

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The health and well-being of people
in North East Lincolnshire

North East Lincolnshire:

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Executive Summary

JSNA 2012 has been produced at a time of unprecedented change in the whole health and wellbeing system. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 will bring about the most radical reforms in the NHS since its creation in 1948 with the abolition of most existing organisations and establishment of new commissioning structures. Public health responsibilities are largely being returned to local government and all top tier authorities are required to establish a Health and Wellbeing Board to provide leadership and coordination across the system. All this is occurring against a backdrop of the most severe economic crisis to affect the country in the post war era.

JSNA 2012

The JSNA 2012 is available in a number of formats in order to fulfil the needs of different audiences. As in previous years the most detailed information is contained within the JSNA core indicator summaries which will be available to all on the North East Lincs informed website (<http://www.nelincsdata.net>). These summaries provide detailed analysis of every indicator within the JSNA and provide intelligence around trends and local variations. These are most useful for those with a specialist interest in the particular indicator.

New for 2012, we have produced a detailed report based around the six themes of the Marmot report which can be read as a whole or in the following six standalone sections:

- Demographic Profile
- Give Every Child the Best Start in Life
- Maximise Capabilities
- Fair Employment and Healthy Standard of Living
- Sustainable Communities
- Preventing Ill Health

The Marmot themed report(s) puts the intelligence into a policy context and provides much more detail around the data and how it has been analysed. It will be most useful for those working in the specific policy area or those who wish to understand the background behind the intelligence.

As in previous years the overview report provides all the main information across this year's JSNA and will be useful for those requiring the headline information quickly and without the need of the detailed intelligence that lies behind this information.

Summary of Main Findings

JSNA 2012 undoubtedly presents a mixed but challenging picture for NE Lincolnshire. Demographically, the overall size of the population of NE Lincolnshire is stable but there are gradually increasing numbers of people in older age groups. After a long period when the number of annual births was historically low we have seen a significant growth in the number of babies born in the last few years which is putting pressure on services for this age group which will impact on schools in the next few years. The number of ethnic minorities in the authority remains low compared with most other places.

We have seen substantial improvements over the long term in health and wellbeing in the majority of areas covered by this year's JSNA. In particular the last decade has seen big reductions in early deaths from cardiovascular disease and smaller but significant reductions in early deaths from cancer. We have also seen significant falls in our deaths and serious casualties from road accidents, especially in children, and a significant fall in our teenage pregnancy rate. Overall life expectancy for people in NE Lincolnshire has increased by almost three years in the last

decade. We have also seen improvements in maternal and early years health with one of the lowest infant mortality rates in the Yorkshire & Humber region and improvements in our immunisation and breastfeeding rates. We are also seeing improvements, albeit much slower than we would wish, in a range of lifestyles which impact on the health of our population. A particularly encouraging finding from the last year is evidence from the Adolescent Lifestyle Survey that teenagers in NE Lincolnshire are beginning to turn away from smoking.

However the almost constant theme throughout the JSNA 2012 is that the greatest improvements have been located in areas of the authority which have remained strong economically during the last decade. Those areas of the authority which have had high rates of poverty and unemployment have seen much slower progress with the result that the health inequality gap has not closed and has even widened for some key outcomes. Vulnerable groups such as the disabled, single parents and ethnic minorities are facing particular challenges as their economic circumstances mean that they are largely living in the most deprived parts of the authority where housing is the poorest quality and social problems are much more common. The bulk of our children are also living in these areas. The severe economic problems of the last few years are exacerbating this situation. It is highly likely therefore that if we can address the economic problems that afflict these communities we will also see improvements in the health and wellbeing of the people who live there.

Health and Wellbeing Strategy

In addition to the requirement that top tier authorities produce a JSNA they are also now required to produce a Health and Wellbeing Strategy which will be agreed by the Health and Wellbeing Board and should ensure that priorities for health and wellbeing are aligned across all the key players and have been agreed with local communities.

The production of this year's JSNA has proceeded hand in hand with the development of NE Lincolnshire's first Health and Wellbeing Strategy. A workshop was held in January where the major findings of the JSNA were presented to a mixed audience which included councillors, council officers, CCG managers, representatives of the NHS Commissioning Board and community board representatives. A prioritisation workshop followed the presentations and drafts of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy have been extensively discussed and developed in community meetings.

Future JSNA Plans

Immediately following the publication of this year's JSNA a review will take place to identify how we can strengthen the JSNA to ensure it fulfils the requirements of the Health and Wellbeing Board and local organisations. We also intend to broaden the range of assets and indicators within the JSNA. A multiagency steering group will be established and consultations will take place with key stakeholders. It is intended that future JSNAs will be published in the Autumn and updates to the Health and Wellbeing Strategy will follow this.

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Overview Report

In March 2007 the Department of Health published a 'Commissioning Framework for Health and Wellbeing' which introduced the concept of a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) by which Primary Care Trusts and top tier Local Authorities would 'describe the future health, care and wellbeing needs of local populations and strategic direction of service delivery to meet those needs'. This was intended to assist in the provision of personalised services, promote health and wellbeing, prevent ill health and reduce health inequalities.

In November 2007 the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act required the Director of Public Health, the Director of Children's Services and the Director of Adult Services to work jointly to produce a JSNA and for Sustainable Community Strategies and Local Area Agreements to take account of the findings. NE Lincolnshire produced its first JSNA in 2008.

Although these strategies and agreements are no longer required, the rationale for a JSNA continues to exist and the Health and Social Care Bill 2012 emphasised the importance of the JSNA as the starting point for strategy development and commissioning decisions. The Bill established Health and Wellbeing Boards with three key functions as follows:

1. To oversee the production of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.
2. To develop a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS).
3. To develop joint commissioning intentions and ensure all commissioning intentions meet the needs identified by the JSNA and are in line with the JHWS.

JSNA 2012

The 2012 JSNA is an overarching needs assessment and is the fifth annual JSNA to be produced in NE Lincolnshire. A wide range of information has been reviewed to identify key issues for our population to be used in planning, commissioning and providing programmes and services to meet identified needs. This year it has been expanded to take account of the new outcomes frameworks and it therefore includes a broader range of intelligence than in earlier years. It has been shaped around the themes of the Marmot Review- Fair Society, Healthy Lives, reflecting the fact that the health and wellbeing of the population is influenced by a wide range of social, economic and environmental determinants throughout all the stages of the life course. The full report is based around the themes of the Marmot report and it can be read as a whole document or in the following six standalone sections:

- Demographic Profile
- Give Every Child the Best Start in Life
- Maximise Capabilities
- Fair Employment and Healthy Standard of Living
- Sustainable Communities
- Preventing Ill Health

This overview report summarises the major findings that are contained within the full report.

POPULATION

- The estimated population of NE Lincolnshire increased by 1.1% from the 2001 Census total of 157,979 to 159,700 (rounded) based on mid-2011 estimates. Of this estimate, 60.4% are of working age (aged 16-64).
- Census figures classify 94.2% of the population of NE Lincolnshire as living in an urban environment.
- Mid-2010 population projections show an estimated population growth of 2.9% in NEL by 2035. By age group, residents aged 65 and over are expected to increase by 46.8%.
- NE Lincolnshire comprises 15 electoral wards which have been allocated into five neighbourhood areas.
- 95.4% of the resident population of NE Lincolnshire are White English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ Northern Irish/ British.
- The overall population of ethnic minorities within NE Lincolnshire is 4.6%, which is significantly lower than regional (14.2%) and national (20.2%) comparators.
- The largest ethnic group in NE Lincolnshire is Other White, with 1.7% of the overall population.
- Between 2009 and 2010 4,400 residents moved into the area, while 4,600 moved away, resulting in a net population deficit of 200 people.
- From the 2011 Annual Population Survey, 3.9% of current NE Lincolnshire residents were born outside of the UK, which is an increase from the 1.9% reported in 2004.
- There has been a 3.7% decline in National Insurance Number (*NINo*) registrations to overseas nationals within NE Lincolnshire from 540 in 2010 to 520 in 2011.
- The 2011 Census indicates that 60.7% of NE Lincolnshire residents are Christian. The next highest religious affiliation was Muslim who comprised 0.8% of the population. 30.4% of residents indicated that they have no religious affiliation.
- There are currently 38,346 children aged 0 to 19 living in NE Lincolnshire, 51.5% are male and 48.5% are female.
- Over the last 5 years the annual number of births in NE Lincolnshire has increased by over 5%.
- Overall child population decreased by 3.4% between 2008 and 2012.
- The numbers of 0 to 4s and 5 to 9s has risen by 5.8% and 5.1% and the numbers of 10 to 14s and 15 to 19s has dropped by 10.6% and 11.2%.
- The largest proportion of children are aged 15 to 19 years, while the fewest children are aged 10 to 14 years. South, Sidney Sussex and Heneage wards have the highest child population.
- At neighbourhood locality, 35.7% of children in NE Lincolnshire reside in Central.
- In general the more deprived wards in NE Lincolnshire have a far higher population of children and young people than the more affluent wards.
- The January 2012 School Census shows 23,172 children on roll. This marks a 4.3% decline in pupil numbers since January 2008.
- Numbers of secondary school pupils have fallen by 10.3% since 2008. However the number of secondary pupils will increase again in the coming years due to the rise in the number of children currently between 0-9.
- NE Lincolnshire's pupils are predominantly White British (92.6%) with a very small proportion from a Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) background (5.5%). There has been a slight decline of 0.9% in the proportion of BME pupils between 2008 and 2012.
- Park, Croft Baker and West Marsh wards have the highest proportion of children from BME backgrounds.
- 27.5% of all pupils are known to have a Special Educational Need (SEN), of which 28% have a Statement of SEN. Pupils with SEN rose between 2008 and 2010 but fell sharply in 2012.
- The Census highlighted that 26.8% of all households in NE Lincolnshire have at least one person with a long-term health problem or disability.
- A further 9.3% of the resident population stated that their daily activities are significantly limited due to a health condition or disability.
- Census figures show that 15,993 residents provide unpaid care in NE Lincolnshire. Locally, there is a higher proportion of people who care for 50 hours or more per week (29.8%) than seen regionally (24.5%) and nationally (23.1%).

MATERNITY, EARLY YEARS AND CHILDHOOD

- 2011/12 data shows an increase in the proportion of mothers receiving their 12 week health and social care assessment on time from 86.5% in 2010/11 to 91.6% in 2011/12.
- For the most recent three year period of analysis (2009-11) NE Lincolnshire had the 4th lowest infant mortality rate in the Yorkshire & Humber SHA region with a crude rate of 4.6 per 1,000 live births.
- This represents a big improvement since 2006-08 when NE Lincolnshire had one of the highest infant mortality rates in the region when the figure was 6.3 per 1000 live births. However our rate remains marginally above the overall rate for England.
- 2010 data indicates that reported low birth weight for NE Lincolnshire (7.1%) was lower than both England (7.3%) and the Yorkshire & Humber region (7.7%) respectively which is a positive finding.
- In 2011/12 the percentage of mothers in NE Lincolnshire that smoke at the time of delivery was 24.9% which is significantly higher than both national (13.2%) and regional (16.5%) figures for the same period and is higher figure than in earlier years.
- 37.3% of mothers in the most deprived quintile were smoking at the time of delivery compared to 19.1% of mothers living in the remaining 80%.
- Ward level data highlights that our most deprived wards- East Marsh, South and Sidney Sussex- have the highest levels of smoking at the time of delivery.
- 2011/12 initial breastfeeding rate for NE Lincolnshire was reported as 61.2% which is an improvement on previous years but considerably lower than the national rate of 73.9% and the regional rate of 69%.
- 2011/12 6 to 8 week breastfeeding rate for NE Lincolnshire was recorded at 25.0% this shows over 3% increase. This was an improvement on the previous year but well below the national rate of 47.2%. Early indications are that NE Lincolnshire performance for this indicator has declined in 2012.

- Vaccine uptake in NE Lincolnshire for the under 2s in 2011/12 was higher than in the Yorkshire & Humber Region and England for all routine childhood vaccines and represents an improvement on previous years.
- NE Lincolnshire comfortably achieved the 95% recommended immunisation rate for the five in one vaccination in the first year of a baby's life and performance for MMR vaccination by year 2 has improved dramatically in the last couple of years to levels not seen since before the MMR scare of the late 1990s.

Child Overweight/ Obesity

- 2011/12 reception year data shows NE Lincolnshire has the second highest prevalence rate for reception year children deemed to be at risk of obesity in the region and this has hardly changed over the past three years.
- More positively 2011/12 data shows NE Lincolnshire has seen a 2.7% decline over the last three years in those children in year 6 deemed as at risk of obesity. This was the third lowest prevalence rate in Yorkshire & Humber and is 0.5% lower than regional and national figures.
- Participation rates of reception and year 6 children show that for the past 6 years NE Lincolnshire has exceeded the target of 85%. 2011/12 participation rates for children in reception and year 6 (99.1% and 97.9%) were the highest in the region.

Early Years Foundation Stage Achievement

- Girls are consistently achieving better than boys in this assessment, with 69.8% achieving 6+ points across all 13 scales in 2012 compared to 49.8% of boys.
- Overall achievement for all pupils in NE Lincolnshire has risen by 1.7% between 2010 and 2012.
- When compared against the national average, boys have underperformed, while girls had achievement rates above the national average for 2010 and 2011. However 2012 data shows girls achievement dropping over 3% below the national average.

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Pupil Absence

- Within NE Lincolnshire school absence rates have marginally increased to 5.9% in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10. This is slightly better than the Yorkshire & Humber region rate of 6.1% and slightly worse than the England rate of 5.8%.

Child Poverty

- In 2010, data shows that the proportion of dependent children (0-15 years) in NE Lincolnshire that are living in poverty was reported at 26.8% which is higher than both national and regional figures for the same period which were reported at 20.6% and 21.4% respectively.
- Data provided at ward level highlights significant differences in the proportion of children in poverty within our most deprived wards to our most affluent. In East Marsh ward, 48.6% of our children are considered to be living in poverty whereas in Humberston & New Waltham ward only 6.3% of dependent children are deemed to be living in poverty.

Under 18 Conceptions

- NE Lincolnshire has seen a reduction in under 18 conceptions from an all-time recorded high in 2005 of 242, to an actual figure in 2010 of 183 and an estimated figure of 121 for 2011.
- The authority rate per 1000 females of 47.2 is still significantly higher than National (32.0) and the regional figure (35.3).
- Within the region the authority has the second highest rate, with Hull at 54.2 as the highest and Barnsley at 45.3 our nearest comparators.
- Though the number of under 16 conceptions reduced between 2009 (42) and 2010 (36) the percentage rate of conceptions leading to abortions for the same time period has stayed broadly the same with 64.3% in 2009 and 63.9% in 2010.

ECONOMY

Industry & Occupation

- The Labour Market Survey (July 2011 to June 2012), indicated that there were 67,700 employee jobs in NE Lincolnshire, of which 28.8% were within the '*Public admin, education and health*' industry. This was a slightly lower proportion when compared to regional and national comparators.
- Within NE Lincolnshire, there was a higher proportion of jobs in the '*Manufacturing*' and the '*Distribution, hotels and restaurant*' industries, and a lower proportion of jobs from the '*Construction*' and '*Banking, finance and insurance*' industries in comparison to the Yorkshire & Humber region and nationally.
- Data from the same survey indicated that 14% of people in employment were employed in '*Elementary occupations*', which was a higher proportion compared to regional and national, and was the highest proportion of total occupation within NE Lincolnshire.
- Just behind, with 13.5%, were those employed in '*Skilled trades occupations*'. Again this was higher than the regional (10.6%) and national (11.7%) averages.
- The lowest proportion of working age residents were employed in '*Sales and customer service occupations*' (8.3%) and '*Managers, directors and senior officials*' (8.6%).

Average Income

- Overall income has increased in NE Lincolnshire since 2010, most noticeably for men, who have seen a 7.4% increase to an average of £13.27 per hour. Average hourly earnings for women also rose by 4.4% to £9.90. However local salaries are still lower than national and regional comparators.
- In 2011, average weekly incomes are almost double for men compared to women, this partly reflects the fact that women are more likely to work part time. However, men also earn 34% more than women on an hourly basis.
- There has been less growth in salaries/wages for women than for men, highlighting potential income inequalities in the borough.

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Deprivation

- 38.5% of NEL's population reside in the top 20% areas of deprivation in England. Of these 64% are of working age (aged 16-64).
- Findings from the English Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID 2010) show that NE Lincolnshire has high levels of socio-economic deprivation, particularly within areas of Fiveways and Central neighbourhoods (East Marsh, West Marsh and South wards).
- Overall, NE Lincolnshire is ranked as the 46th most deprived local authority in England, out of 326.
- 30,039 residents, which is approximately 18% of the NE Lincolnshire population (mid-2011 estimates) are income deprived.
- 46.7% of the 107 LSOA's in NE Lincolnshire are ranked within the top 30% most deprived LSOA's in England. Of these, 19.6% of the 107 are ranked within the top 10%.
- An LSOA in East Marsh ward is ranked as the 2nd most deprived LSOA in England.
- 2012 GP Registration figures highlight that 30.9% of all children aged 0 to 19 live in areas of significant socio-economic disadvantage (within the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England and Wales).
- 19.6% of all pupils are eligible for Free School Meals; however this is much higher in wards such as South (35.2%) and East Marsh (33.5%). Free School Meal (FSM) eligibility in NE Lincolnshire has risen by 2% between 2008 and 2012.

Employment/ Unemployment

- In 2011, the Annual Population Survey (APS) showed that 76.4% of the working age population of NE Lincolnshire were economically active and 67.2% were in employment.
- Estimates of unemployment indicate that 12.1% of the economically active population were unemployed (September 2012), which has increased by 1% since 2010. Compared to both regional and national estimates, unemployment is on average higher in NE Lincolnshire than in the Yorkshire & Humber region (9.7%) and England (8.1%).

- There were 17,210 people claiming out of work benefits in NE Lincolnshire in February 2012, which was an estimated 17.8% of the population aged 16 to 64 years old. This was a higher percentage than the regional and national averages of 14.2% and 11.8% respectively.
- February 2012 data shows that 20,280 people claimed one or more key DWP benefits in NE Lincolnshire, which equated to 21% of the working age population and was proportionately greater than regional and national averages of 17% and 14.2% respectively.
- At ward level the highest total claimants for one or more key DWP benefits were in East Marsh ward (43.2%). By comparison, wards such as Waltham and Wolds have far fewer claimants, at 7.9% and 8.2% respectively.
- At neighbourhood level, more than a quarter of the resident working age population of Fiveways were claiming out-of-work benefits (26.9%).
- The Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant count for NE Lincolnshire in September 2012 was 6,090 people, which was 6.3% of the estimated working age population. This represents a slight decrease of 0.3% since October 2011 and compares to rates of 4.9% for the region and 3.7% for England.
- There were 1,920 long term claimants who had been receiving JSA for more than a year, just under one-third of all claimants.
- The highest rate of JSA claimants is in East Marsh ward, where 14.4% of the population aged 16-64 claimed JSA in September 2012.
- 70.7% (4,304) of all JSA claimants lived in the 42 LSOAs in NE Lincolnshire ranked amongst the 20% most deprived areas in England, compared to 29.3% (1,786) that resided in the 80% least deprived LSOAs.
- Approximately 2.7% (4,365 claimants) of the resident population of NE Lincolnshire were Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disability Allowance claimants as at February 2012.
- Of the 4,365 claimants, 225 (5.2%) were aged 16 to 24 which is twice the proportion observed both regionally and nationally (both 2.6%). The highest proportion of claimants are aged 25 to 49 years.

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- There are 9,030 Disability Living Allowance claimants in NE Lincolnshire as of February 2012, which is approximately 5.7% of the resident population.
- There has been a big increase in Jobcentre Plus vacancies in the last year, increasing from 781 in September 2011 to 1,239 in September 2012, a rise of 58.6%.

Youth Unemployment

- Within NE Lincolnshire the total percentage of young people 16-18 year old, who are *Not in Education, Employment or Training* (NEET) was 6.5%, which represents a 1.1% decrease on the previous year. This is slightly better than the Yorkshire & Humber region (6.9%) but slightly worse than for England (6.0%).
- NE Lincolnshire has also seen an increase in individuals aged 16-18 in full time learning of 2.6% between January 2011 and January 2012; this is 1% higher than the Yorkshire & Humber region and 1.9% above England.

COMMUNITY

Households / Housing

- The 2011 census estimates that there are 69,707 households in NE Lincolnshire, an increase of 6.5% since 1999.
- 63% of households are identified as one family (a household with more than one resident), which includes married/same sex couples, co-habiting couples and lone parent families. Of these, NE Lincolnshire have a higher proportion of lone parent families (12.1%) than comparators.
- More homes are privately owned in NE Lincolnshire than the England average with 66.1% being owned outright or with a mortgage/loan compared to 63.4%. Twice as many houses are owned than rented.
- Since 2009, Heneage and Scartho wards have seen the largest surge in domestic property numbers while the numbers in East Marsh have declined most; however East Marsh ward still has the largest volume of domestic properties.
- 2008-based projections predict an 11.6% increase in household numbers, to an estimated 77,000 by 2033.

Fuel Poverty

- The proportion of households deemed living in fuel poverty (2010) within NE Lincolnshire was 19.7%. This was higher than the national figure of 16.4% and the Yorkshire & Humber value of 18.6%.
- Within the electoral wards in NE Lincolnshire, living in fuel poverty was most prominent in Sidney Sussex (24.1%) and Croft Baker (24%) wards; while Haverstoe (14.9%) and Freshney (13.9%) showed the lowest proportions of households affected by fuel poverty.
- Almost a quarter (23.3%) of households in Fiveways, lived in fuel poverty.
- For the pooled three year period 2008-11, NE Lincolnshire had the 5th highest rate of excess winter deaths within the Yorkshire & Humber region. The value of 22% was higher than both England (19.1%) and the Yorkshire & Humber region (18.2%), but not statistically significantly different to either.

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Settled Accommodation

- 72% of adults known to social services within NE Lincolnshire are within settled accommodation which is the fifth lowest in the region.
- There has however been a substantial improvement in the last 4 years. In 2008/9 the settled population was only 32% and this improvement is similar to the national picture.
- 88% of adults receiving mental health services within NE Lincolnshire are known to be in settled accommodation, which is the highest in the region and represents a substantial improvement compared with 2008/09 when 65% were in settled accommodation.

Homelessness

- Within NE Lincolnshire Unitary Authority the rate of homelessness acceptances was 2.28 (*per 1,000 households*), which was the 2nd highest in its peer group and just below the national rate of 2.31 (*per 1,000 households*).
- The rate of households in temporary accommodation for NE Lincolnshire was 0.22 (*per 1,000 households*), which was below the Yorkshire & Humber rate of 0.42 (*per 1,000 households*) and was significantly under the national rate of 2.33 (*per 1,000 households*).

First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System

- Within NE Lincolnshire the first time offender rate has decreased consistently in the past three years from 953 (*per 100,000*) in 2009/10 to 632 (*per 100,000*) in 2011/12, which is a reduction of 40%.
- Over 75% of first time entrants to the youth justice system reside in the Central and Fiveways Neighbourhoods.
- Every ward and neighbourhood has seen a reduction in the number of first time entrants into the youth justice system, with the Fiveways neighbourhood seeing a 70% reduction over three years.

Violent Crime

- Sustained work and activity in this area has seen a dramatic reduction in violent crime over the last four years, though similar reductions have also been seen in other parts of the country.
- In NE Lincolnshire, there has been a substantial reduction year on year, equivalent to a 33.9% reduction from 4,231 reported crimes in 2008/09, to 2,795 reported crimes in 2011/12.
- Violent crime with injury has been reduced by 35.8% over the last 4 years.

Domestic Abuse

- Within NE Lincolnshire domestic violence accounts for 32% of all violent crime committed which is significantly higher than the 14% national average.
- The number of domestic violence incidents and repeat domestic violence incidents have both increased year on year for the last 4 years.
- Within NE Lincolnshire the three wards with the highest incidence of domestic violence cases are East Marsh, West Marsh and South.

Road Deaths & Injuries

- For the pooled years 2008 to 2010, NE Lincolnshire had the fifth lowest rate of mortality from land transport accidents within the Yorkshire & Humber region. At 3.93 (*deaths per 100,000*) the rate was lower than the Yorkshire & Humber region rate of 4.14 (*deaths per 100,000*), but higher than the England rate of 3.69 (*deaths per 100,000*).
- Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) figures for 2011 showed that the number of casualties on roads in NE Lincolnshire during that year had risen slightly from 2010. However, the number remains low when compared with earlier years, and demonstrates a confirmation of the downward trend.
- During 2011, there were 506 road collisions, resulting in 756 casualties (80 KSI, and 676 slight injuries).
- By mode of transport, the greatest number of casualties were for those driving vehicles (39.4% of the total). Cyclists comprised 12.3% of casualties and pedestrians 11.4% of casualties.
- The highest number of casualties occurred in the 16 to 25 years old age band (27% of total).
- Males within NE Lincolnshire are most like to be a casualty of a road accident, accounting for 56% of all casualties.

LIFESTYLE

Physical Activity in Adults

- For the period 2011/12, NE Lincolnshire had 31.8% of respondents participating in sport, which was lower than the national and regional values. NE Lincolnshire had dropped from 36% in 2010/11 but was up 1.9% from the first survey in 2005/06.
- Within NE Lincolnshire, the proportion of residents who cycle for at least 30 minutes once a month was 12%. This was higher than England (11%) and Yorkshire & Humber region (10%).
- There were 72% of residents in NE Lincolnshire who walked for at least 30 minutes once a month. This was marginally higher than England (71%) and Yorkshire & Humber region (71%).

Utilisation of Greenspace

- Between March 2009 to February 2012, 15.5% of respondents in NE Lincolnshire reported that they had used green space for exercise/health reasons, this compares favourably with the returns for the Yorkshire & Humber region and England at 15.2% and 14% respectively.

Smoking Prevalence (Over 18s)

- NE Lincolnshire has the second highest self-reported smoking prevalence in the Yorkshire & Humber region, with an estimated 27% of all adults aged 18 or over smoking. The NE Lincolnshire rate remains statistically significantly higher than the England average of 20.7% and the Yorkshire & Humber average of 22.8%.
- Over time, NE Lincolnshire smoking prevalence has been declining but has consistently remained higher than the regional and national rates.

Drugs and Alcohol

- Analysis in NE Lincolnshire of those in both drug and alcohol treatment, reveals that the majority live in our most deprived areas.
- Currently 40% of those in drug treatment have entered via the Criminal Justice System as an offender compared with a 24% national average.
- An average of 135 people are drug tested for heroin and/or crack cocaine in police custody upon arrest each month, with about 40 testing positive. Those testing positive are required to attend the offender based Drug Intervention Programme.
- There are an estimated 1388 individuals who were using opiates and/or crack cocaine; 56% use heroin only; 7% use crack cocaine only and 37% use both drugs.
- The overall number of opiate/crack users in NE Lincolnshire per 1000 of the population was 14, which was higher than the national rate of 9.
- There were 1092 individuals in treatment for drug use in 2011/12, of which 93% were for heroin use.
- About a third of the total in treatment were women and the bulk are aged between 25 to 65 years, with an increasingly ageing population.
- The use of heroin amongst the young seems to be declining, following national trends.
- "In 2009/10 Alcohol Related Hospital Admissions (ARHA) cost the health service in NE Lincolnshire £5.4m. The locally agreed target since 2009/10 has been to keep rises in ARHA below 5%, which is better than regional and national performance. The target has been met for the last three years.

HEALTH AND ILLNESS

Diabetes

- 6.2% of the GP registered population in NE Lincolnshire in 2010/11 had a diabetes diagnosis. This was statistically significantly higher than both the England rate of 4.45% and the Yorkshire & Humber rate of 5.7%. Generally prevalence rates have steadily increased since 2006/07 suggesting that the identification and inclusion of patients on the Diabetes register has improved.

Cancer Screening Coverage

- The uptake for cervical screening in NE Lincolnshire in 2011/12 was 82.8%, which was significantly higher than the England rate of 78.6% and the Yorkshire & Humber region (80.1%). NE Lincolnshire was the best performing area in the Yorkshire & Humber region.
- The uptake for breast screening in NE Lincolnshire in 2011/12 was 77.3%, marginally better than the England rate (77.2%) but marginally worse than the Yorkshire & Humber rate (78.3%).

Mortality from Cancer

- For all persons during the period 2008-10, NE Lincolnshire had a rate 118.4 (*deaths per 100,000*) which was neither statistically different to the national figure (110.1) or the Yorkshire & Humber rate (116.3).
- For males during the period 2008-10, the NE Lincolnshire rate of 140.0 (*deaths per 100,000*) was statistically significantly higher than the national figure (121.95), but not significantly different to the Yorkshire & Humber rate (128.2).
- For females during the period 2008-10, the NE Lincolnshire area rate of 98.4 (*deaths per 100,000*) was neither statistically significantly different to the England figure 99.3 or the Yorkshire & Humber rate of 105.5.
- For all persons at ward level (pooled for the period 2007-2011) only one ward was statistically significantly higher than the NE Lincolnshire rate of 114.5 (*deaths per 100,000*). This was East Marsh ward which had a rate of 176.1. Humberston & New Waltham was the only ward with a statistically significantly lower rate of 76.6.

- For all persons (pooled for the period 2007-2011), the rate of 157.9 (*deaths per 100,000*) for the most deprived geographical areas (lowest socioeconomic quintile) was statistically significantly higher than the NE Lincolnshire geographical boundary rate of 114.5.

Mortality from Cardiovascular Disease

- For all persons during the period 2008-10, NE Lincolnshire had a rate 82.1 (*deaths per 100,000*) which was statistically significantly higher than the national figure of 67.25, but not significantly different to the Yorkshire & Humber rate (75.45). NE Lincolnshire was ranked 5th highest within the region, where a high ranking is a poor outcome.
- For males during the period 2008-10, the NE Lincolnshire rate of 112.9 (*deaths per 100,000*) was statistically significantly higher than the national male figure of 95.2, but not significantly different to the Yorkshire & Humber rate (105.3).
- For females during the period 2008-10, the NE Lincolnshire area rate of 52.6 (*deaths per 100,000*) was statistically significantly higher than the England figure (40.9) but not significantly different to the Yorkshire & Humber region rate (47.2).
- For all persons at ward level (pooled for the period 2007-2011) there was one ward that stood out. East Marsh ward had a rate of 155.4 (*deaths per 100,000*) which was statistically significantly higher than the NE Lincolnshire rate (77.2). Rates in Humberston & New Waltham and Haverstoe wards were statistically significantly lower than the NE Lincolnshire rate (45.2 and 47.8 respectively).
- For males, East Marsh ward was the only rate (212.0 *deaths per 100,000*) that was statistically significantly higher than the NE Lincolnshire male rate (105.0). For females, both East Marsh (88.9 *deaths per 100,000*) and South (86.5) wards were statistically significantly higher than the NE Lincolnshire female rate (49.2).

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- For all persons (pooled for the period 2007-2011), the rate of 167.7 (*deaths per 100,000*) for the most deprived geographical areas (lowest socioeconomic quintile) was statistically significantly higher than the NE Lincolnshire boundary rate of 77.2. The rate for the top 4 quintiles of 61.3 was statistically significantly lower.

Mortality from Respiratory Diseases

- For all persons in 2011, NE Lincolnshire had a rate 30.55 (*deaths per 100,000*) which was neither statistically different to the national (23.5) or to the Yorkshire & Humber rate (28.3).
- For males in 2011, the NE Lincolnshire rate of 29.0 (*deaths per 100,000*) was not statistically different to the national rate (27.7) or to the Yorkshire & Humber rate (31.95).
- For females in 2011, the NE Lincolnshire area rate of 31.9 (*deaths per 100,000*) was again neither statistically different to the England rate (24.9) or to the Yorkshire & Humber rate (47.2).
- For all persons (pooled for the period 2007-2011), the rate of 83.1 (*deaths per 100,000*) for the most deprived geographical areas (lowest socioeconomic quintile) was statistically significantly higher than the NE Lincolnshire geographical boundary rate of 34.95. The rate of 26.9 in the top 4 quintiles was statistically significantly lower.

Mortality from Liver Disease

- For all persons in 2011, NE Lincolnshire had a rate of 19.5 (*deaths per 100,000*) which was neither statistically different to the national rate of 14.9 (*deaths per 100,000*), or to the Yorkshire & Humber rate (16.2). However, NE Lincolnshire was ranked the 3rd highest within the region, where a high ranking is a poor outcome.

Suicide

- For all persons during the period 2008-10, NE Lincolnshire had a rate of 10.0 (*deaths per 100,000*) which was neither statistically significantly different to the national value of 7.9, nor the Yorkshire & Humber GOR rate of 7.6. NE Lincolnshire was ranked the 2nd highest within the region, where a high ranking is a poor outcome, however the range between all authorities was small.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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