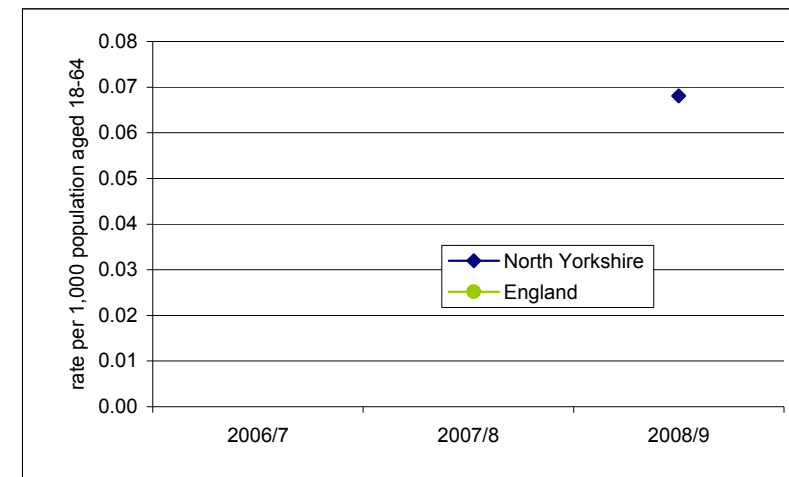
Latest position: September 2007

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven & Harrogate			9.5%		
Hambleton & Richmondshire			10.1%		
Scarborough & Ryedale			1.9%		
Selby			0.8%		
North Yorks'			6.8%		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/7		
2007/8		
2008/9	6.8%	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

NORTH YORKSHIRE JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JSNA): DATA ANNEX

JSNA outcome: Access to services

CONTENTS:

PRIORITY INDICATORS

Indicators relating to the GP patient access survey

Health assessments of Looked After Children

Timeliness of children's social care (NI60)

People in receipt of services in the community (OP, PD, LD)

Timeliness of adult social care (NI133)

Supporting Indicators

IMD - Barriers to housing and services

Best Value survey: sport and leisure

HH1 18-64 People receiving intensive services at home

HH1 65+ People receiving intensive services at home

Indicator: Satisfaction with GP opening hours

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services

Definition & source:

The proportion of GP Patient Access Survey respondents who were satisfied with the opening times of their GP surgery

Source: GP Patient Access Survey

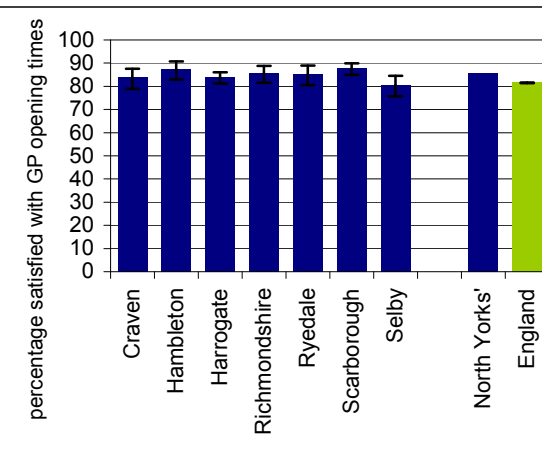
Summary:

This indicator is based on a sampled survey undertaken in each GP practice on an annual basis. Data from practices located within the districts have been aggregated to approximate district level data. The indicator measures the number of respondents (who had a GP appointment within the last 6 months) who were satisfied with the opening hours of their GP.

On the whole, satisfaction is above the national average across the patch but lowest in Selby and Craven localities. Over the last three years, satisfaction has fallen slightly, in line with the national trend.

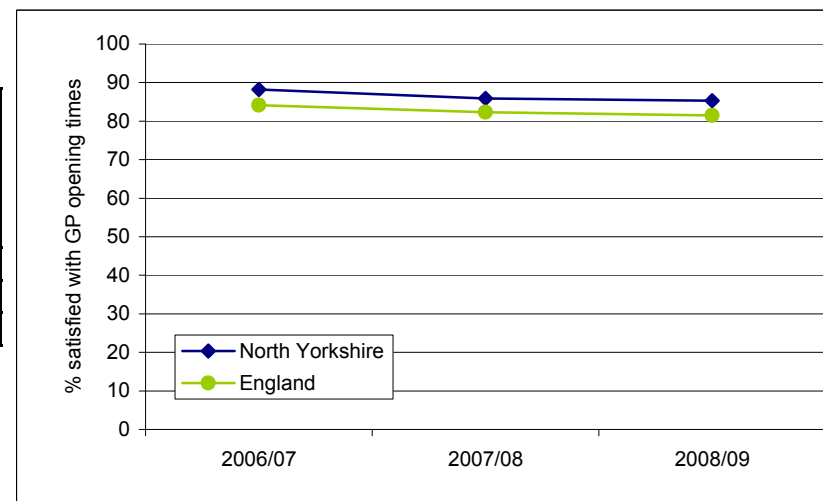
Latest position: 2008/09

	Numerator	Denominator	% satisfied	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	1436	1716	83.7	78.9	87.6
Hambleton	1976	2264	87.3	82.9	90.7
Harrogate	4480	5345	83.8	81.2	86.1
Richmondshire	2168	2535	85.5	81.5	88.8
Ryedale	1610	1890	85.2	80.5	88.9
Scarborough	4887	5579	87.6	84.9	89.9
Selby	1270	1578	80.5	75.7	84.5
North Yorks'	17827	20907	85.3	84.0	86.5
England			81.5	81.4	81.6



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/07	88.2	84.1
2007/08	85.9	82.3
2008/09	85.3	81.5



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Satisfaction with ability to get an appointment with a preferred doctor

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services

Definition & source:

The proportion of GP Patient Access Survey respondents who were able to make an appointment with a specific GP (of those who had tried)

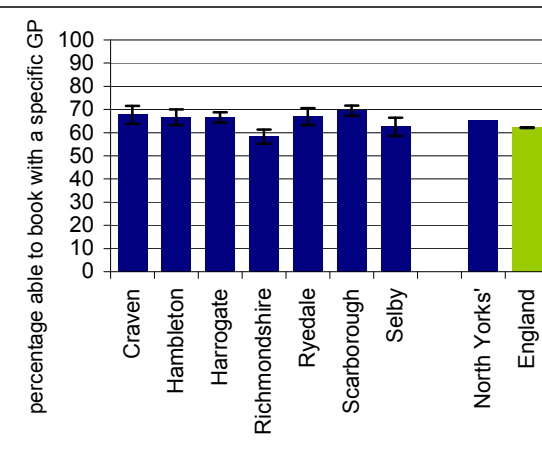
Source: GP Patient Access Survey

Summary:

This indicator is based on a sampled survey undertaken in each GP practice on an annual basis. Data from practices located within the districts have been aggregated to approximate district level data. The indicator measures the number of respondents (who had tried to make an appointment with a specific GP) who were able to do so.

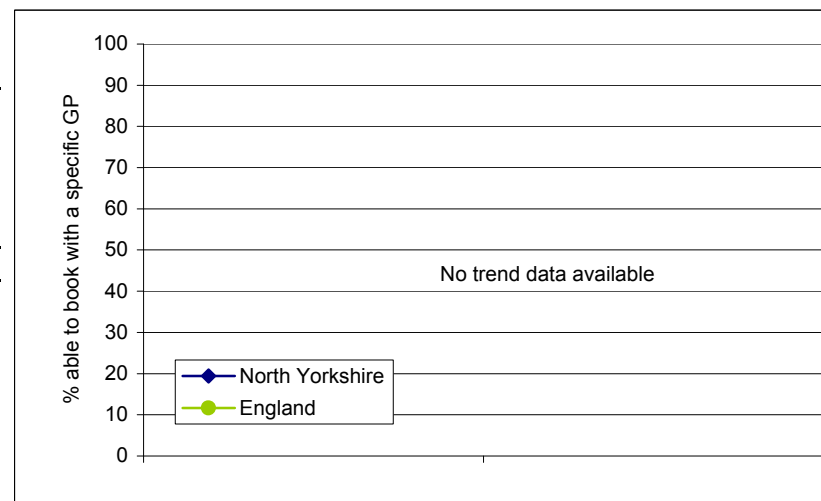
Latest position: 2007/08

	Numerator	Denominator	% able to book specific GP	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	1160	1711	67.8	63.8	71.6
Hambleton	1510	2263	66.7	63.3	70
Harrogate	3531	5297	66.7	64.4	68.8
Richmondshire	1460	2504	58.3	55.3	61.3
Ryedale	1248	1862	67	63.2	70.6
Scarborough	3860	5550	69.5	67.3	71.7
Selby	983	1570	62.6	58.6	66.4
North Yorks'	13752	20757	65.1	64.1	66
England			62.2	62	62.3



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Satisfaction with advanced booking at GP surgeries

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services

Definition & source:

The proportion of GP Patient Access Survey respondents who were able to make an appointment 2+ days ahead (of those who had tried)

Source: GP Patient Access Survey
For data see: <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/primary-care/general-practice/gp-patient-survey-2007-08>

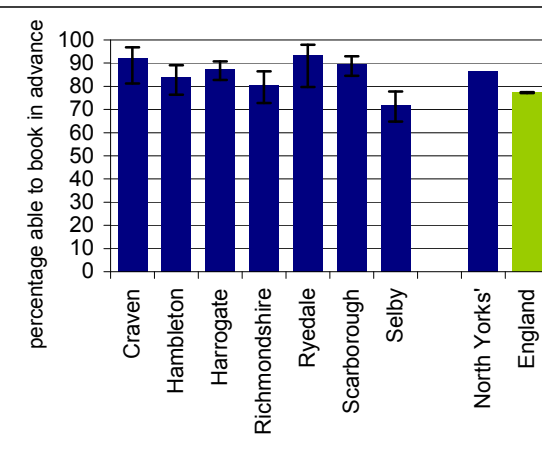
Summary:

This indicator is based on a sampled survey undertaken in each GP practice on an annual basis. Data from practices located within the districts have been aggregated to approximate district level data. The indicator measures the number of respondents (who had tried to make an appointment 2 or more days in advance) who were able to do so.

On the whole satisfaction is above average across the patch but lowest in Selby.

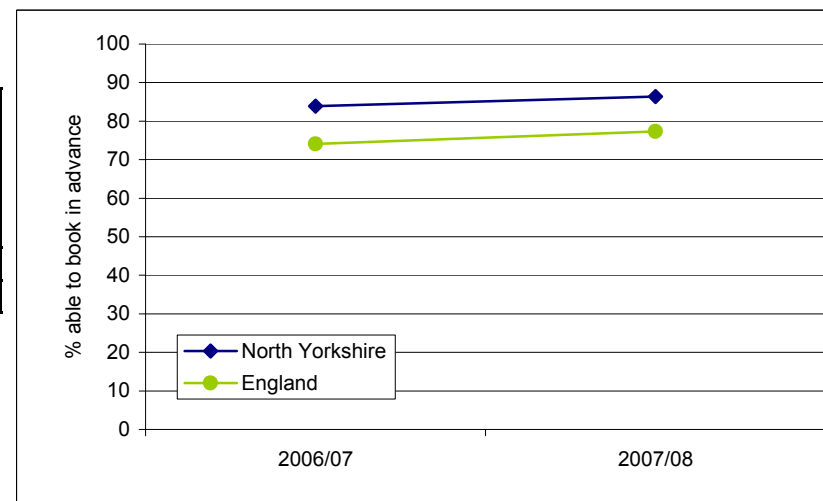
Latest position: 2007/08

	Numerator	Denominator	% able to book in advance	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	626	681	91.9	81.2	96.8
Hambleton	683	816	83.7	76.4	89.1
Harrogate	1802	2064	87.3	82.7	90.8
Richmondshire	541	672	80.5	72.8	86.4
Ryedale	531	570	93.2	79.7	97.9
Scarborough	1741	1946	89.5	84.5	93
Selby	467	651	71.7	64.8	77.8
North Yorks'	6391	7400	86.4	84.1	88.3
England			77.3	77.1	77.5



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/07	83.9	74.1
2007/08	86.4	77.3



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Satisfaction with ability to access GP within 48 hours

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services

Definition & source:

The proportion of GP Patient Access Survey respondents who were able to make an appointment within 48 hours (of those who had tried)

Source: GP Patient Access Survey
For data see: <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/primary-care/general-practice/gp-patient-survey-2007-08>

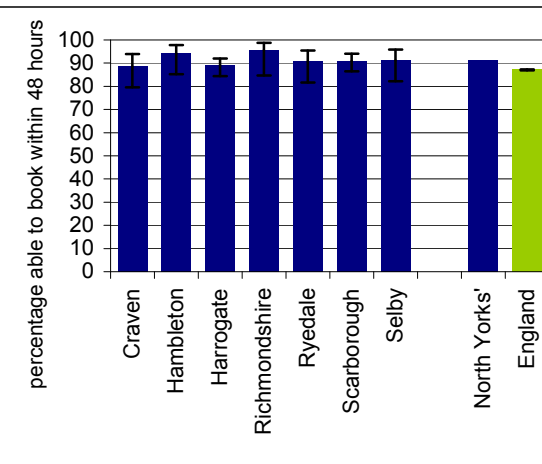
Summary:

This indicator is based on a sampled survey undertaken in each GP practice on an annual basis. Data from practices located within the districts have been aggregated to approximate district level data. The indicator measures the number of respondents (who had tried to make an appointment within 48 hours) who were able to do so.

Satisfaction with being able to make an appointment within 48 hours (where a respondent had tried to do so) was above average across the patch, with little variation between localities.

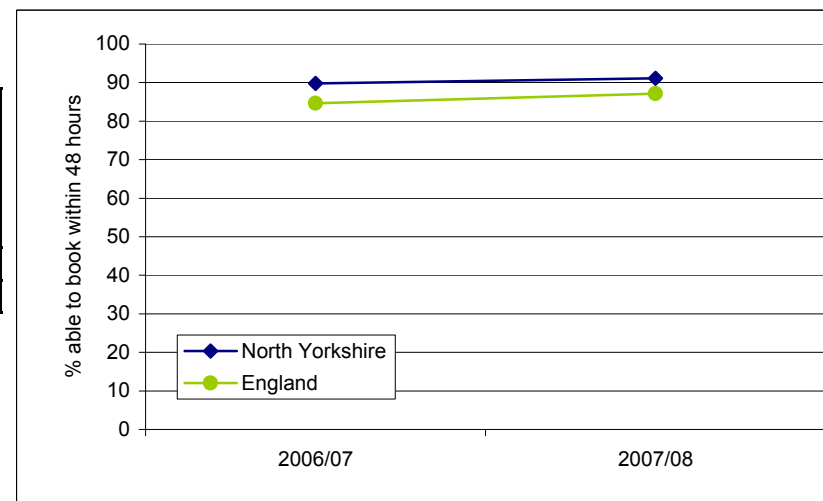
Latest position: 2007/08

	Numerator	Denominator	% able to book <48 hours	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	628	709	88.6	79.6	93.9
Hambleton	1057	1123	94.1	85.2	97.8
Harrogate	2132	2401	88.8	84.4	92
Richmondshire	1068	1117	95.6	84.7	98.8
Ryedale	721	796	90.6	81.6	95.4
Scarborough	2251	2476	90.9	86.4	94
Selby	765	839	91.2	82.2	95.8
North Yorks'	8622	9461	91.1	89	92.9
England			87.1	86.9	87.3



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/07	89.8	84.6
2007/08	91.1	87.1



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Satisfaction with ability to get an appointment with a specific GP

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services

Definition & source:

The proportion of GP Patient Access Survey respondents who were able to make an appointment with a specific GP (of those who had tried)

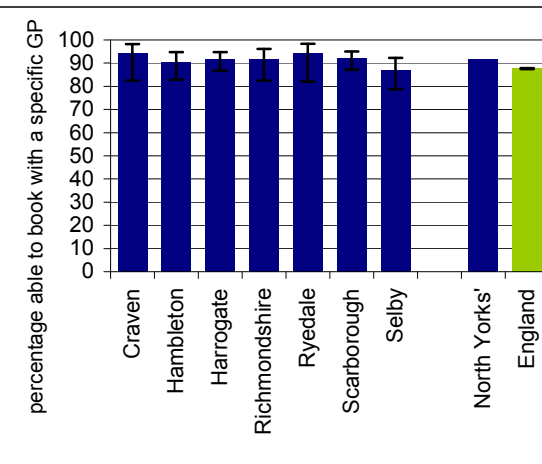
Source: GP Patient Access Survey
For data see: <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/primary-care/general-practice/gp-patient-survey-2007-08>

Summary:

This indicator is based on a sampled survey undertaken in each GP practice on an annual basis. Data from practices located within the districts have been aggregated to approximate district level data. The indicator measures the number of respondents (who had tried to make an appointment with a specific GP) who were able to do so.

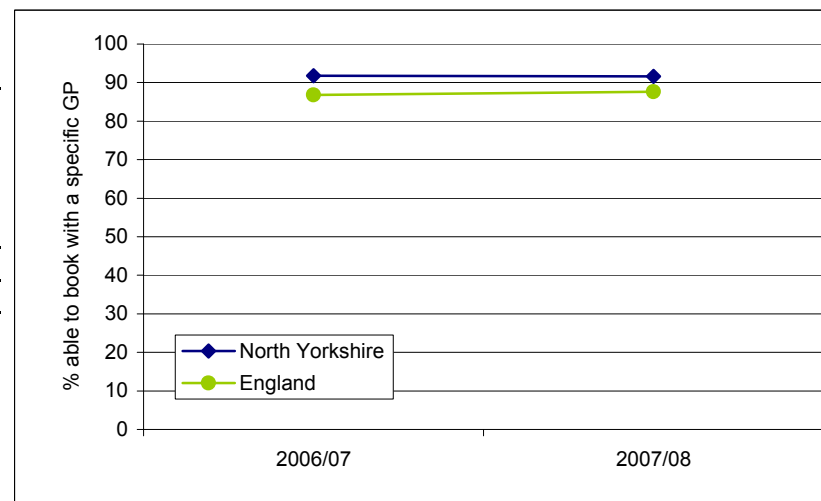
Latest position: 2007/08

	Numerator	Denominator	% able to book specific GP	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	745	791	94.2	82.5	98.2
Hambleton	968	1072	90.3	82.9	94.7
Harrogate	2053	2242	91.6	86.7	94.8
Richmondshire	769	841	91.4	82.4	96.1
Ryedale	713	756	94.3	82	98.4
Scarborough	2211	2406	91.9	87.1	95
Selby	645	742	86.9	78.7	92.3
North Yorks'	8104	8850	91.6	89.4	93.4
England			87.6	87.4	87.8



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/07	91.8	86.8
2007/08	91.6	87.6



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Health Assessments of Looked After Children

JSNA outcome(s): Be Healthy / Access to Services

Definition & source:

The average of the percentages of looked after children who had been looked after continuously for at least 12 months, and who had their teeth checked by a dentist during the previous 12 months, and who had an annual health assessment during the previous 12 months.
Source: reported by local authorities to DCSF via statutory return OC2

Summary:

This indicator measures basic health requirements which should not be overlooked for looked after children and which serve as a proxy measure for good overall health outcomes. It appears in the APA dataset and is a priority in the CYPP 2008-11.

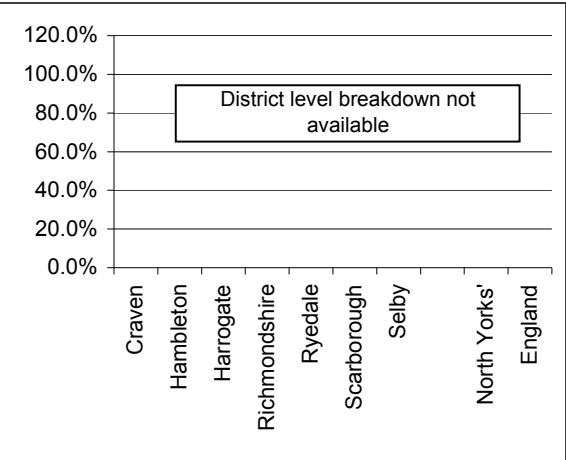
This indicator is an amalgam of two components: (1) visits to the dentist and (2) health assessments. Poor performance in one component can mask good performance in the other.

Historical performance in North Yorkshire has been good. Recent performance has declined in both absolute and relative terms.

Data available at county level only

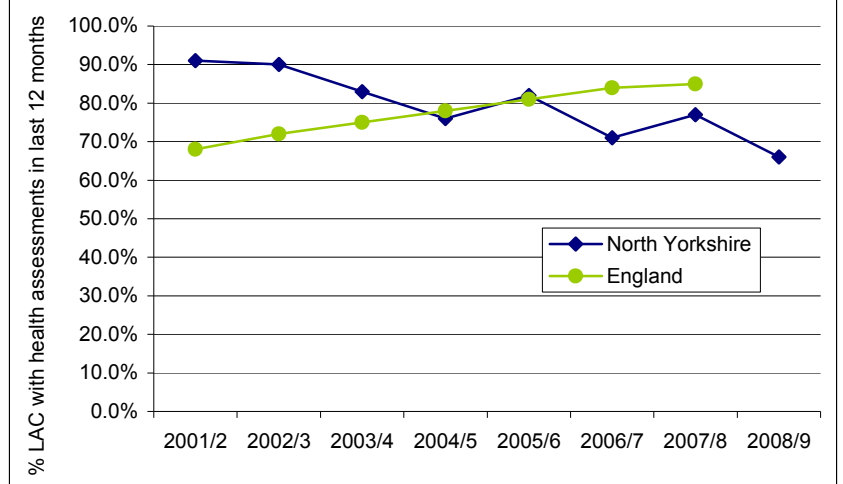
Latest position:

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven					
Hambleton					
Harrogate					
Richmondshire	District level breakdown not available				
Ryedale					
Scarborough					
Selby					
North Yorks'					
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2001/2	91.0%	68.0%
2002/3	90.0%	72.0%
2003/4	83.0%	75.0%
2004/5	76.0%	78.0%
2005/6	82.0%	81.0%
2006/7	71.0%	84.0%
2007/8	77.0%	85.0%
2008/9	66.0%	



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Children's Social Care - Timeliness of Core Assessments

JSNA outcome(s): Be Safe / Access to Services

Definition & source: The percentage of children's social care core assessments completed within 35 working days.
Source: reported by local authorities to DCSF via statutory return CPR3.

Summary: This indicator measures the percentage of children's social care core assessments completed within 35 working days. Core assessments are in-depth assessments of the child or children and their family. Timeliness of core assessments is a proxy for effectiveness in assessing and meeting children's needs.

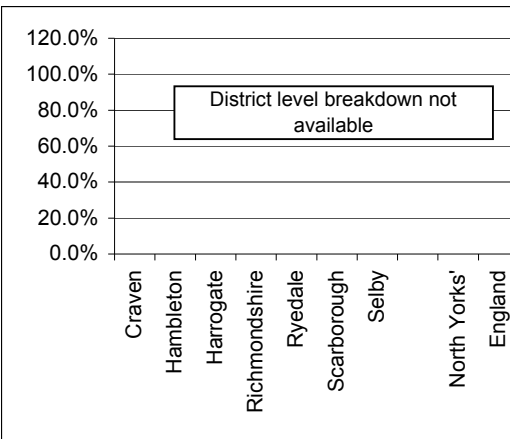
This indicator appears in the National Indicator Set as NI 60. It appears in LAA2 as a 'designated' target and is a 'Stay Safe' indicator in CYPP 2008-11.

Performance in North Yorkshire has improved in absolute terms in recent years, but performance remains below national averages.

Data not currently available at district level

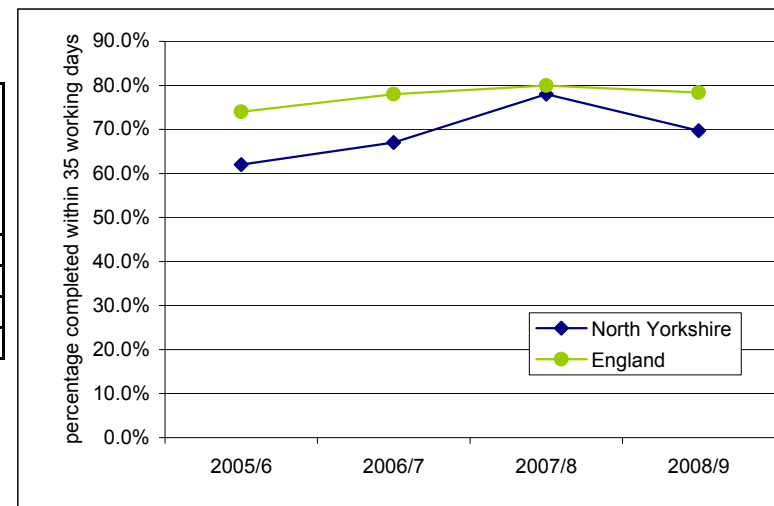
Latest position:

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven					
Hambleton					
Harrogate					
Richmondshire	District level breakdown not available				
Ryedale					
Scarborough					
Selby					
North Yorks'					
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2005/6	62.0%	74.0%
2006/7	67.0%	78.0%
2007/8	78.0%	80.0%
2008/9	69.7%	78.4%



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Services for Older People

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services, Quality of Life

Definition & source:

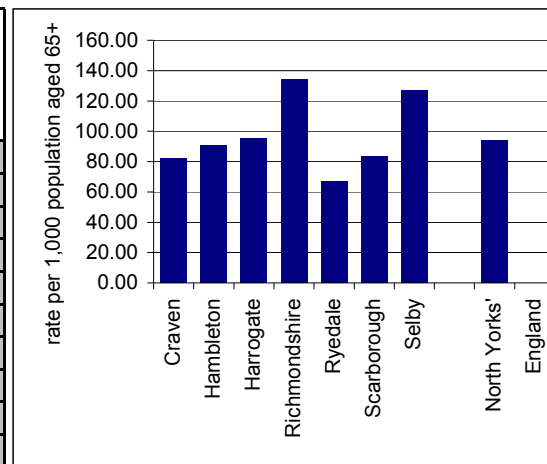
North Yorkshire County Council ACS.
 Number of Older People (65 and over) in receipt of services per '000 population 65 and over.
 Contact: David.Ross@northyorks.gov.uk

Summary:

The average for the county was 94.38 older people receiving services per '000 of the 65 and over population. Richmondshire had the highest number of OP receiving a service, 134.5 per '000 and Ryedale the lowest, 66.84 per '000.

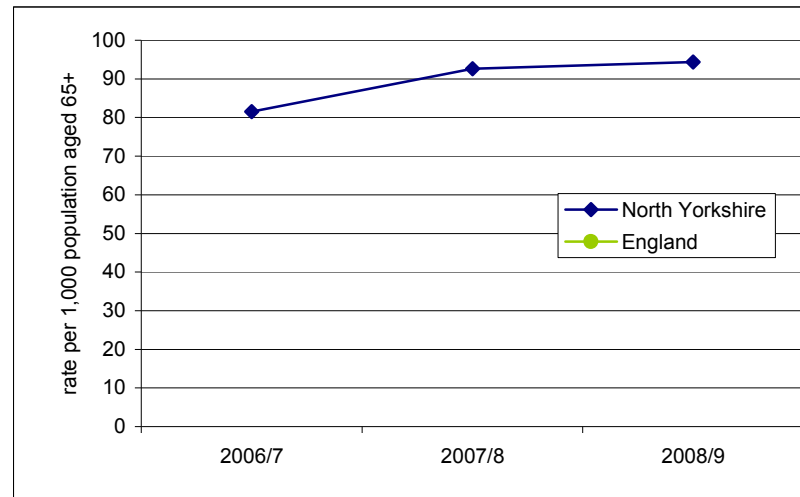
Latest position: 2008/09

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	990	12070	82.02		
Hambleton	1587	17501	90.68		
Harrogate	2812	29459	95.45		
Richmondshire	1131	8409	134.50		
Ryedale	761	11386	66.84		
Scarborough	2009	24081	83.43		
Selby	1631	12810	127.32		
North Yorks'	10921	115716	94.38		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/7	81.54	
2007/8	92.65	
2008/9	94.38	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Services for PD Adults

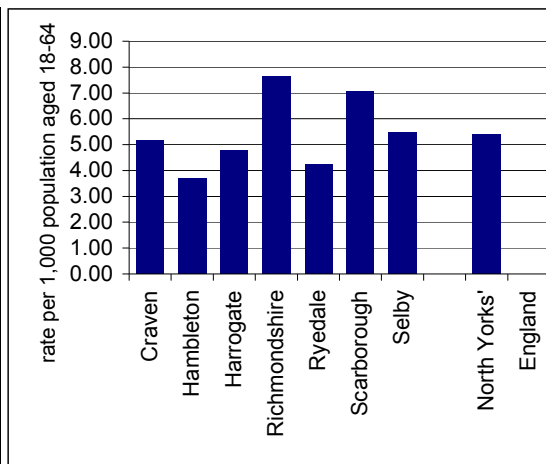
JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services

Definition & source: North Yorkshire County Council ACS.
 Number of working age Adults (18 - 64) with a physical disability, frailty or sensory impairment in receipt of services per '000 adult (18 - 64) population.
 Contact: David.Ross@northyorks.gov.uk

Summary: The number of working age adults receiving a service varied quite widely across the county from 3.7 per '000 adults in Hambleton to highs in Richmondshire (7.67) and Scarborough (7.06). The average for the county was 5.38.

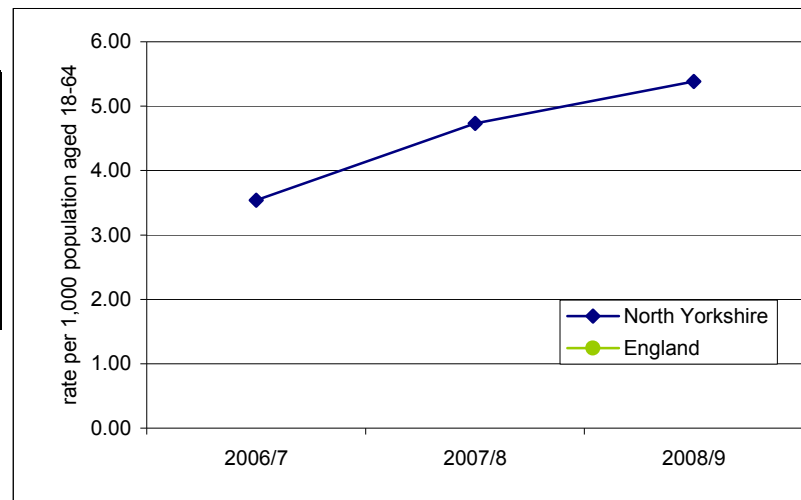
Latest position: 2007/08

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	171	33000	5.18		
Hambleton	193	52058	3.71		
Harrogate	468	97449	4.80		
Richmondshire	248	32339	7.67		
Ryedale	133	31271	4.25		
Scarborough	450	63701	7.06		
Selby	280	51157	5.47		
North Yorks'	1943	360975	5.38		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/7	3.54	
2007/8	4.73	
2008/9	5.38	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Services for Learning Disabilities Adults

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services

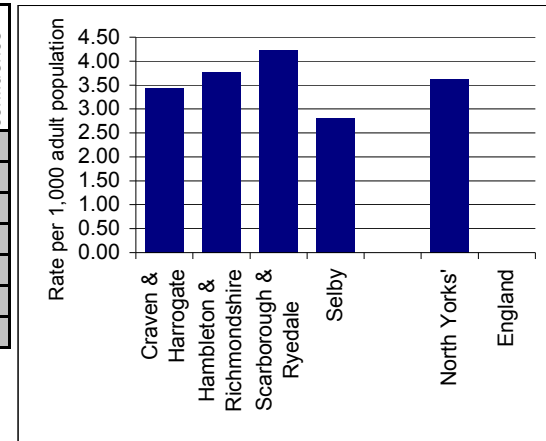
Definition & source: North Yorkshire County Council ACS.
Number of adult clients with Learning Disabilities in receipt of services per '000 adult population.

Summary: Figures are only available by ACS areas and not by District Council.

Across the county the number of Adults with Learning Disabilities support by NYCC services ranged from 2.8 per '000 adults in Selby to 4.2 in Scarborough & Ryedale.

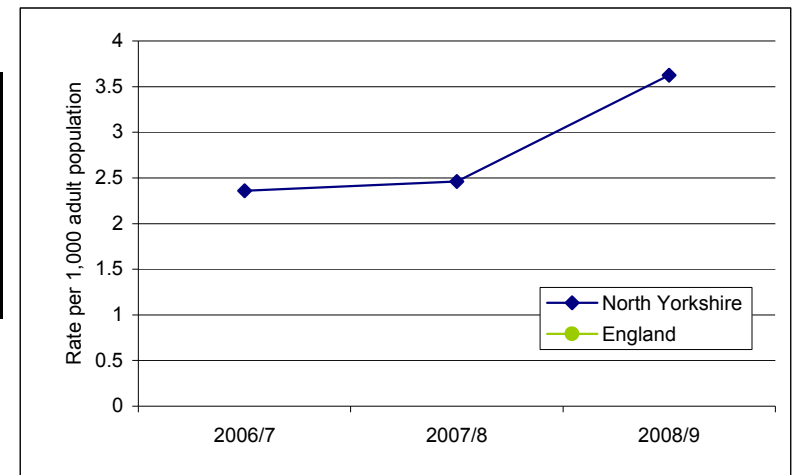
Latest position: March 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven & Harrogate	447	130449	3.43		
Hambleton & Richmondshire	317	84397	3.76		
Scarborough & Ryedale	402	94972	4.23		
Selby	143	51157	2.80		
North Yorks'	1309	360975	3.63		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/7	2.36	
2007/8	2.46	
2008/9	3.63	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Waiting time for ACS Assessment

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services

Definition & source:

North Yorkshire County Council ACS. Figures for England are from *Community Care Statistics 2006-07, The Information Centre, Adult Social Services*.

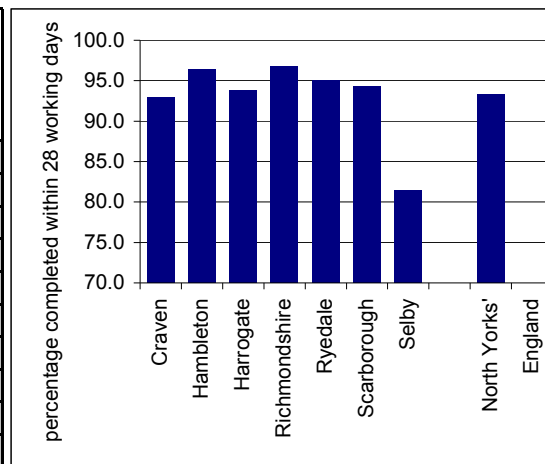
Percentage of Adult Social Care Assessments completed within 28 working days.

Summary:

A county average of 93.3 represents good performance against comparators outturn's. The county has differences ranging from almost 97% in Richmondshire to 81.5% in Selby.

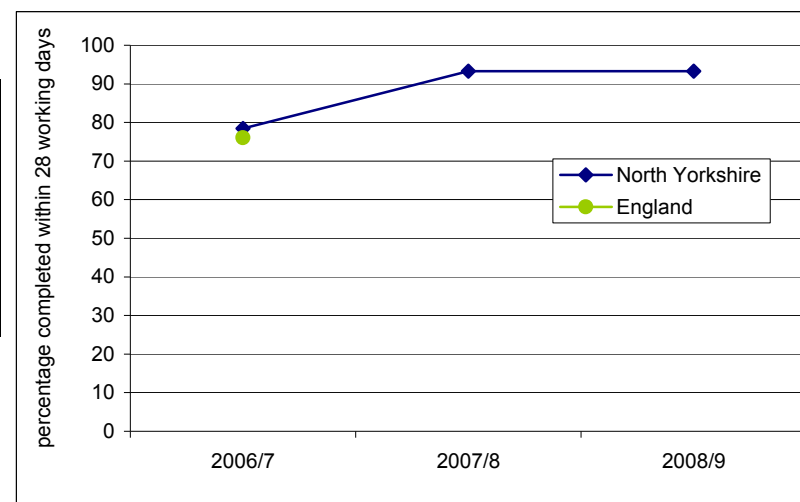
Latest position: 2008/09

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			92.9		
Hambleton			96.4		
Harrogate			93.8		
Richmondshire			96.8		
Ryedale			95.0		
Scarborough			94.3		
Selby			81.5		
North Yorks'			93.3		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/7	78.4	76.0
2007/8	93.3	
2008/9	93.3	



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Barriers to housing and services

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services / Quality of life

Definition & source:

Proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) that are in the most deprived quintile in England measured by a set of indicators reflecting geographical and wider barriers to housing and services.

Source: IMD 2007
For data see: www.communities.gov.uk

Summary:

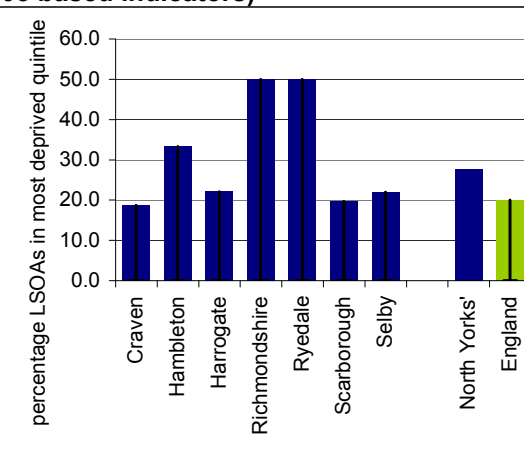
The IMD barriers to housing and services domain is based on the following set of indicators:

- Household overcrowding (2001)
- LA level % households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to the constituent SOAs (2005)
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (2005)
- Road distances to each of; GP Surgery, supermarket/general store, primary school and Post Office (2005)

In North Yorkshire, there are relatively more areas with barriers to housing and services than the national average, particularly in Ryedale and Richmondshire and other more rural areas of the county. The indicators that most contribute to North Yorkshire being an outlier are those reflecting road distance to key services.

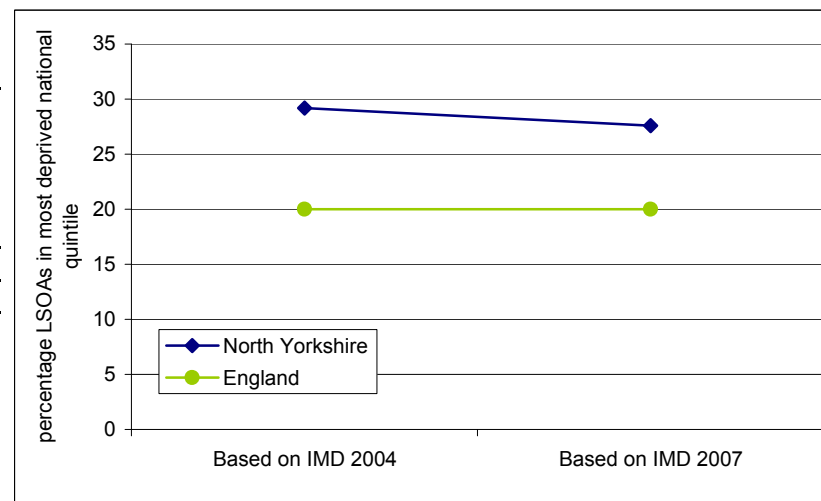
Latest position: IMD 2007 (predominantly relating to 2005 based indicators)

	LSOAs 'most deprived'	Total LSOAs in area	% LSOAs	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven	6	32	18.8		
Hambleton	17	51	33.3		
Harrogate	23	104	22.1		
Richmondshire	16	32	50.0		
Ryedale	15	30	50.0		
Scarborough	14	71	19.7		
Selby	11	50	22.0		
North Yorks'	102	370	27.6		
England			20.0		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
Based on IMD 2004	29.2	20.0
Based on IMD 2007	27.6	20.0



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: Percentage of people who want sport and leisure services to be improved

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services

Definition & source:

Best Value User Satisfaction Survey for North Yorkshire's Districts and the County. Percentage of people selecting *Sports and Leisure facilities* as one of their top five issues in need of improvement out of a list of 20 items.

Contact:
Johanne.Parker@northyorks.gov.uk

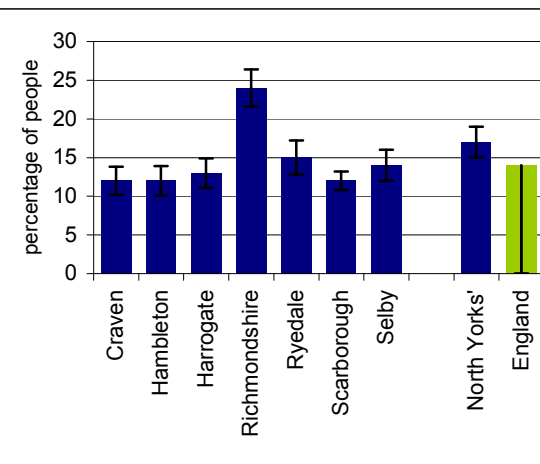
Summary:

Results for the districts are lower than the 14% average for England, apart from Ryedale 15% and particularly Richmondshire 24%.

Sports and Leisure facilities ranked 17th out of 20 items in Richmondshire for the question: *Which of the following would you say are most important in making somewhere a good place to live?* Sports and Leisure ranked typically 16th or 17th for other districts in North Yorkshire.

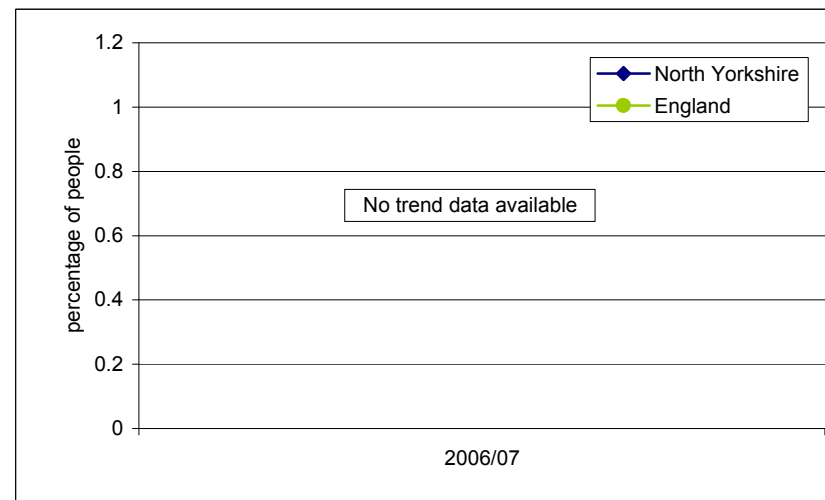
Latest position: 2006/07

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven			12	10.2	13.8
Hambleton			12	10.1	13.9
Harrogate			13	11.1	14.9
Richmondshire			24	21.6	26.4
Ryedale			15	12.8	17.2
Scarborough			12	10.8	13.2
Selby			14	12	16
North Yorks'			17	15.02	18.98
England			14		



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006/07		



Further drilldown:

Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?

Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: HH1 for Adults 18-64

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services, Quality of Life

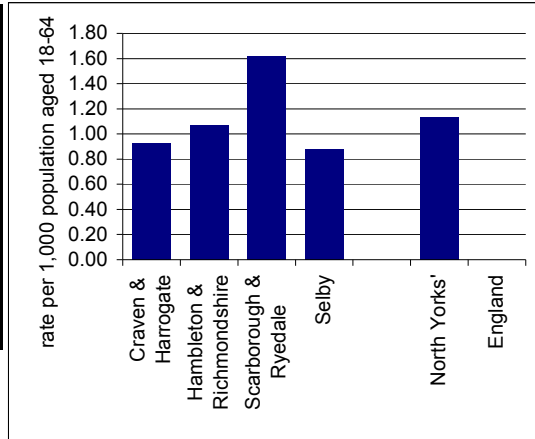
Definition & source: North Yorkshire County Council ACS
 Number of working age adults (18 - 64) receiving an Intensive (>10 hours per week) service in their own home.
 Contact: David.Ross@northyorks.gov.uk
 (n.b. Figures for England have been taken from figures published by The Information Centre and an estimated 18 - 64 population)

Summary: Figures are only available by ACS areas and not by District Council.

Scarborough & Ryedale's 1.62 per '000 working age adults being supported at home by an intensive care package was the highest in the county and above the previous years England average of 0.9. Selby with 0.88 was the lowest in the county and below the average for England

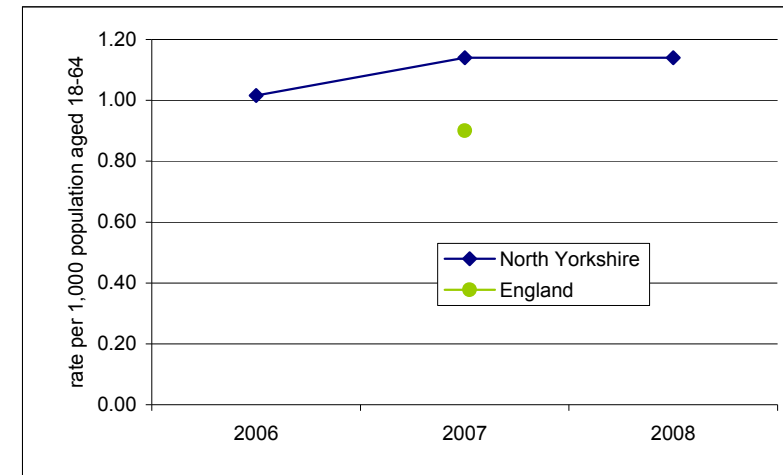
Latest position: September 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven & Harrogate	118	128120	0.92		
Hambleton & Richmondshire	91	85342	1.07		
Scarborough & Ryedale	153	94668	1.62		
Selby	43	48983	0.88		
North Yorks'	405	357113	1.13		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006	1.02	
2007	1.14	0.9
2008	1.14	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Indicator: HH1 - Older People

JSNA outcome(s): Access to Services, Quality of Life

Definition & source: North Yorkshire County Council ACS
 Number of Older People(65 and over) receiving an Intensive (>10 hours per week) service in their own home.

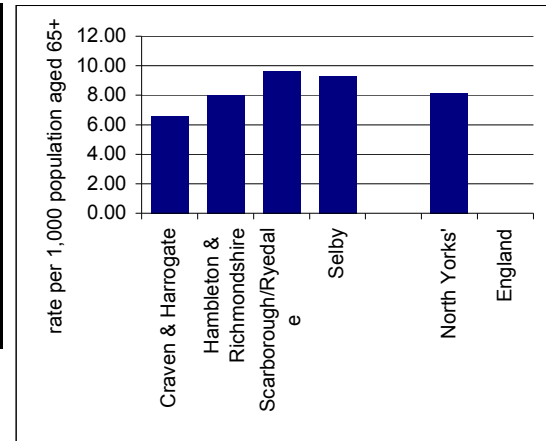
Summary: Contact: David.Ross@northyorks.gov.uk
 (n.b. Figures for England have been taken from figures published by The Information Centre and an estimated 65 and over population.)

Figures are only available by ACS areas and not by District Council.

Scarborough/Ryedale area has the highest rate of intensive packages for older people and the largest volume.

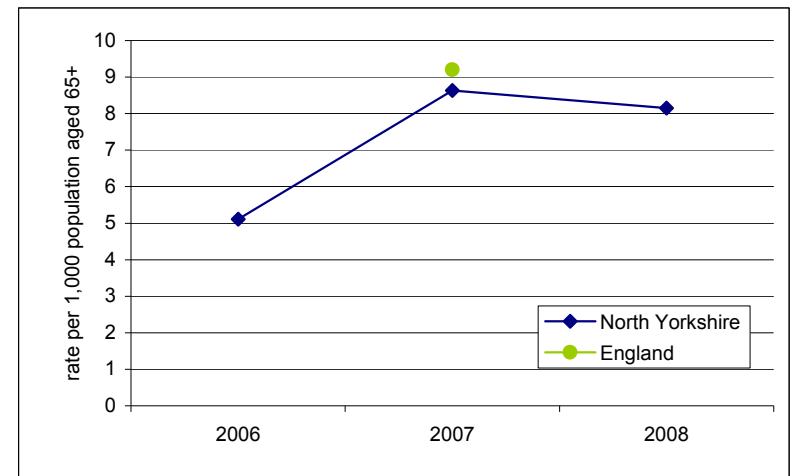
Latest position: September 2008

	Numerator	Denominator	Indicator	LL confidence	UL confidence
Craven & Harrogate	266	40441	6.58		
Hambleton & Richmondshire	192	23984	8.01		
Scarborough/Ryedale	344	35698	9.64		
Selby	113	12144	9.31		
North Yorks'	915	112267	8.15		
England					



Trend in North Yorkshire

	North Yorkshire	England
2006	5.11	
2007	8.63	9.2
2008	8.15	



Further drilldown: Can this indicator be presented at LSOA/ward level?
 Other small area presentation possible:

Annex 2 General Responses to JSNA (December 2009)

The following table gives some examples of the responses to JSNA priorities across the county.

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Being Healthy	Improve health outcomes for people living in the most deprived areas of North Yorkshire.	Provided additional GP health centres in Castle Ward, Scarborough, Improved access times, special services for sexual health, mental health and drug and alcohol problems
Being Healthy	Improve health outcomes for groups of people most likely to experience poor health and/or struggle to access health services. For example, people with learning disabilities, people with mental health problems, people with physical or sensory impairment, carers, older people, people from some	<p>Following social care assessment Telecare is available across the county for people with a range of needs. It currently helps manage risks for carers, people with learning difficulties, mental health issues, physical and sensory impairment and older people.</p> <p>Regional Offender Health Commissioning plan against PSA 16 (increasing proportion of socially excluded people in settled accommodation).</p> <p>Ongoing consideration of health provision for homeless and travellers. There is ongoing commitment to the Integrated Offender Management programme. This has been rolled out in Scarborough and is aimed at improving the effectiveness and responsiveness of the Criminal Justice System (PSA 24) Increasing Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT).</p> <p>A draft health strategy for Looked After Children has been developed. The finalised strategy will be signed-off by the Children's Trust in summer 2010</p> <p>The following are in the planning stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of the Dementia Strategy: development of a joint local dementia strategy and development of an action plan incorporating, priorities identified in each locality. This includes the provision of services for people with learning disabilities and dementia.

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
	ethnic minority groups and looked after children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration into the feasibility of liaison services between acute care and primary / community care for people with mental health problems. • Development of a community model of service provision for vulnerable and older people in partnership with the Local Authority and independent sector – linked closely with Transforming Community Services • Joint Carers strategies with NYCC and CYC with the aim of improving services for carers. • Commissioning of third sector services to provide advice and support to carers (including children who are carers and parents of disabled children) / older people / those with mental health problems.
Being Healthy	Reduce the rate of premature death from Coronary Heart Disease (CHD).	Introduction of vascular risk checks, smoking cessation services and addressing obesity risks. Improved access to treatment, e.g. devices, angiography/angioplasty.
Being Healthy	Improve mental health and wellbeing.	The Children and Young People's Plan includes a set of actions under improvement priority 1.3: 'support and promote positive mental and emotional health'
Being Healthy	Reduce smoking prevalence, particularly amongst pregnant women.	Additional smoking in pregnancy support commissioned for Selby and Scarborough, Whitby, Ryedale area. Ongoing training for midwives to identify and refer pregnant smokers. New smoking cessation enhanced services at GP Practices. The Children and Young People's Plan includes action to reduce smoking during pregnancy, under improvement priority 1.2: 'ensure good maternal health'
Being Healthy	Increase physical activity in children,	The Children and Young People's Plan includes actions to promote physical activity under improvement priority 1.1: 'ensure a healthy weight and active lives'. The NY

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
	young people and adults, but particularly amongst sedentary people.	Local Area Agreement includes a target to increase participation of children and young people in physical activity. Delivery of this target is supported by a range of actions. In 2008/09, 92% of children and young people accessed 2hrs or more physical activity within the school curriculum. This was an increase from 88% in the previous year and is above the national average of 90%
Being Healthy	Improve diet and nutrition.	The Children and Young People's Plan includes actions to promote healthy eating under improvement priority 1.1: 'ensure a healthy weight and active lives'. The Healthy Schools Programme ensures that all pupils are able to eat healthily. The percentage of secondary school pupils eating five portions of fruit or vegetables a day has increased from 23% to 25%
Being Healthy	Reduce levels of obesity in both children and adults.	The Healthy Schools Programme ensures that all pupils are able to eat healthily and participate in physical activity. The PCT has produced a 'Healthy weight and Active Lives' strategy which includes reducing childhood obesity. 100% of schools participate in the Healthy Schools Programme and 76% of schools have achieved Healthy Schools Status. In 2008/09 childhood obesity amongst pupils in Year 6 reduced.
Being Healthy	Reduce alcohol-related harm and substance misuse.	The Children and Young People's Plan contains a range of actions under improvement priority 1.5: 'reduce substance and alcohol misuse.'
Being Healthy	Reduce the number of unplanned teenage conceptions and improve life chances for young families.	Refinement of the four emergency hormonal contraception (EHC) schemes into one to provide consistency across North Yorkshire and York. Participating community pharmacies can provide EHC to young women aged 14 to 24 years and provide informed advice and support to compliment existing sexual health services. Piloting "You're Welcome" – a quality initiative to ensure health services are young people friendly.

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
		<p>Outreach services being commissioned by the local authority to improve access to contraception. A sexual health services review will take place to ensure that services are in the right place for young people.</p> <p>The Children and Young People's Plan contains a range of actions under improvement priority 1.4: 'improve the sexual health of young people.' A North Yorkshire Teenage Pregnancy Strategy and Action Plan have been developed. The most recent data shows that between 1998 and 2007 the teenage pregnancy rate in North Yorkshire reduced by 21.6% - a much better performance than seen nationally or regionally. Teenage pregnancy rates in Scarborough are now below the national average.</p>
Being Safe	Safeguard children and young people.	<p>The Children and Young People's Plan contains a number of improvement priorities under the 'Stay Safe' outcome. Children and Young People's Plan improvement priority 2.1 sets out the arrangements and accountabilities for safeguarding children. Following Ofsted inspections of safeguarding in 2009 a comprehensive improvement plan is being implemented.</p> <p>Increased investment in social care services, including provision of more than 20 additional social workers. Improvements to the information systems which support social work practice. Timeliness of social work assessments has improved. Ofsted found that safeguarding arrangements in North Yorkshire are adequate.</p>
Being Safe	Reduce bullying and discrimination (and improve access to information about this) for children, young people, parents and carers.	<p>The Children and Young People's Plan includes actions to reduce bullying under improvement priority 2.3: 'reduce the incidence of bullying and discrimination.' An anti-bullying programme has been developed and implemented.</p> <p>The number of children who report they have been bullied has reduced. 83% of parents are satisfied with support services for bullying. Survey evidence suggests bullying is less of a problem in North Yorkshire compared to the national picture.</p>

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
	Improve the provision of safe environments for children and young people.	
Being Safe	Safeguard vulnerable adults and increase reporting and protection.	A separate North Yorkshire Safeguarding Adults Board has been established. Additional new posts - 1 x Safeguarding Adults Manager and 4 x SA Officers. Use of telecare technology has been used to safeguard and protect those at risk of bullying and harassment.
Being Safe	Reduce deaths and serious injuries on the roads.	The Children and Young People's Plan contains actions to reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, under improvement priority 2.2 'provide safe environments for children and young people'. The number of children and young people killed or seriously injured in road accidents has reduced from 49 to 2007/08 to 34 in 2008/09.
Being Safe	Prevent falls in older people.	Falls Prevention Teams in Hambleton and Richmondshire, Selby and York, Craven, Harrogate and rural district.
Quality of Life	Widen the availability of housing solutions and target priority groups.	The North Yorkshire Housing partnership is developing a sub regional housing strategy and local action plans. This will identify priorities and maximise delivery of affordable housing for the community. A Choice Based Lettings scheme is being implemented which will make the information about what housing available more accessible to all.
Quality of Life	Be more alert to needs associated with poor living	Temperature extremes detectors are being used to identify those at risk of not recognising the issues and effects of high and or low temperatures. The technology can alert a third party to dangerous variation in temperatures particularly for those

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
	conditions and seasonal changes, recognising heating as a particular concern.	with dementia, Learning difficulties and mental health issues. A countywide, multi-agency Affordable Warmth Group has implemented a 'Hotspots' programme. Clients/patients are referred by front line staff for benefits advice, a fire safety check, and/or home insulation and heating grants.
Quality of Life	Increase the availability of low level support to prevent ill health, dependence and isolation.	Housing related support services are being reviewed with commissioners and users of services to ensure they meet needs and are equally available across the county. A mapping exercise has been carried out on PCT and Adult Community Services commissioning of low level support to identify service gaps.
Quality of Life	Create more opportunities for social inclusion, activity and occupation.	Self directed support is being introduced across the county. It is a new process that changes the way that adult social care is planned, managed and delivered. People are given more choice and control over their care. They have the freedom to assess their own needs, plan their own support and manage their own social care money, all with the help and guidance of North Yorkshire County Council social care staff.
Quality of Life	Improve support and services available to parents and families of children with learning difficulties and disabilities.	The Children and Young People's Plan includes a range of actions under improvement priority 6.3: 'strategy for learning difficulties and disabilities'. A Change Strategy to transform service provision for children and families affected by learning difficulties and disabilities is in place. A Pathfinder Project is in place to extend the reach of respite services, especially short breaks. More children and families are able to access services, especially short breaks.
Quality of Life	Improve educational standards for all children and young people.	A range of strategies are in place to maintain high standards in all subjects and key stages and to support schools and pupils who perform less well. The Children and Young People's Plan includes actions to improve educational achievement under improvement priority 3.1: 'improve achievement for all children and young people

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
		<p>throughout their learning journey'. Educational attainment in North Yorkshire is high, with standards exceeding the national average in all key stages. In 2009 the percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C improved from to 69.7% to 76.5%, well ahead of the national average of 69.7%.</p>
Quality of Life	<p>Enable all children and young people to attend, participate in, and enjoy their learning.</p>	<p>The Children and Young People's Plan includes a range of actions under improvement priority 3.3: 'enable children and young people to attend, participate and enjoy their learning.' Levels of school attendance are high and improving. Persistent absence in North Yorkshire primary and secondary schools is lower than the national average. Survey evidence shows that a comparatively high proportion of pupils in North Yorkshire enjoy their schooling.</p>
Making a Positive Contribution	<p>Recognise and sustain carers.</p>	<p>Telecare technology has been cited by carers as reducing the stress and anxiety of caring and giving them the freedom to have time to themselves by being assured that if they are needed the technology will alert them to this.</p>
Making a Positive Contribution	<p>Improve the level of opportunities available for all children and young people, and increase the level of equity of these opportunities.</p>	<p>The Children and Young People's Plan includes actions under improvement priority 4.2: 'increase children and young people's participation in shaping services'. A Young People Participation Strategy has been developed and was signed-off by the Children's Trust Board in March 2010. A participation tool - HyBRid - has been developed and is being embedded in service planning and delivery. Comparatively high levels of pupils report that their views are asked for in the running of their school (74% secondary, 68% primary). 64% of secondary pupils believe their views make a difference to the running of their school. More than 90% of looked after children participate in their reviews.</p>
Making a Positive	<p>Increase access to</p>	<p>The Children and Young People's Plan includes improvement priority 4.3:</p>

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Contribution	sports, arts and cultural opportunities for all children and young people.	'encourage participation in sports, arts and culture. 'A Children and Young People's Arts Strategy has been developed. Opportunities for participation in sports and positive activities have been extended. In 2008/09 more than 15,000 young people participated in more than 208,000 hours of positive activities provided by the Youth Service. 71% of children and young people participated in an out-of-school group activity (compared to 62% nationally). 74% of parents are satisfied with the opportunities available to their children to participate in sports, arts and culture.
Economic Wellbeing	Increase the availability of affordable housing.	The number of affordable homes delivered has increased significantly over the past two years with 806 built between 2007 and 2009 compared to an annual average of 248 in previous years. This includes extra care for vulnerable people and rural housing.
Economic Wellbeing	Increase the number of training and employment opportunities for young people aged 16-19 years.	The Children and Young People's Plan contains a number of strategies and actions under the 'Achieve Economic Well Being' outcome. The new 14-19 Learning Diplomas are being rolled out. The county council has created many apprenticeship opportunities for young people. The percentage of young people not in education, training or employment has risen slightly (due to the recession) but remains well below the national level. The percentage of 19 year olds obtaining Level 2 and Level 3 qualifications increased in 2008/09 and is above the national and regional averages. Take-up of learning diplomas is increasing.
Economic Wellbeing	Increase support for preparing pupils for employment or further education.	The Children and Young People's Plan contains a number of strategies and actions under the 'Achieve Economic Well Being' outcome.
Economic	Improve access to	The Children and Young People's Plan contains relevant improvement priorities

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Wellbeing	services for children and young people.	including 5.5 'improve access to education and training' and 6.5 'improve the network of services across the county'
Economic Wellbeing	Improve early year's services and child care provision.	The development of SureStart children's centres and childcare services has continued. Actions to deliver these are found in the Children and Young People's Plan improvement priorities 5.7 'tackle child poverty' and 6.2 'integrated local services - delivery strategy'. 37 SureStart children's centres are in place, delivering early years services and support.
Economic Wellbeing	Increase the take up of benefits by the most vulnerable people (e.g. older people, single parents).	The Children and Young People's Plan includes actions to increase take-up of benefits as part of improvement priority 5.7: 'tackle child poverty'.
Access to High Quality Services	Improve the timeliness of initial and core assessments in children's social care.	The improvement plan developed in response to the 2009 Ofsted inspection of safeguarding arrangements includes a range of actions to improve the timeliness of initial and core assessments in children's social care. Outturn figures for 2008/09 showed a decline in timeliness of initial and core assessments. In-year data for 2009/10 shows much improved timeliness during the second half of the year.
Access to High Quality Services	Increase the proportion of looked after children receiving the requisite health and	The Children and Young People's Plan contains actions to improve the health of Looked After Children as part of improvement priority 2.6: 'improve the lives of looked after children'. The Children and Young People Service is working in partnership with the PCT to develop a health strategy for Looked After Children. The percentage of Looked After Children receiving the requisite health and dental

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
	dental checks.	checks is not improving as quickly as required and is below the national average.
Access to High Quality Services	Continue the development of children's centres, extended schools and integrated youth support.	The programme to deliver SureStart Children's Centres and extended services through schools has continued. The development of Integrated Youth Support hubs and services has been implemented. These are set out in Children and Young People's Plan improvement priority 6.2:'local integrated services - delivery strategy'. Six Integrated Youth Support hubs and 37 SureStart Children's Centres are in place across the county. All extended schools clusters have been established. Targets concerning the number of schools providing extended services have been exceeded.
Access to High Quality Services	Improve equality of access to specialist services and support for all children and young people.	The Children and Young People's Plan contains improvement priorities covering acute and additional health services and a range specialist support services such as those for children with Special Educational Needs or behavioural problems, services for disabled children, services for looked after children, and services for targeted minority groups.
Access to High Quality Services	Improve access to services in rural areas.	Telecare is available and easily installed in rural areas. Where phone lines are not available, GSM/GPRS technology can be installed to support the user and or carers Increased dental provision and plans for future procurements
Access to High Quality Services	Ensure that services can be accessed and delivered as 'close to home' as possible.	IAPT. SPELL out in full Review of enhanced services offered by GPs has increased services available locally including sexual health, dermatology, diabetes services and local access to diagnostic services/
Access to High Quality Services	Increase the use of assistive technology (this includes the	Training continues across the county to increase awareness, use and installation of current and evolving telecare technology. The management of patients with long term conditions (CHD and COPD in the first

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
	whole range of assistive equipment from grab rails and disability equipment to telecare and telemedicine).	instance) in their own homes by providing telehealth units, which monitors their condition on a daily basis.

Annex 3 Responses to the JSNA in the Scarborough Borough (March 2010)

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Being Healthy	Improve health outcomes for people living in the most deprived areas of North Yorkshire.	<p>Additional GP Health Centres have been provided in Scarborough's Castle ward to improve service access times and provide special services for sexual health, mental health and drug and alcohol users.</p> <p>Developing stroke services in Scarborough identified as a priority for use of Stroke Grant. Stroke Association commissioned to develop services in Scarborough. Local coordinator recently in post. Brief is to develop post stroke support services, raise awareness and develop prevention schemes</p> <p>Providing Library Over 50's Roadshows to provide a showcase for the range of health related advice,</p> <p>Stop smoking events: these are being held in Scarborough's Eastfield library and are aimed at teenagers, pregnant mothers and those at risk. There are new enhanced smoking cessation services at GP practices.</p> <p>Dieting and being healthy support. Dieting and being healthy displays at Scarborough Libraries.</p> <p>The Promoting Independence scheme in Scarborough and Filey – this Intermediate Care scheme provides a re-ablement service to people in their own homes. (During 2010 it will be incorporated into the county wide transformation of the in-house care service into a reablement services).</p> <p>Yorkshire Coast Homes – ran a four week Understanding Health course for tenants during 2009. Course looked at nutrition, physical activity and mental wellbeing.</p>

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
<p>Being Healthy</p>	<p>Improve health outcomes for groups of people most likely to experience poor health and/or struggle to access health services. For example, people with learning disabilities, people with mental health problems, people with physical or sensory impairment, carers, older people, people from some ethnic minority groups,</p>	<p>Increase the number of people in contact with Learning Disability services in order that they can take advantage of the support services available. For example accessing health checks.</p> <p>The Scarborough Learning Disability Partnership Board provided funding for a Health Facilitator during 2008/9. The role is to roll out personalised health action plans and to liaise with acute trusts to make hospitals more “accessible” for people with learning disabilities. This post is ongoing and now funded fully by health.</p> <p>The Carers Mental Health Support Team try to ensure that all carers (known to the services) are offered carers needs assessment and have their own carer support plan. They work closely with colleagues in the voluntary sector and organise and facilitate carers support groups, held monthly over the Scarborough, Whitby and Ryedale areas. These groups often have a theme or a demonstration of some sort. They also organise full day events usually twice a year. These also have theme e.g. 'Coping in a crisis', 'Walking on eggshells' 'Caring with confidence' and 'Looking after ourselves'.</p> <p>The Scarborough Learning Disability Service now provides information on the health needs of people with learning disabilities to GP's and PCT's, This enables more targeted health assessments to be undertaken and ensures people with learning disability have their health need met.</p> <p>The Area Liaison Forum has regular meetings of all strategic and operation managers of children's services in the Scarborough area. The Forum considers issues that impact on the health and wellbeing of children and looks at multi-agency solutions to any service deficits. Key themes at the moment are: Alcohol misuse by young people; tackling bullying; the underachievement of some groups of girls in schools; sexual health support in schools; young people affected by domestic violence and / or antisocial behaviour; children/ young people who regularly attend Accident & Emergency at Scarborough Hospital</p>

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Being Healthy	Reduce the rate of premature death from Coronary Heart Disease (CHD).	NHS North Yorkshire and York successfully bid for a Department of Health grant to support a pilot project to develop health trainer services in Scarborough. Health Trainers offer support with: Healthy eating, losing weight, physically activity, stopping smoking, reducing alcohol and substance misuse, sexual health and reducing stress and anxiety
Being Healthy	Improve mental health and wellbeing.	<p>Low Level Prevention: <i>Inclusion Project</i> (Whitby Disability Action group) helps people with disabilities lead more active lives and take part in more community activities.</p> <p>Libraries focus on providing information to help people make positive contributions. This includes Library “Bibliotherapy” book collections and displays.</p> <p>Children and young people for whom there is a mental health concern are experiencing improved access to specialist mental health services. In addition to access to GP–based primary mental healthcare workers, A multi-agency panel has been established in the Scarborough Borough to signpost children/ young people to appropriate services. This Emotional and Behavioural Concerns Panel is tasked with reducing the number of inappropriate referrals to services for these youngsters.</p> <p>Some schools provided additional independent counselling services for young people experiencing a range of emotional and problems. Services are currently being provided in some secondary schools in Scarborough and schools in the northern area (Whitby Community College and recently extended to Eskdale and Caedmon). The Coast Integrated Services’ Team is working on guidance for all secondary schools about what might be the best range of support services that a school could offer to its young people when there are issues in their lives that are impacting on their ability to make academic progress.</p>

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Being Healthy	Increase physical activity in children, young people and adults, but particularly amongst sedentary people.	There is a range of provision in place providing activities and support for young people's health and wellbeing. This includes extensive provision of sports and other activities for young people provided through volunteers, as well as youth provision through the County Council's 4Youth Service. This includes outreach work to target provision in areas and times of most need. Work is also targeted at young people on the streets who are most at risk of harm, through the use of facilities such as a mobile sports pitch (Soccerena) and the Ryepod (a large vehicle with sitting space, TV, music and games facilities).
Being Healthy	Improve diet and nutrition.	ADAM (Activities Designed Around Men) project aimed at getting solo men engaged in their local community through safe socialising and volunteering opportunities. Jointly grant funded by NYCC and HBOS. Drop-in events to promote the project have been held in Eastfield, Filey and Scalby libraries.
Being Healthy	Reduce alcohol-related harm and substance misuse.	<p>Work undertaken through the Safer Communities Partnership/SBC includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Night Marshals • Street Angels in town centre on Saturday night • responsible drinking campaigns and work to engage the public on the streets • promotion of responsible retailing • establishment of multi-agency Night Vision Group. <p>GP's and health professionals providing brief interventions in primary and secondary care settings</p> <p>HOPE provides self help and support groups and many other activities including counselling for survivors in the Scarborough working with adult & childhood sexual abuse and rape victims. Over 70% of those with drug and alcohol problems have sexual abuse/violence problems which are addressed by counselling or referral to the appropriate service.</p>
Being Healthy	Reduce levels of obesity in both children	Rates of obesity in children in Scarborough are significantly higher than the national average.

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
	and adults.	A number of initiatives are being put into place to improve this situation, including encouraging an increase in breastfeeding initiation rates; introducing targeted programmes at families with children with weight problems; increasing the number of schools achieving the healthy school and enhanced healthy school status; increasing the take up of school meals and free school meals; and increasing the percentage of children who reported that they undertake 30+ minutes physical activity on a minimum 3 days per week.
Being Safe	Reduce bullying and discrimination (and improve access to information about this) for children, young people, parents and carers. Improve the provision of safe environments for children and young people.	A task group was established in Scarborough in response to local young people highlighting (through the Urban Area Forum) their concerns about bullying. The work of this group has now been completed and a County-wide group is overseeing a range of interventions to help children & young people to protect themselves from bullying, especially through web sites and mobile phones. Schools and youth services have prioritised the need to eradicate bullying, using a range of new resources and approaches.
Being Safe	Safeguard vulnerable adults and increase reporting and protection.	Activities to increase awareness Keeping Safe partnership offers a refuge to adults with a learning disability who may feel fearful or need help. Hate Crime reporting centres now in all libraries

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Being Safe	Prevent falls in older people.	A falls risk assessment is now an integral part of the adult assessment process. It is recognised that falls services are under developed in the Scarborough locality, although a number of initiatives have been taken with council and other home care providers in the past. Discussions are taking place between PCT and NYCC commissioners on ways to strengthen care pathways.
Being Safe	Address residents' perception of the causes and perpetrators of antisocial behaviour	<p>Programme of diversionary activities for young people, including deployment of mobile youth shelters. Work to involve and support parents to address the behaviour of young people.</p> <p>Scarborough Borough Council uses Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) tools and powers including Acceptable Behaviour Agreements and Contracts and Anti-social Behaviour Orders. Analysis of public surveys and ASB reporting line reports to identify hotspots and priorities. ASB officer casework to address serious and ongoing cases both individual and geographic.</p> <p>Problem solving groups established including public representation. Currently a specific action for ASB in Eastfield, to include door to door leaflets/high profile newsletter articles/Dr's surgeries, Libraries, and work in schools</p>

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Quality of Life	Widen the availability of housing solutions and target priority groups.	<p>The extra care scheme in Castleton in Esk Valley opened in 2009. It is a innovative scheme that provides care and support for older people in one of the more remote rural communities within the Borough.</p> <p>The need for extra care housing to improve outcomes for older people in the Eastfield area and replace existing models of provision is recognised. Due to the recent difficulties in getting a scheme in place the need to do so is a high priority in the County Council's development of extra care housing.</p>
Quality of Life	Be more alert to needs associated with poor living conditions and seasonal changes, recognising heating as a particular concern.	Maintaining service continuity and prioritising those at most risk during periods of bad weather. All community services were maintained during recent periods of extreme adverse weather.
Quality of Life	Improve the local environment (small things that make a big difference to local people, such as removal of graffiti, litter clearing, etc).	<p>Establishment of Groundwork Trust. Not in my Neighbourhood week, community clean ups, programme of improvements to play areas.</p> <p>Borough Council - graffiti removal team.</p> <p>Work via problem solving groups in Eastfield, arrange local clean ups by use of Community payback.</p> <p>Local disabilities action group attend public meetings/consultations where access for disabled people could be discussed e.g. Station Plans, Transport Plan.</p>

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Quality of Life	Increase the availability of low level support to prevent ill health, dependence and isolation.	Low Level Prevention: <i>Telephone Befriending</i> (SWR Age Concern): Befriending / individual support schemes have a very important role in combating loneliness and isolation. This scheme operates with volunteers recruited and trained to offer support and friendship to isolated older people by means of regular telephone calls. It can provide a level of monitoring on behalf of Adult & Community Services staff and also provides opportunity for people who are housebound themselves to act as volunteers.
Quality of Life	Create more opportunities for social inclusion, activity and occupation.	<p>Pathways to employment service commissioned for people with learning disabilities currently receiving day services, currently the subject of a procurement exercise. This will focus on people with a learning disability initiative but will then be extend to other venerable groups particular those with mental health needs.</p> <p>Learning Disabilities Day Service re-provision currently provides more community activities and less centre based activities, as well as now extending support into evenings and weekends.</p> <p>Scarborough Elders Street Day Service will be transformed into a community resource facility for people with high dependency needs.</p>
Quality of Life	Improve support and services available to parents and families of children with learning difficulties and disabilities.	Support is available for disabled children through Aiming High for Disabled Children funding in order to provide short breaks from care for the child and carer. In the Scarborough Borough this is being implemented by Extended Services through Schools and children's centres into all of their existing provision. Two new posts have also been created (Inclusion Support Officers) who will act as a broker for all disabled children to make sure this happens locally.

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Quality of Life	Improve educational standards for all children and young people	<p>Generally schools in the Scarborough Borough have lower levels of pupil attainment than elsewhere in North Yorkshire and a higher proportion of pupils who experience the effects of disadvantage.</p> <p>Additional support has been provided to primary and secondary schools on the Coast to raise the attainment of their pupils. Significant support has been made available to secondary schools under the National Challenge scheme and the two local schools involved have seen their GCSE performance improve significantly.</p>
Making a Positive Contribution	Recognise and sustain carers.	<p>The Scarborough area ACS together Carers Resource has supported 62 carers with carers assessments/reviews as contracted with ACS.</p> <p>The Scarborough area during 09/10 has provided 287 Carers Grants, specifically to assist carers with their needs as carers and over 300 Carers Emergency cards have been issued.</p> <p>The Carers Mental Health Support Team in Scarborough aim to provide information, advice and support for carers of adults who experience mental health problems and who are known to T.E.W.V. (Mental Health Foundation Trust.)</p>
Making a Positive Contribution	Keep promoting choice, control and influence.	Low Level Prevention: <i>Handyperson</i> Service (Scarborough and District Age Concern) operates in the area doing one off practical jobs for older people
Making a Positive Contribution	Improve the level of opportunities available for all children and young people, and	Young people have identified a lack of custom-built facilities for young people to socialise and pursue a range of cultural interests. A bid to the Lottery, led by Coast and Moors Voluntary Action, to build a new young persons' centre in Scarborough has been successful. The bid should provide funding for a youth and community facility called "The

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
	increase the level of equity of these opportunities.	<p>Street" and is being supported by North Yorkshire County Council and Scarborough Borough Council.</p> <p>Extended Services in Schools clusters in the Scarborough Borough have been piloting the Government's Disadvantage Subsidy scheme a year before it is mainstreamed to all schools. Through this scheme, known as Me Too! locally, all children in receipt of free school meals, and those looked after by the local authority, will have a sum of money (approximately £300) that can be spent on accessing after school and holiday activities of their choice. From April 2010 this scheme will be available through all schools. The disadvantage subsidy pilots have also shown there has been a marked increase in some schools in the uptake on Free School Meals in order for pupils to access the scheme.</p>
Economic Wellbeing	Increase the availability of affordable housing.	Extra care schemes and supported Housing <i>See Quality of Life section</i>
Economic Wellbeing	Reduce fuel poverty.	Yorkshire Coast Homes have entered into an energy services partnership with an energy provider to offer competitively priced services to tenants.
Economic Wellbeing	Develop sustainable employment opportunities.	<p>See Pathways to Employment service in the <i>Quality of Life</i> section.</p> <p>Care Alliance for Workforce Development is a County wide initiative in partnership with the independent care sector to support the care market in North Yorkshire. A number of Scarborough providers have worked together on Skills for Care funded initiative to promote flexible working and out of hours responses across a number of independent sector organisations.</p>
Economic Wellbeing	Increase support for 'back to work' schemes, particularly for the most vulnerable groups (e.g., people with mental health problems).	See Pathways to Employment service in the <i>Quality of Life</i> section.

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Economic Wellbeing	Increase the take up of benefits by the most vulnerable people (e.g., older people, single parents).	<p>Scarborough library has organised events to help those experiencing financial hardship during the current economic difficulties.</p> <p>Benefits maximisation is part of both ACS assessment procedures and at financial assessment stage</p> <p>The Borough Council Benefits Service has a range of initiatives in place both to respond to increased levels of demand and increase take up. This includes technology improvements, advertising and awareness, extended benefit take up sessions.</p> <p>The local Registered Social Landlord (RSL) has a dedicated Money Management service assists tenants with benefit take up - home visits by appointment, referral, drop in sessions and local publicity.</p> <p>Local Carers Resource offers help to carers with take up benefits by providing information and advice on benefits that are relevant to the individuals. The Scarborough and district Disablement Action Group (DAG) complete benefit applications and support appeals/tribunals etc.</p>
Access to High Quality Services	Continue the development of children's centres, extended schools and integrated youth support.	The development of children's centres to serve every community in the Scarborough Borough has provided a multi-agency infrastructure to begin to support children from birth. Children's centres provide a single source of support for families with very young children, whatever their level of need. Each centre will offer sessions, advice or signposting on all aspects of early child development and parenting, and they offer more targeted support to teenage parents and any families that are struggling.
Access to High Quality Services	Increase the use of assistive technology.	The number of people being helped to stay in their own home through the use of Telecare equipment continues to increase rapidly.

Outcome Area	Priority	Action Taken
Access to High Quality Services	Ensure that information is widely available and timely – in a range of formats – about services, support, occupation and activity.	<p>In addition to the county wide approaches, specific Scarborough approaches have been carried out.</p> <p>Library Roadshows have been held at libraries in the Scarborough area to provide a showcase for the range of advice, help and information available to people to help with their health and general well being. Groups represented included:</p> <p>Age Concern, Alzheimer’s Society, Carers Resource, Karen Rowe/Self Help Group, SBC Transport Plan, Dial-a-Ride, Mobility Shops, WRVS, Tai Chi / Indian Head Massage, Diabetes UK, Yorkshire Coast Homes (Trish Lambert), Police / Safer Communities, Alternative Therapies , British Legion, Fire Brigade, SBC Benefits, Citizens Advice , Neighbourhood Watch, Over 50s Forum, Library Services, Elder Tree Club, Belly Dancing and Armchair aerobics, Friends of the Library, Connexions, Community Cohesion Officer, Adult Learning Services, Volunteer Centre.</p>

