

North Yorkshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2018

Selby District Summary Profile

Introduction

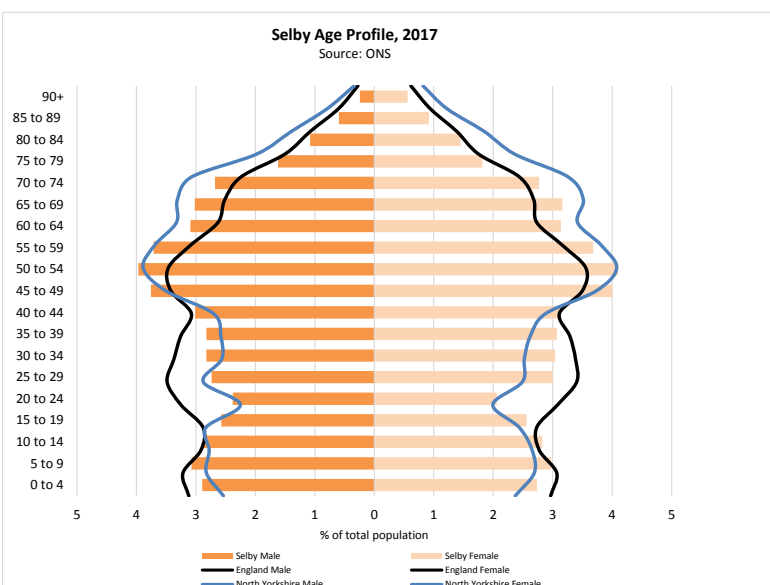
This profile provides an overview of population health needs in Selby District. Greater detail on particular topics can be found in our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) resource at www.datanorthyorkshire.org. This document is structured into four parts: population, wider determinants of health, health behaviours and diseases and death. It identifies the major themes which affect health in Selby District and provides links to the local response which meets those challenges.

Summary

- The population in Selby District is ageing. By 2025, there will be a 21% increase in the people aged 65+ and a 0.6% decrease in the working age group. This will lead to increased health and social care needs with slightly fewer people available to work in health and care roles.
- Selby District has the second highest health inequality in North Yorkshire. Life expectancy varies by 9 years between wards. The main causes of death underlying this inequality are circulatory disease and cancer.
- In Selby North and Selby South wards, about one third of children grow up in poverty.
- Selby District has a high proportion of people dying in hospital compared with other districts in North Yorkshire.

Overview: Population

The age profile of the population is important since health and social care needs vary between age groups.



The population pyramid shows that, overall, the population in Selby district is generally older than England, with more residents between the ages of 50-74, and fewer aged under 45. The population make-up is broadly similar to North Yorkshire. The shape of the pyramid is typical of a population with long life expectancy and low birth rate.

There are about 8,450 people aged 65+ with a limiting long term illness (48% of this age group, compared with 50% in England), nearly half of whom (3,950) report that their daily activities are limited a lot because of their illness.

1.8% of the population is from black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, compared with 2.8% in North Yorkshire and 15% in England.

Life Expectancy

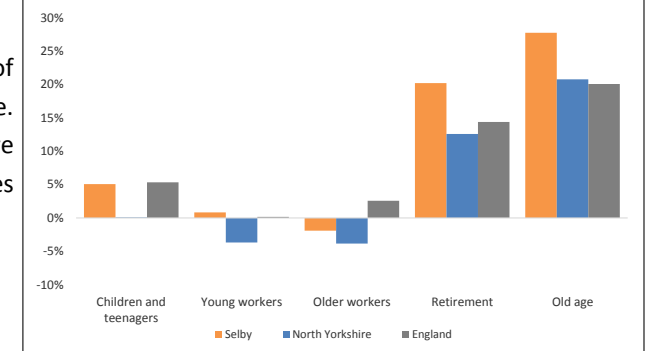
The population of Selby District is estimated to be 87,887 and is set to increase to 92,300 in 2025. The birth rate in the district is 66 per 1,000 women aged 15-44 (England = 63 per 1,000 women). Projections indicate that, by 2025, the population in the over-85 age group is expected to increase in Selby District by 28% compared with 20% increases expected in both North Yorkshire and England. A 20% increase is also anticipated for those in the retirement category (age 65-84) in the district, compared to the 14% projected for England. Meanwhile, it is projected that the population of children and teenagers in Selby will increase by 5%, similar to England.

Age-standardised mortality rates (ASR) are a useful measure of mortality, since they take account of the population structure. Compared with 2015, the ASRs in 2016 in Selby District have increased for both sexes, but more so for females (12%) than males (3%).

Current and projected population

		2017		2025 (projected)		2017		2025 (projected)	
		Males		Females		Males		Females	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Children and teenagers	0-19	10043	23.3	9753	21.7	10600	24.6	10200	21.8
Young workers	20-44	12111	28.1	12582	28.1	12500	29.0	12400	26.5
Older workers	45-64	12772	29.7	13121	29.3	12400	28.8	13000	27.8
Retirement	65-84	7381	17.1	8089	18.0	9000	20.9	9600	20.5
Old age	85+	736	1.7	1299	2.9	1000	2.3	1600	3.4

Projected population change - 2017 to 2025
Source: ONS

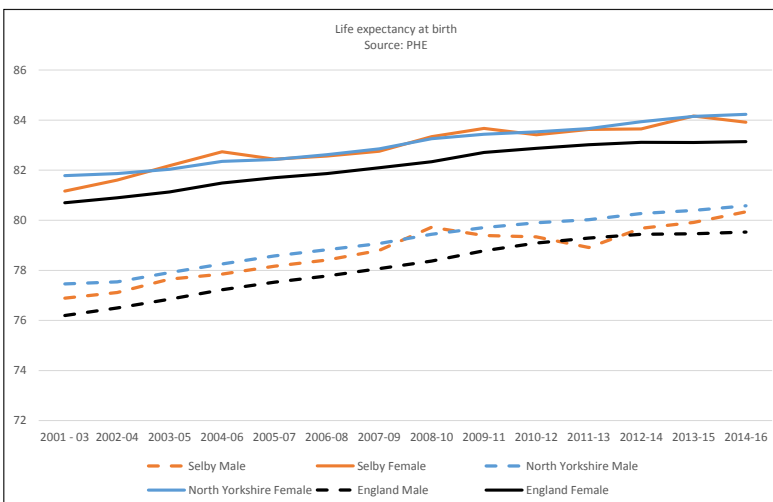


Life expectancy at birth is increasing for both men and women in Selby District. For females, life expectancy in Selby District (83.9 years) is greater than then England (83.1y) but slightly less than North Yorkshire (84.2y). A similar pattern is seen for males.

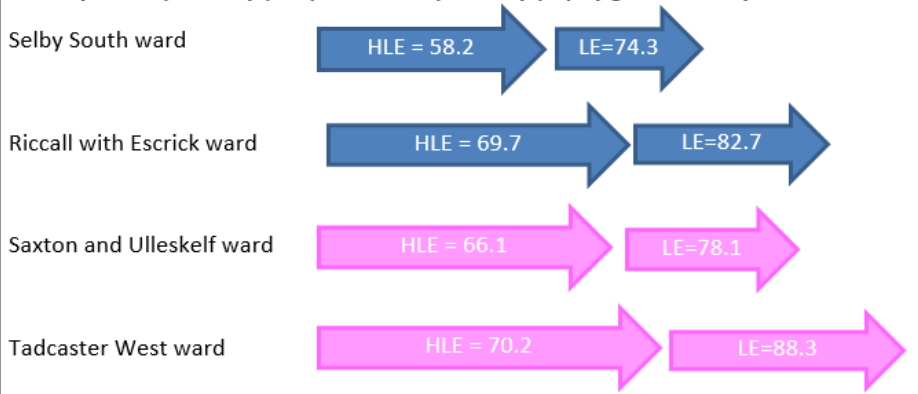
By comparing healthy life expectancy with overall life expectancy, we can get a richer picture of years spent in good health. In Selby District, there is wide variation in the years spent in good health for both males and females between wards, indicating within district inequalities. There is a 10 year difference in life expectancy for females between Saxton and Ulleskelf ward and Tadcaster West ward, compared with an eight year difference for men between Selby South and Riccall with Escrick wards.

Riccall with Escrick wards. Men in Selby South (the ward with the lowest life expectancy) can expect to live 58 years in good health; however, men in Riccall with Escrick ward spend 70 years in good health.

For both sexes, the wards with the highest life expectancy exceed that seen by England and those with the lowest life expectancy are below the England figures.



Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) and Life Expectancy (LE) by gender, Selby wards, 2009-13

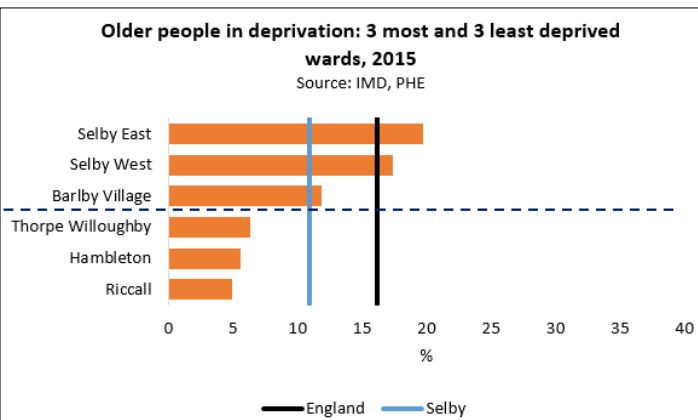
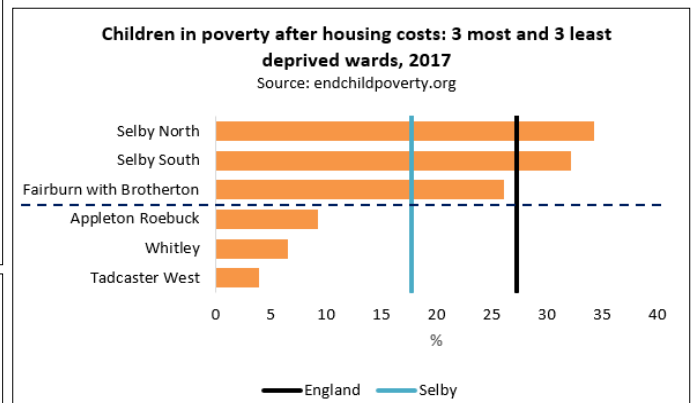
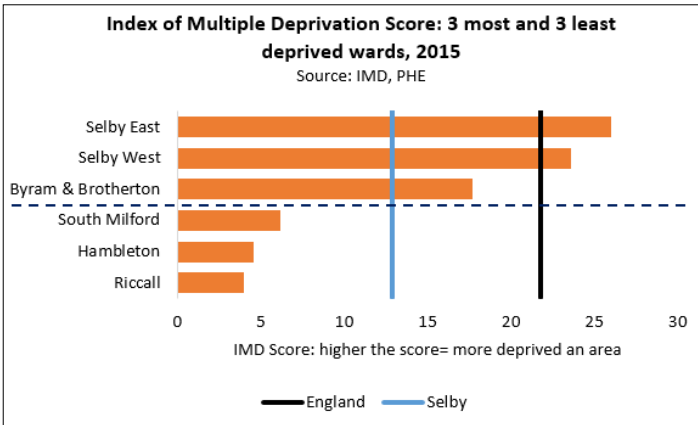


Source: ONS, Health state life expectancy by 2011 Census wards in England and Wales

Wider determinants of health

Poverty

The 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) identifies two Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) out of a total of 50 within Selby district which are amongst the 20% most deprived in England. The two LSOAs include parts of Selby town and almost 3,500 people live in these two LSOAs. In contrast, 20 of the 50 LSOA are among the 20% least deprived in England – some 40% of LSOAs in Selby District.



Note

The Index of Multiple Deprivation Score and Older people in deprivation charts are based on current wards. The Children in poverty chart uses more recent data, but is based on previous ward boundaries:

- Selby North is largely part of present Selby West
- Selby South is largely part of present Selby East.

The IMD also calculates deprivation for specific groups based on key indicators. For children, child poverty is lower in Selby District (17.8%) than England (27%). However, rates rise to over 30% in Selby North and Selby South wards, higher than both national and district rates.

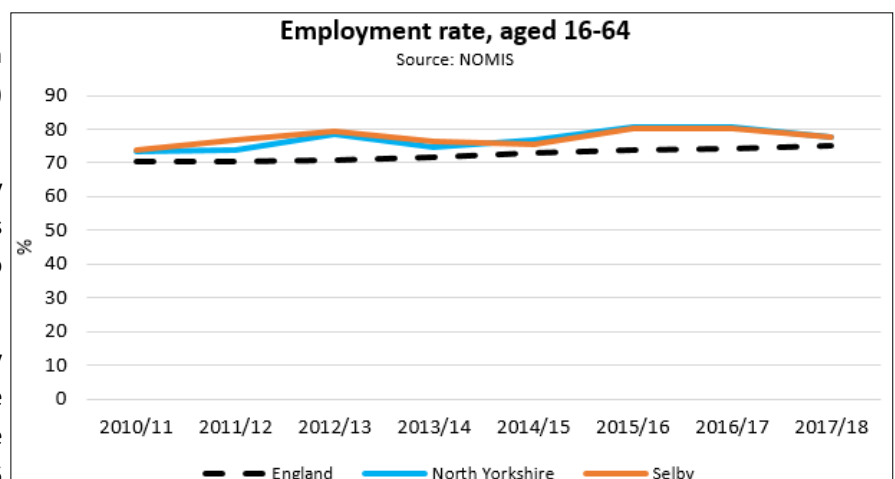
Selby District has 10.9% of older people (aged 60+) living in income deprived households, lower than England (16.2%). However, Selby East and Selby West wards have higher rates of older people in deprivation compared with both England and Selby district.

Employment

The employment rate is high in Selby (77% in the period April 2017 to March 2018) compared with 75% in England.

The employment rate is similar to the county average (78%); however, employment rates have decreased by 3% from 2016/17 to 2017/18 in Selby.

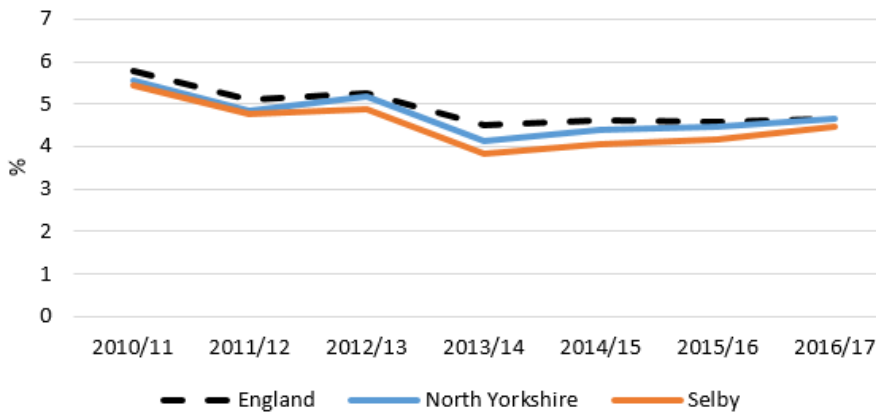
In 2017, average weekly earnings in Selby (£447) were similar to England (£440) and are the highest in North Yorkshire. Average weekly earnings increased in Selby from 2016 to 2017.



Education

Pupil absence: half days missed by pupils due to overall absence, aged 5-15

Source:PHE



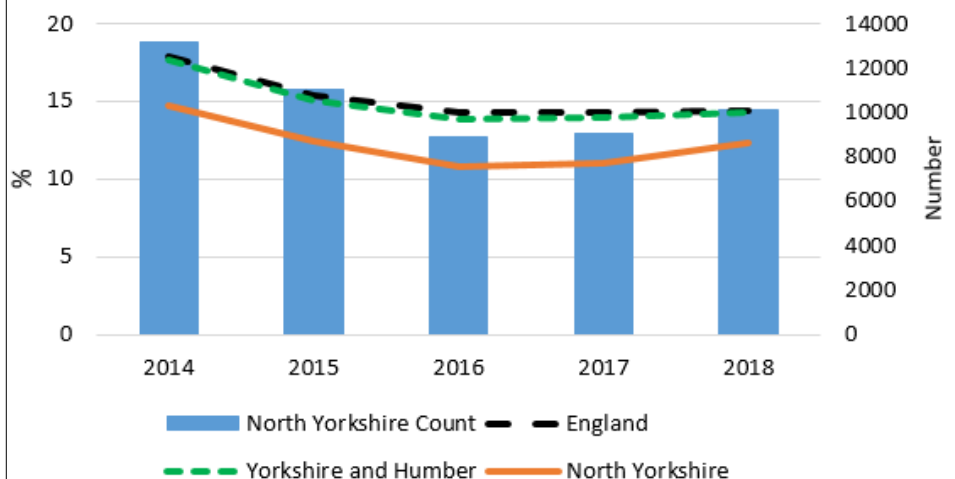
Low school attendance is linked to lower educational attainment. The proportion of half days missed by pupils due to overall absence (both authorised and unauthorised) is 4.5%, similar to the national (4.7%) and Yorkshire and the Humber (4.9%) averages in 2016/17.

The proportion of overall absence has increased steadily from 2014/15 to 2016/17, in line with regional trends.

The proportion of pupils aged 5-15 with special educational needs in North Yorkshire has increased slowly between 2016 and 2018 yet is significantly lower than England.

All pupils with Special Educational Needs, aged 5-15

Source: PHE

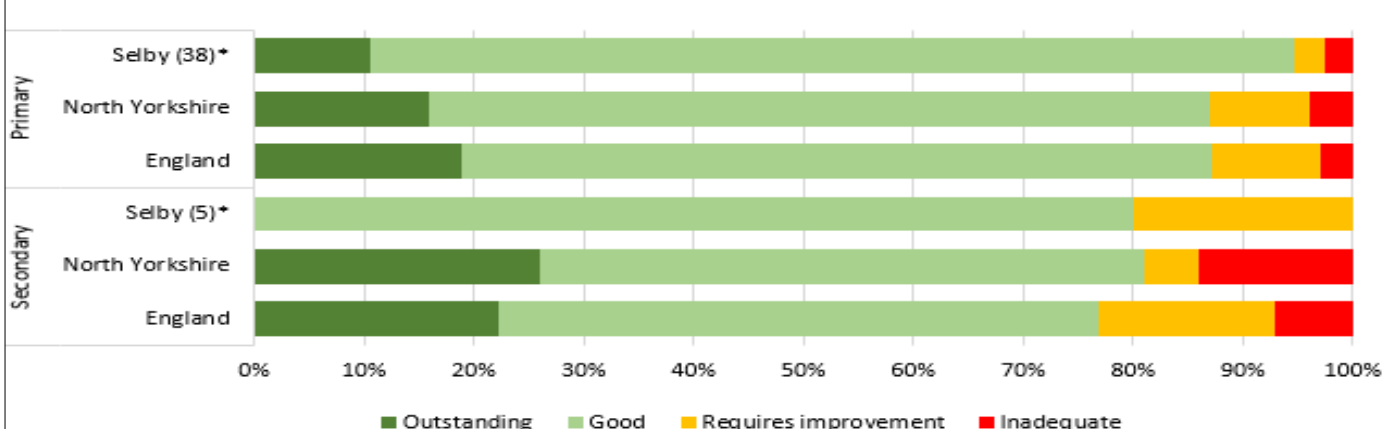


The chart below highlights the Ofsted judgement of overall effectiveness of primary and secondary schools in Selby District.

Performance at primary schools is similar to county and national findings. However, Selby District has no secondary schools rated as 'outstanding'. Although Selby doesn't have any secondary schools rated 'inadequate', the district has a larger proportion of secondary schools with a score of 'requires improvement' compared to county and national averages. The small number of secondary schools means that this needs to be interpreted with some caution.

Ofsted Judgement of overall effectiveness at 01/10/2018

Source: Ofsted.gov.uk

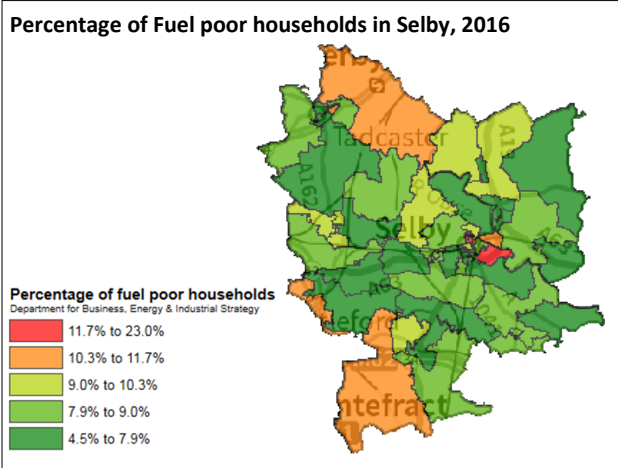
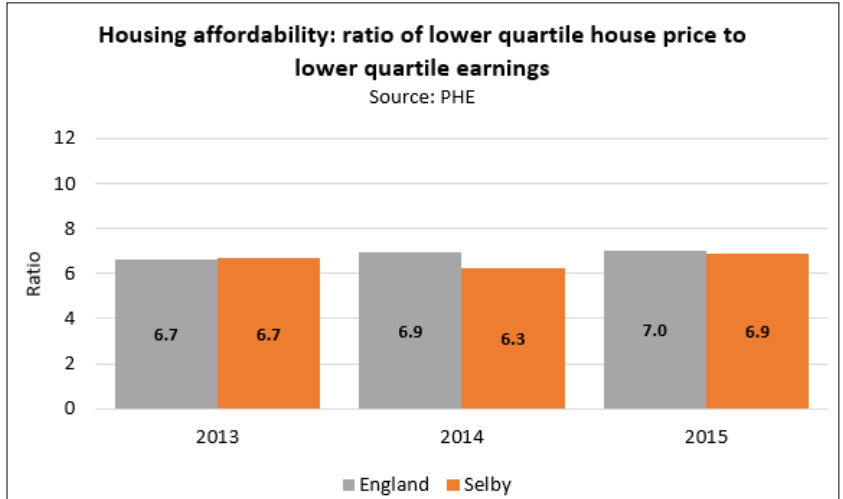


*= number of schools

Housing

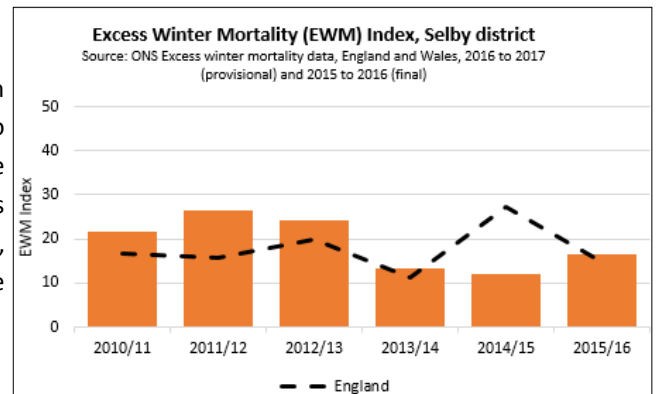
Housing affordability affects where people live and work. It also affects factors that influence health, including the quality of housing available, poverty, community cohesion, and time spent commuting. There is increasing evidence of a direct association between unaffordable housing and poor mental health, over and above the effects of general financial hardship. Type of housing tenure may be an important factor in determining how individuals experience and respond to housing affordability problems.

Selby District has a ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings (estimating housing affordability for lower than average earners), similar to England. This has increased between 2013 and 2015, indicating that housing in Selby District is becoming less affordable relative to earnings.



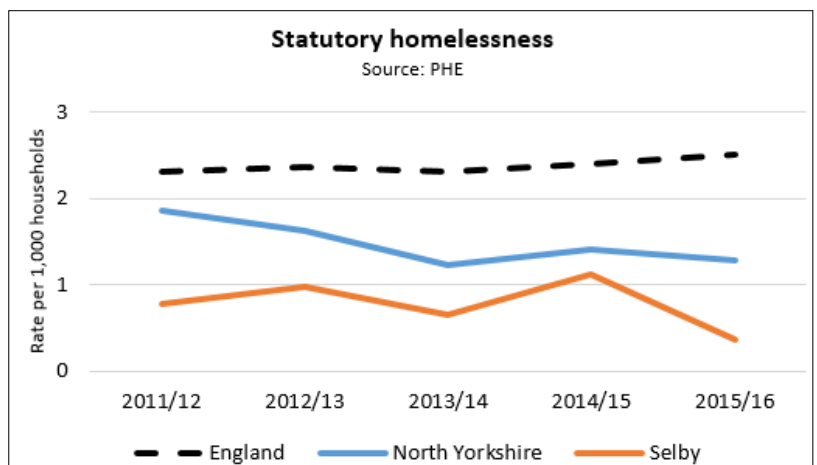
Fuel poverty rates are an issue for Selby District which is linked to deprivation. In 2016, 8.8% of households (3,109 households) in Selby District were classified as fuel poor, lower than the national average (11.1%). Merely tackling poverty would not necessarily relieve the fuel poverty, as often housing type and access to affordable sources of energy are important. Tackling fuel poverty should in turn improve winter health, decreasing excess winter mortality and the pressure on the health and care system during the winter months. Further information on the [North Yorkshire Winter Health Strategy 2015-20](#) can be found at the North Yorkshire Partnership website.

The chart to the right suggests a variable picture in the district. In 2015/16 the Excess Winter Mortality index increased from 11.9 to 16.5 and is now higher than the national average of 14.7. Over the past 3 years, there have been, on average, 39 additional deaths annually in winter months compared with other times of year, however these are relatively small numbers and must be interpreted with caution



The rate of households who are homeless has decreased in Selby District since 2011/12 and is below both North Yorkshire and England.

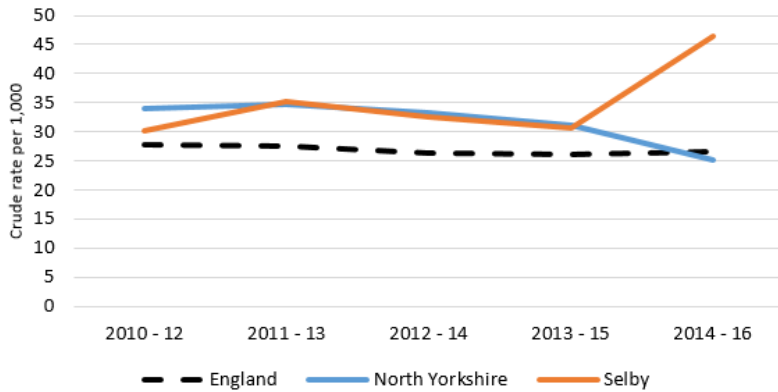
Selby District has the lowest rate of homelessness compared with other districts in North Yorkshire.



Transport

Alcohol-related road traffic accidents

Source: PHE



Alcohol consumption is responsible for around one in every seven deaths in reported road traffic accidents in Great Britain.

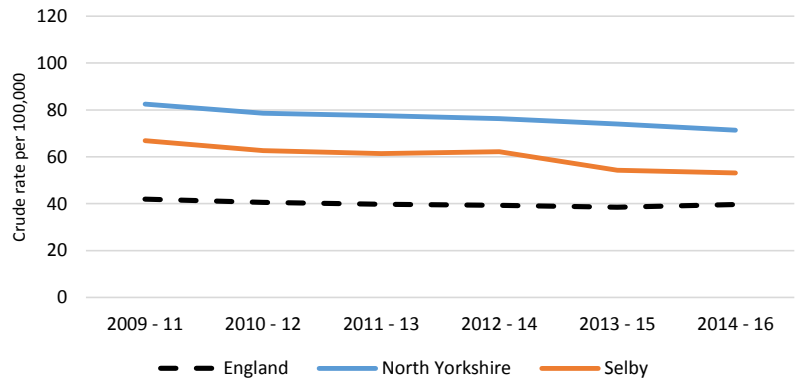
The rate of alcohol-related road traffic accidents in Selby has increased between 2013-15 and 2014-16 and is significantly higher than county and national rates. Selby is the only district in North Yorkshire with a rate significantly higher than England.

The chart shows the rate of people being killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on roads in Selby District is significantly higher than the national average at 53 per 100,000. However these are relatively small numbers and must be interpreted with caution.

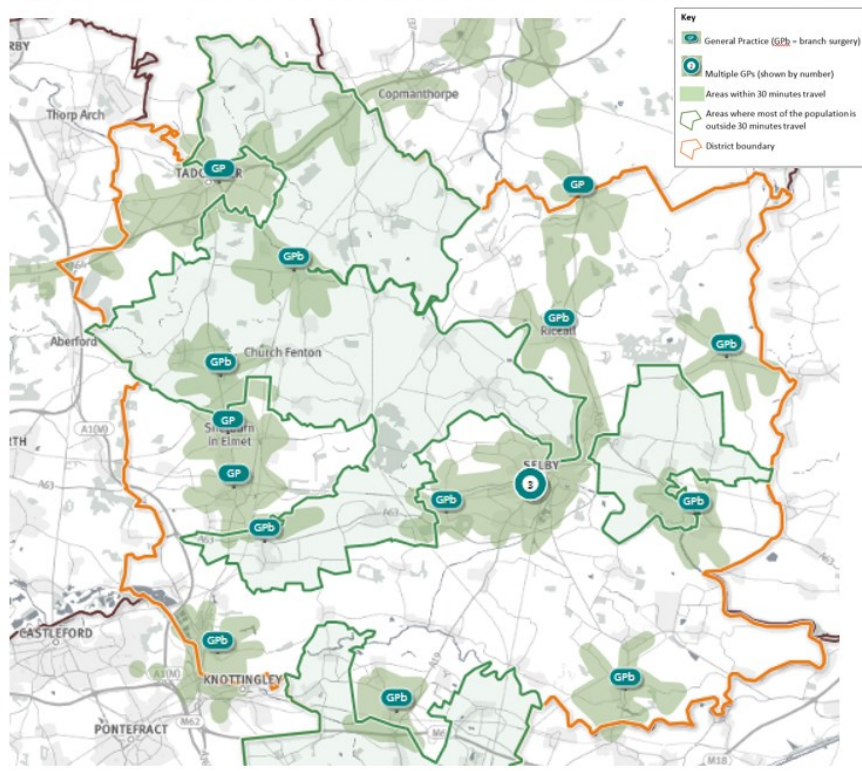
For children, only County-level data is available. In North Yorkshire, the rate of children killed and seriously injured on roads has decreased between 2012-14 and 2014-16 (from 22 per 100,000 to 19 per 100,000) and is now similar to the England average (17 per 100,000). More information on staying safe on the road can be found in [Safer Roads, Healthier Place: York and North Yorkshire Road Safety Strategy](#) and at roadwise.co.uk.

Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties on the road

Source: PHE



Population within 30 minutes travel time by public transport from a general practice, Selby, 2018

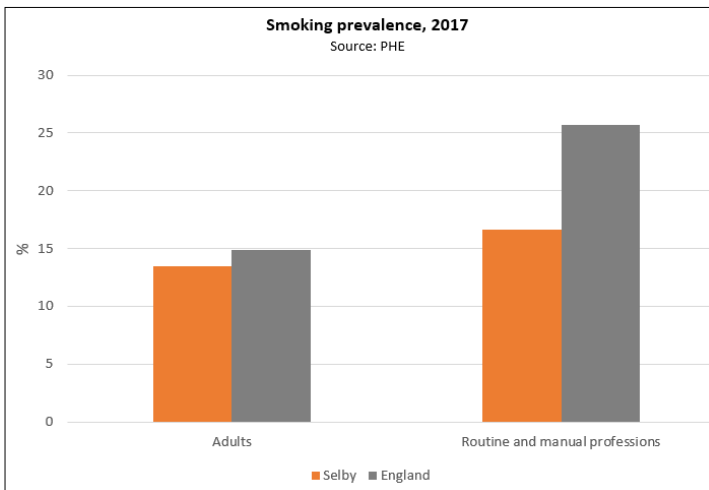


In Selby, most of the population (82%) lives within a 30 minute travel time, by public transport, from a general practice. There are about 20,000 residents in Selby District with longer travel times.

Further information is available via the [Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation \(SHAPE\) Place Atlas](#) online tool. This is an interactive health atlas tool available to NHS and Local Authority professionals working in public health or social care.

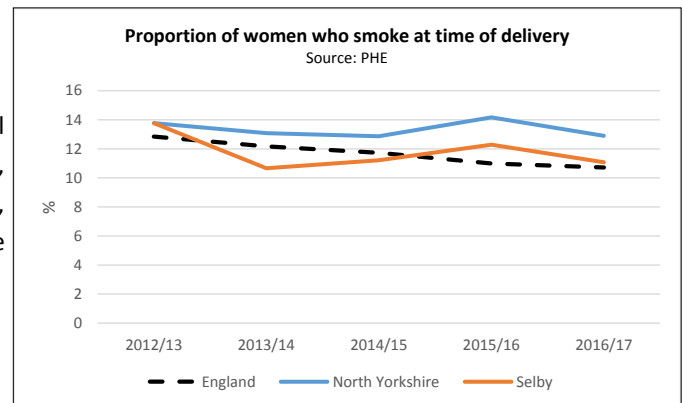
Lifestyle and behaviour

Smoking

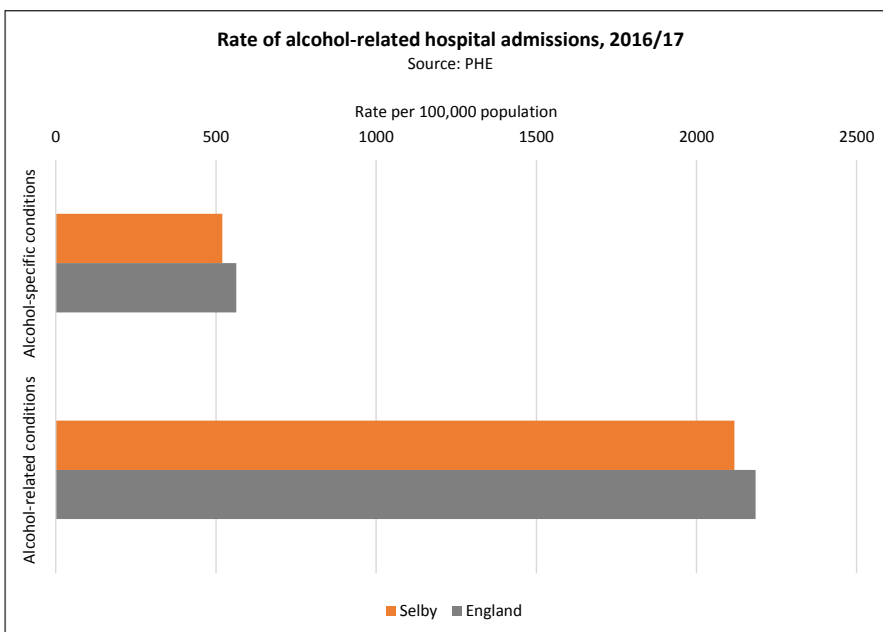


Smoking prevalence for adults in Selby District is similar to England (13% and 15%, respectively). For adults in routine and manual professions, smoking prevalence in Selby District is 17%, which is not statistically significantly different to 26% for England, due to small sample sizes in this survey. However, this represents decrease from 2011, where smoking prevalence for these professions in Selby District was reported at 41%.

Maternal smoking during pregnancy is known to be detrimental for both the health of the mother and baby. In Selby District, maternal smoking status at time of delivery is 11% (102 births), similar to England. The prevalence of maternal smoking in the district has remained relatively stable over the past five years.



Alcohol

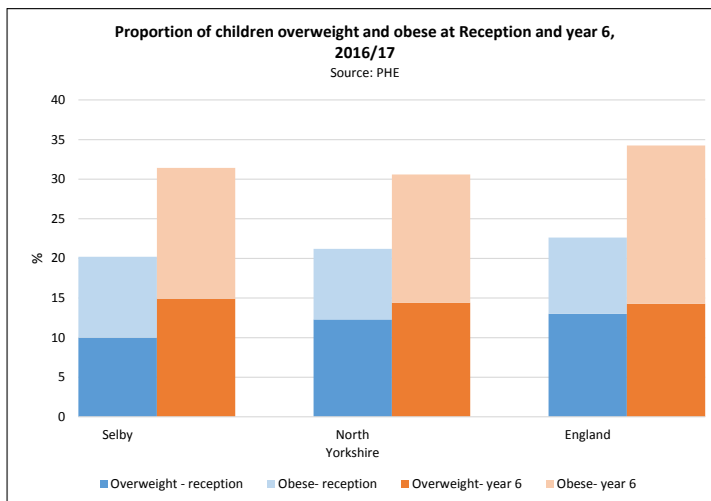


Implementing appropriate local interventions ensures we reduce misuse and harm associated with alcohol in our communities. Overall, the rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions in Selby District is similar to England at 520 per 100,000 population compared to 563 for England. As alcohol misuse can be a contributing factor in a wide variety of diseases, and it is important to also look at broader health conditions where alcohol may have had a role, including both physical and mental health. When we look at people admitted for alcohol-related conditions, Selby District is also similar to England (2,118 per 100,000 population compared to 2,258). This shows most alcohol-related

harm is due to prolonged use, manifesting in a wide range of health problems. Further information on the 2014-2019 North Yorkshire Alcohol Strategy can be found on North Yorkshire Partnership website via the following link <http://www.nypartnerships.org.uk/>

Lifestyle and behaviour

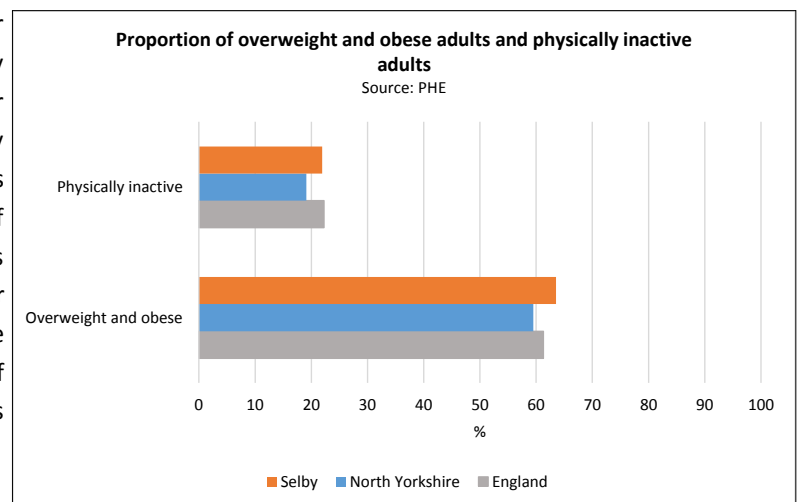
Nutrition, activity and excess weight



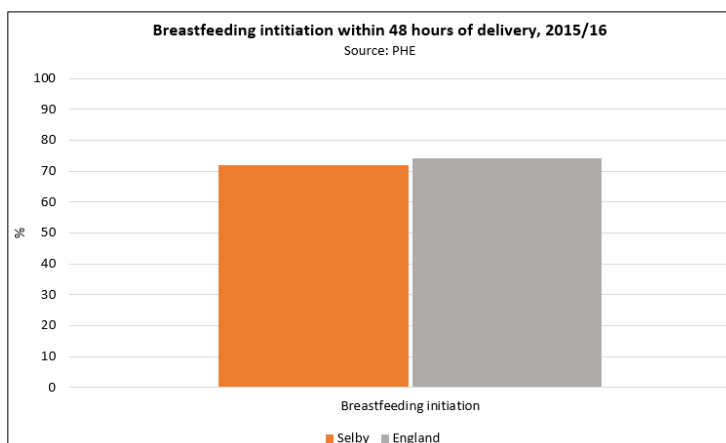
Childhood obesity is closely related to excess weight in adulthood. The proportion of children in Reception who are overweight or obese in Selby District is similar to the England overall (24% locally and 23% nationally). This is also true for Year 6 children (31% locally and 34% nationally). There is a 65% increase in the proportion of obese children from Reception to Year 6 in Selby District, demonstrating that it is important to identify children at risk for excess weight early on and minimise excessive weight gain through primary school. For overweight children, we see an increase of 49% between Reception and Year 6 but this could be because children change weight status (from overweight to obese) rather than indicating weight maintenance. Details of approaches to tackle excess weight across the lifecycle are

in the strategy [Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: Tackling overweight and obesity in North Yorkshire 2016-2026](#)

Physical activity is associated with overall better health. Adults are identified as being inactive if they engage in less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week. The proportion of inactive adults in Selby District is the same as England (22%). Targeting adults who are inactive will impact on the reduction of chronic disease, particularly those related to excess weight. Targeting obesity is a priority area for Government as a way to decrease premature mortality and avoidable ill health. The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese in Selby District is 64%, similar to the England.



The Government recommends that adults eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables per day. Self-reported fruit and vegetable consumption shows that Selby District is below the England average in consuming the recommended fruit and vegetables, and indicates that nearly 40% of the adult population in Selby District could improve their diet.

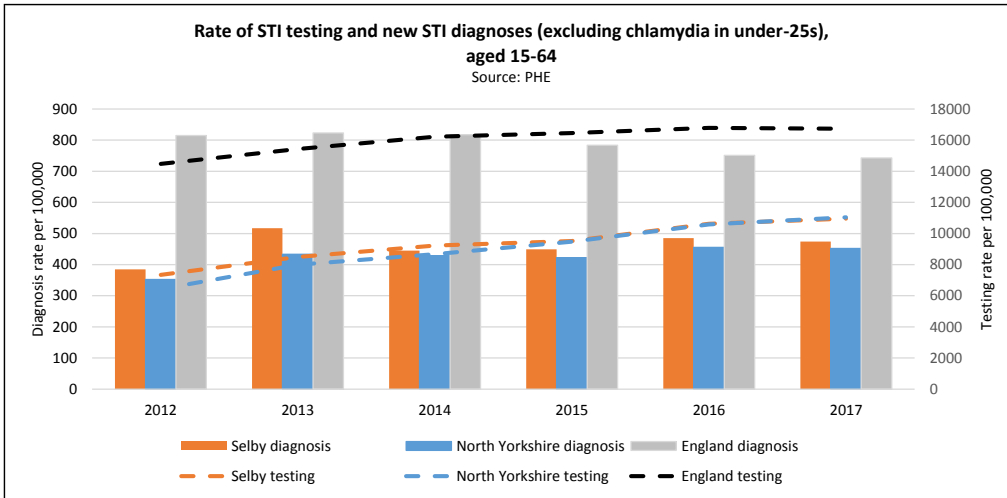


Breastfeeding provides benefits to the health and wellbeing of both mother and child. In Selby District, data for 2017 about breastfeeding initiation in the 48 hours after delivery is not available, but the 2015/16 data indicate 72% of women did so, compared with 74% of women in England in the same time period. In order to increase breastfeeding, a strategy and action plan has been developed, focusing on:

- Increasing initiation of breastfeeding
- Increasing breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks
- Reducing the gap between breastfeeding rates in the most deprived areas/population groups.

Lifestyle and behaviour

Sexual health

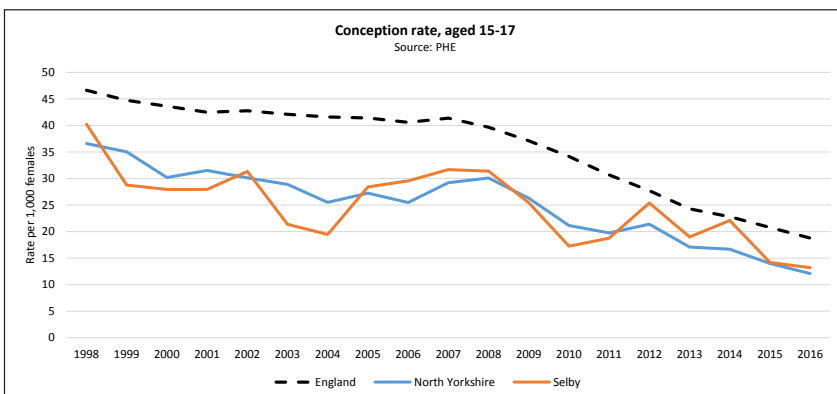
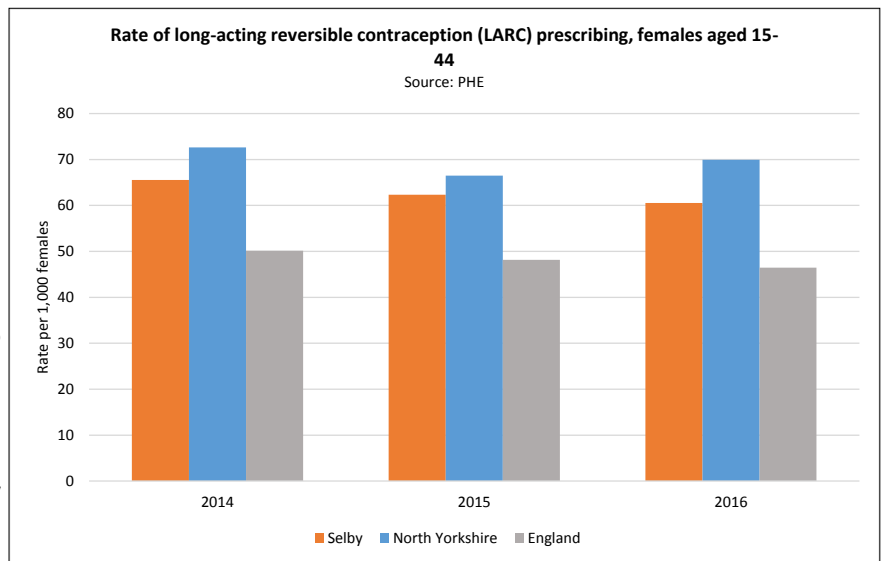


It is important that we have a good understanding of local sexual health needs in order to provide the most appropriate services and interventions. In Selby District, the rate of new sexually transmitted infection (STI) diagnoses for 2017 (407 per 100,000) is significantly lower than England (794 per 100,000). This excludes chlamydia diagnoses in the under 25s, which have their own active screening

programme in place.

The STI testing rate for the same time period, shows Selby District is significantly lower than England but similar to North Yorkshire. There are many factors which can explain a low diagnosis rate; it is not necessarily indicative of a lower prevalence of disease. When accompanied by a low rate of testing, it is important to consider if all of those who need to be tested within the population have services that are accessible and available to them.

Long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) is recommended as a cost-effective and effective form of birth control. As part of the priority to make a wide-range of contraceptive services available to all, LARC prescription measurement is often used as a proxy measure for access to wider contraceptive services. An increase in access to contraceptive services is thought to lead to a reduction in unintended pregnancies. The prescription rate for LARC in Selby District (61 per 1,000 women aged 15-44) is significantly higher than England (46/1,000).

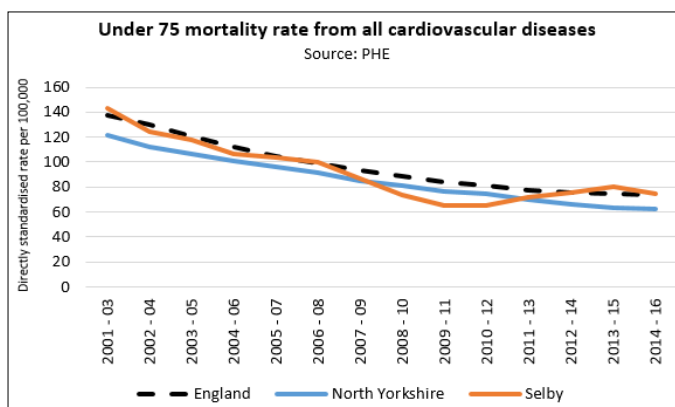


Unplanned pregnancies at any stage of life can have an impact on women’s health and well-being. There is a great deal of attention paid to the experiences of teenagers who have an unplanned pregnancy, particularly in relation to the wider determinants of health including education, housing and poverty. In Selby District, the rate of teenage conception is not significantly different from England (13.2 and 18.8 per 1,000 women aged 15-17, respectively), and continues a long-term downward trend.

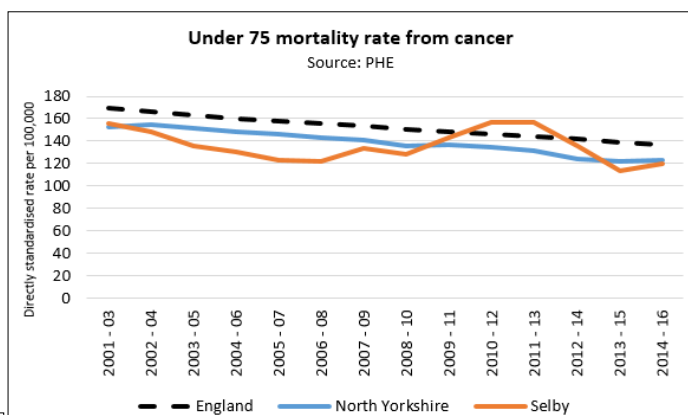
Diseases and Death

Major causes of death

In Selby, there were 740 deaths in 2016. Over half of deaths fell under just three broad causes: 219 (27.2%) due to cardiovascular diseases; 214 (26.6%) due to cancer and 110 (13.7%) due to respiratory diseases.

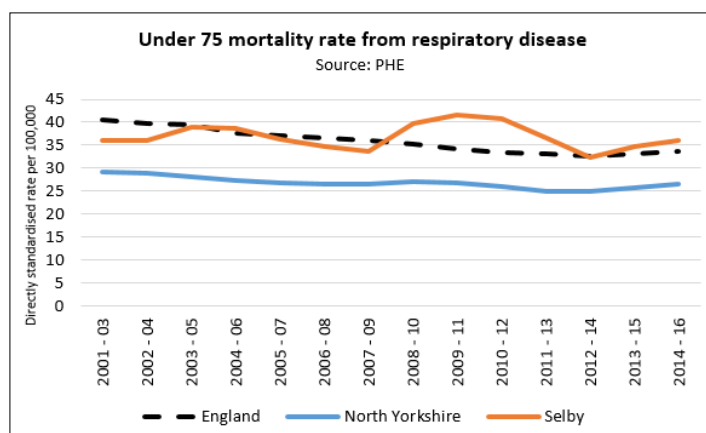


The rate of mortality for individuals aged under 75 from cardiovascular disease has decreased in Selby between 2001-03 and 2014-16. At 74.7 per 100,000, Selby is not significantly different from England (73.5 per 100,000) and Yorkshire and the Humber (83.3 per 100,000).



The rate of mortality for individuals aged under 75 from cancer has decreased in Selby between 2001-03 and 2014-16. Selby's latest rate (122 per 100,000) is not significantly different from England (144 per 100,000).

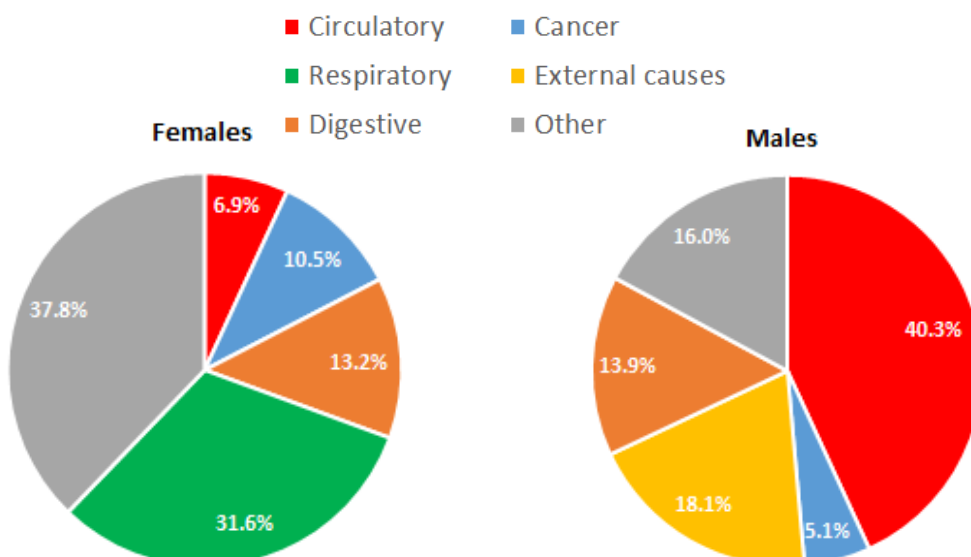
The rate of mortality for individuals aged under 75 from respiratory disease has increased in Selby between 2012-14 and 2014-16. The rate is significantly higher than the national (34 per 100,000) and Yorkshire and the Humber (39 per 100,000) averages.



The proportion of individuals aged 85 and over who died from respiratory disease in Selby (15%) in 2016 is similar to the England average (15%).

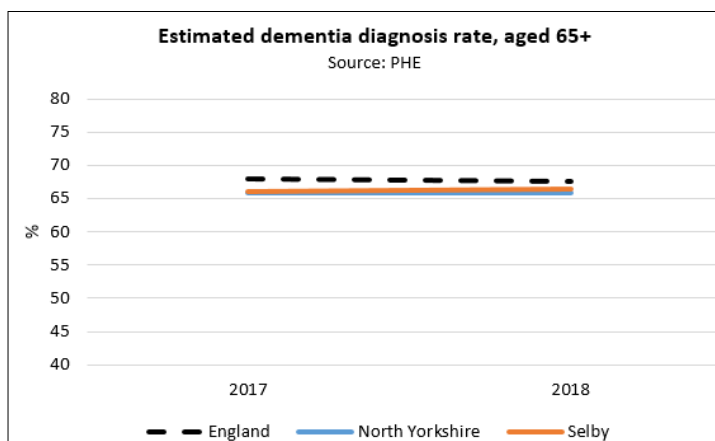
Inequality

The following charts show causes of death which contribute towards the life expectancy gap between the most deprived and least deprived areas in Selby district. The biggest contributor to the life expectancy gap for women is respiratory diseases. For men, the biggest contributor is circulatory disease. Targeting [NHS Health Checks](#) in deprived areas will help to narrow the inequality in life expectancy.



Diseases and Death

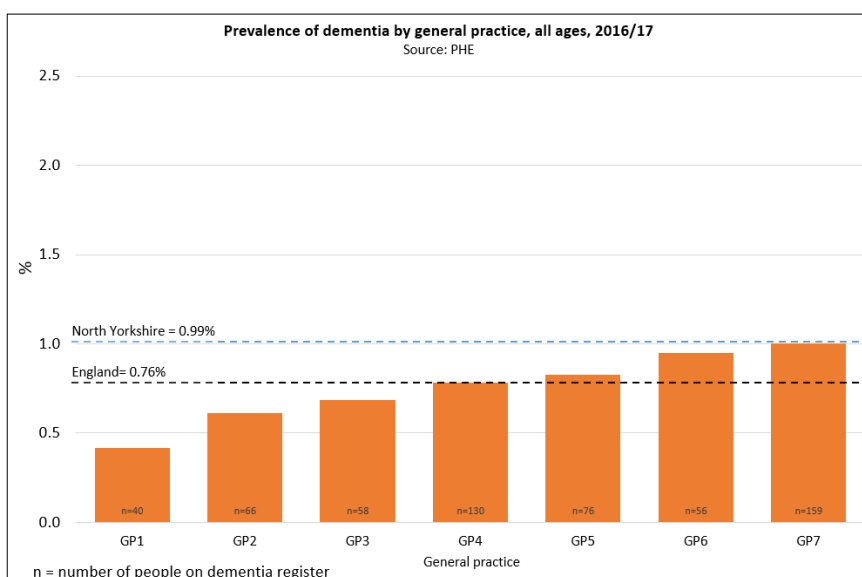
Dementia



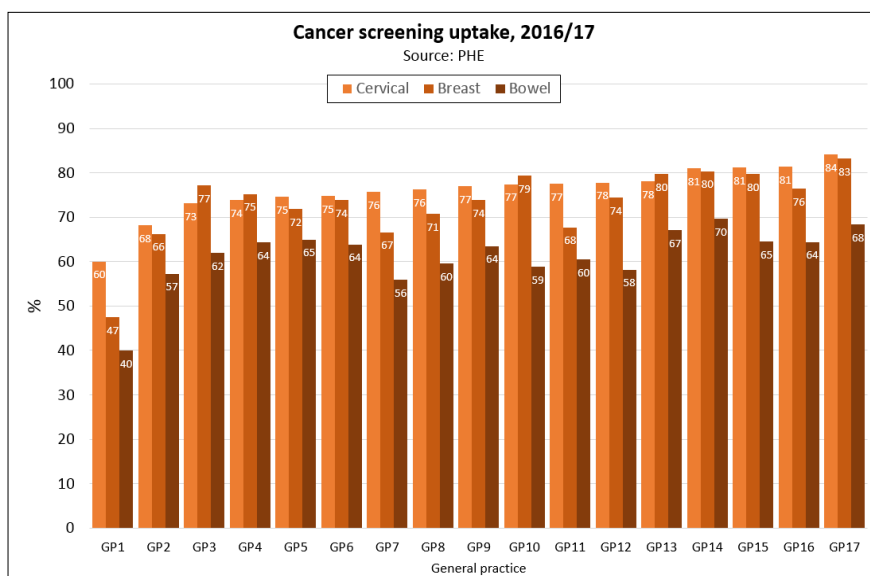
Selby has a significantly higher rate of those estimated to have dementia being diagnosed when compared with England (66% vs 67%). There are 600 people aged 65+ with dementia diagnosed in Selby, with potentially another 300 cases unrecorded.

NHS Health Check works to identify people at risk of vascular diseases including vascular dementia so they can reduce risks. More information on NHS Health Checks can be found via FingerTips [website](#).

The chart to the right shows the number of people with dementia recorded on general practice registers as a proportion of all people registered at each practice, for practices in the district. There is one GP in Selby that has a higher number of people with dementia than the county average. Furthermore, half of the GPs in Selby have a higher rate of dementia prevalence than the national average in 2016/17.



Cancer Screening



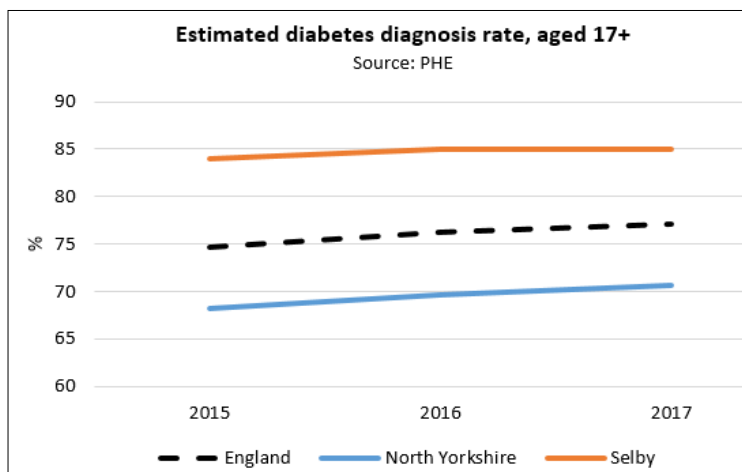
In Selby, as for England, there is a variation in the uptake of screening for cervical cancer when compared to bowel cancer. Despite the low uptake of screening for bowel cancer in Selby, the rate is significantly higher than the England average (60% locally compared to 59% nationally) in 2017.

Breast cancer screening coverage was 71% in 2016-17 down from 72% in 2015-16. Breast cancer screening coverage is significantly higher than England.

Screening for cancer leads to diagnosis at an earlier stage, leading to better outcomes and increased survival.

Diseases and Death

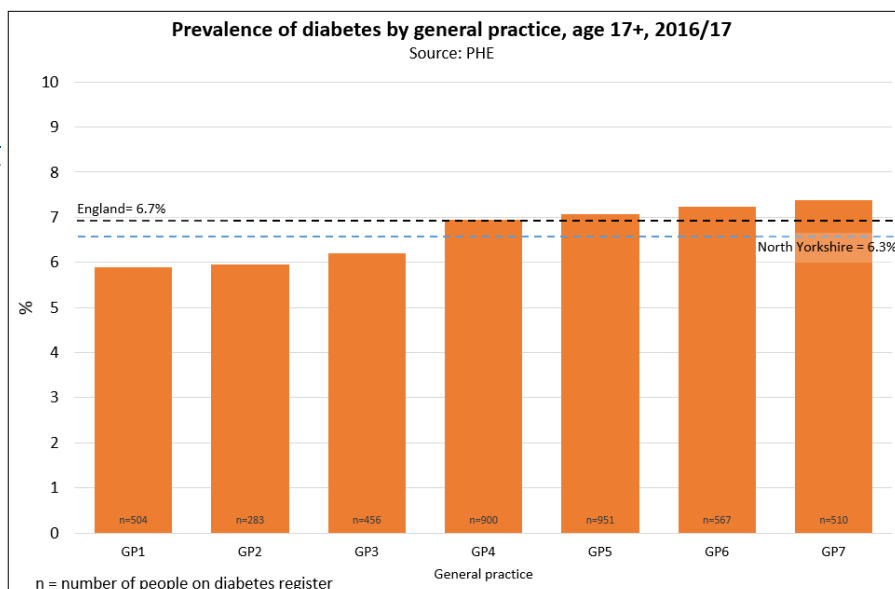
Diabetes



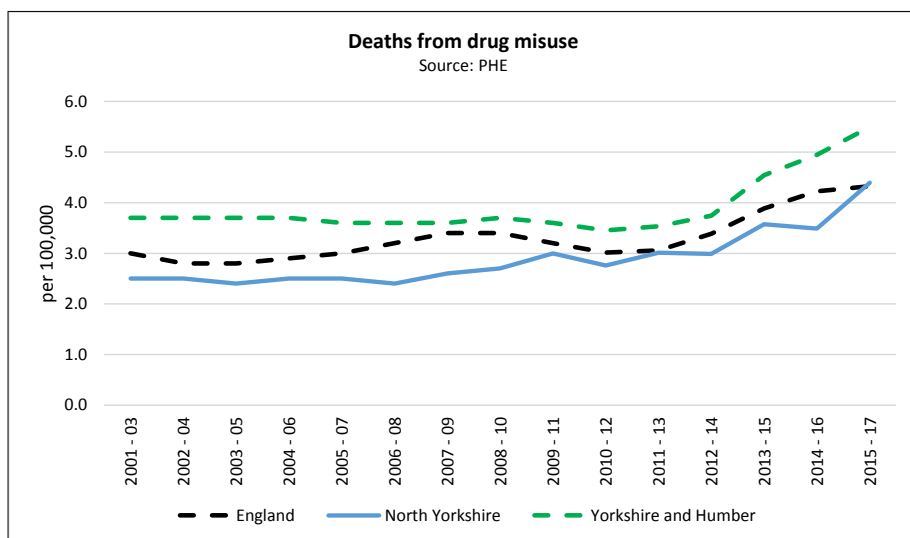
Complications from diabetes result in considerable morbidity and have a detrimental impact on quality of life. Type 2 diabetes is typically associated with excess weight can be prevented or delayed by lifestyle changes.

To implement effective interventions, it is important to identify all cases. The gap between observed prevalence (the number of diabetes cases recorded) and the actual prevalence (observed plus those who are undiagnosed) helps to quantify those who may be untreated. In Selby, it is estimated that 85% of diabetes cases are diagnosed, significantly higher than England (77%).

The chart to the right highlights the prevalence of diabetes by general practice. The [NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme](#) aims to identify those at high risk of developing diabetes and the NHS Health Checks programme routinely tests for those at risk of developing diabetes



Substance Misuse

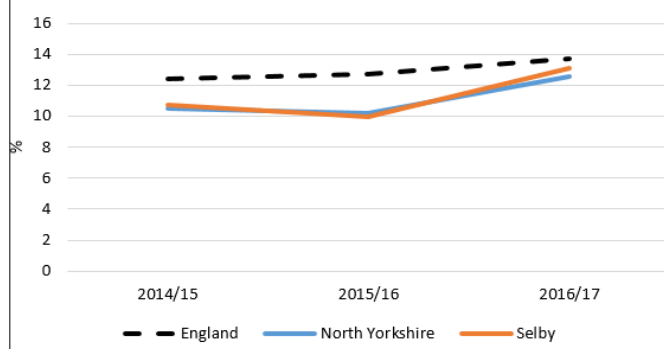


Deaths from drug misuse is not available for Selby district, as the value cannot be calculated because the numbers are too small. However, deaths from drug misuse in North Yorkshire have increased slightly between 2014-16 and 2015-17 and the rate per 100,000 is similar to the England average (4.3 nationally V 4.4 locally). Between 2001-03 and 2015-17 deaths from drug misuse have remained similar to the England average; however, in 2014-16 the rate was statistically lower than the Yorkshire and Humber average.

Mental Health

People reporting depression or anxiety, aged 18+

Source: PHE



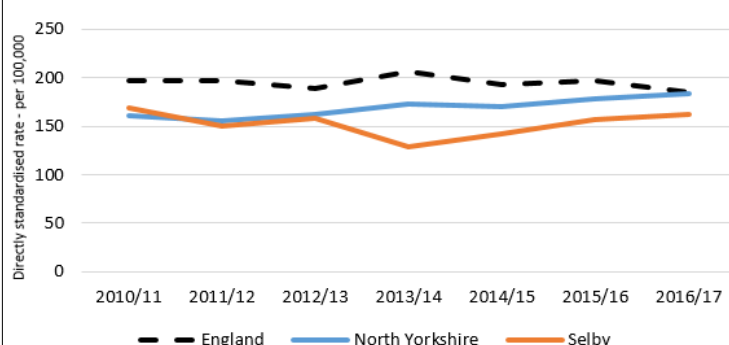
The percentage of individuals reporting depression or anxiety in Selby is similar (13%) when compared to the national average (13.7%).

Selby has a similar rate of individuals who have long term musculoskeletal diseases who are also feeling depressed or anxious compared to the England average (22% locally compared to 24% nationally).

Selby district has a similar rate of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm compared to the England average (185 per 100,000). The proportion of hospital admissions for intentional self harm has increased between 2013/14 and 2016/17.

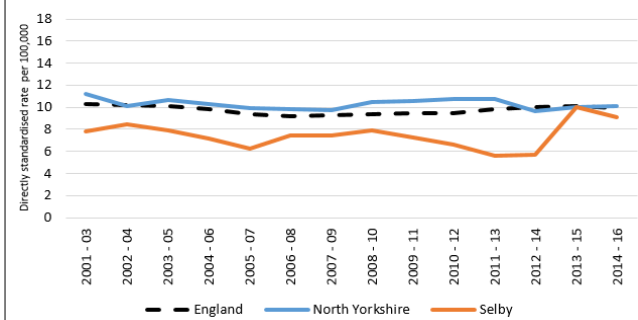
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm, all ages

Source: PHE



Suicide rate, all persons, aged over 10 years

Source: PHE



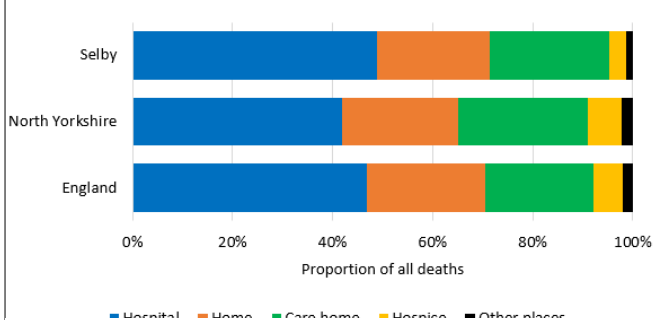
Suicide is a significant cause of death in young adults, and is seen as an indicator of underlying rates of mental ill-health.

The suicide rate in Selby has decreased between 2013-15 and 2014-16 and the rate is similar to the England average (9.1 per 100,000 locally compared to 9.9 per 100,000 nationally). The suicide rate for males is higher than females in Selby and this is in line with national trends. However, these are small numbers and should be interpreted with caution. Further information can be found in the [Suicides Audit in North Yorkshire 2015](#) and on the [North Yorkshire Partnerships Suicide Prevention](#) webpage.

End of Life Care

Place of death, 2016

Source: PHE



The [North Yorkshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#) includes an ambition to increase the number of people dying either at home or place of choice that they chose by 2020. In recent years, the proportion of people dying at home in North Yorkshire has tended to increase, however, Selby has a smaller proportion of people dying at home when compared to county and national rates. In contrast to this, Selby district has fewer people dying in hospital, but a higher proportion of people dying in a care home when compared to county and national averages in 2016.

Contact:

nypublichealth@northyorks.gov.uk

Prepared by:

Emel Perry, Public Health Intelligence Analyst
 Wendy Rice, Public Health Intelligence Analyst
 Leon Green, Senior Public Health Intelligence Specialist