

North East Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

All people in North East Lincolnshire enjoy good health & well being

North East Lincolnshire Council's priorities are clear 'stronger economy and stronger communities'.

The Council's stronger economy/stronger communities priorities are underpinned by a key strategic outcomes framework. Our outcomes framework is the means by which our priorities will be translated into action and delivered, developed and achieved in conjunction with our partners across sectors.

The outcomes framework sets out five high level outcomes that we and our partners aspire to achieve to ensure prosperity and wellbeing for the residents of North East Lincolnshire. The five outcomes are that all people in North East Lincolnshire will:

- Enjoy and benefit from a strong economy
- Feel safe and are safe
- Enjoy good health and well being
- Benefit from sustainable communities
- Fulfil their potential through skills and learning

The opening paragraph in our outcomes framework for all people in North East Lincolnshire enjoy good health and wellbeing' is:

"We want people to be informed, capable of living independent lives, self-supporting and resilient in maintaining/improving their own health. By feeling valued throughout their lives, people will be in control of their own wellbeing, have opportunities to be fulfilled and are able to actively engage in life in an environment that promotes health and protects people from avoidable harm. Access will be made available to safe quality services that support and restore people back to optimal health or support them to a dignified end of life as close to home as safety allows: Services that are part of a sustainable health and social care system which directs resources according to need."

The outcomes framework is structured into the life course stages and this summary report will also follow this structure:

- Starting and Developing Well
- Living Well
- Ageing Well

All People in North East Lincolnshire Enjoy Good Health and Wellbeing

Strengths



In 2017/18 71% of children in North East Lincolnshire achieved a good level of development at the end of reception year. This is similar to the national average and higher than the regional average.

The proportion of children achieving a good level of development has increased from 51% in 2012/13.



The number of opiate users in treatment is decreasing year on year. In North East Lincolnshire the number has decreased from 950 in 2012/13 to 740 in 2017/18.



The local 'Our Place' survey found that 82% of older people (aged 65 and over) who want to live independently feel safe to do so.



93% of people aged 65+ who were eligible for reablement/ rehabilitation services were still at home 91 days after they were discharged from hospital. The local proportion is higher than the England figure and its neighbouring local authorities.



Males in North East Lincolnshire rank highest (best) in the Yorkshire and Humber for the number of disability free years. It is estimated that at age 65, males in North East Lincolnshire can expect to live 17.8 years, 11.2 of those years disability free.

Weaknesses



Smoking prevalence amongst adults in North East Lincolnshire is estimated to be 20%, third highest in the region and is significantly higher than the England average of 14.9%.

The North East Lincolnshire smoking prevalence is decreasing at a rate similar to the national and regional average, however a significant gap remains between the local and national rates.



North East Lincolnshire has the joint third highest premature mortality rate in the Yorkshire and Humber region. With a rate of 401/100,000 is significantly worse than the England rate of 334/100,000.

The local rate has declined but a significant gap remains with the national rate.



In 2016/17 22.3% of women in North East Lincolnshire smoked at the time of delivery, this is more than twice the national rate of 10.7% and ranks second highest in the Yorkshire and Humber region.

East Marsh has the highest rate of 39.3% , closely followed by West Marsh with 37.4%, Wolds have the lowest rate with just 2.9% (local rate is 2017/18).



The proportion of 10-11 year old children in North East Lincolnshire who are classed as overweight or obese is 37.8%, higher than the regional rate of 34.6% and significantly higher than the national rate of 34.2%. The North East Lincolnshire rate is the second highest (worst) in the Yorkshire and Humber region.

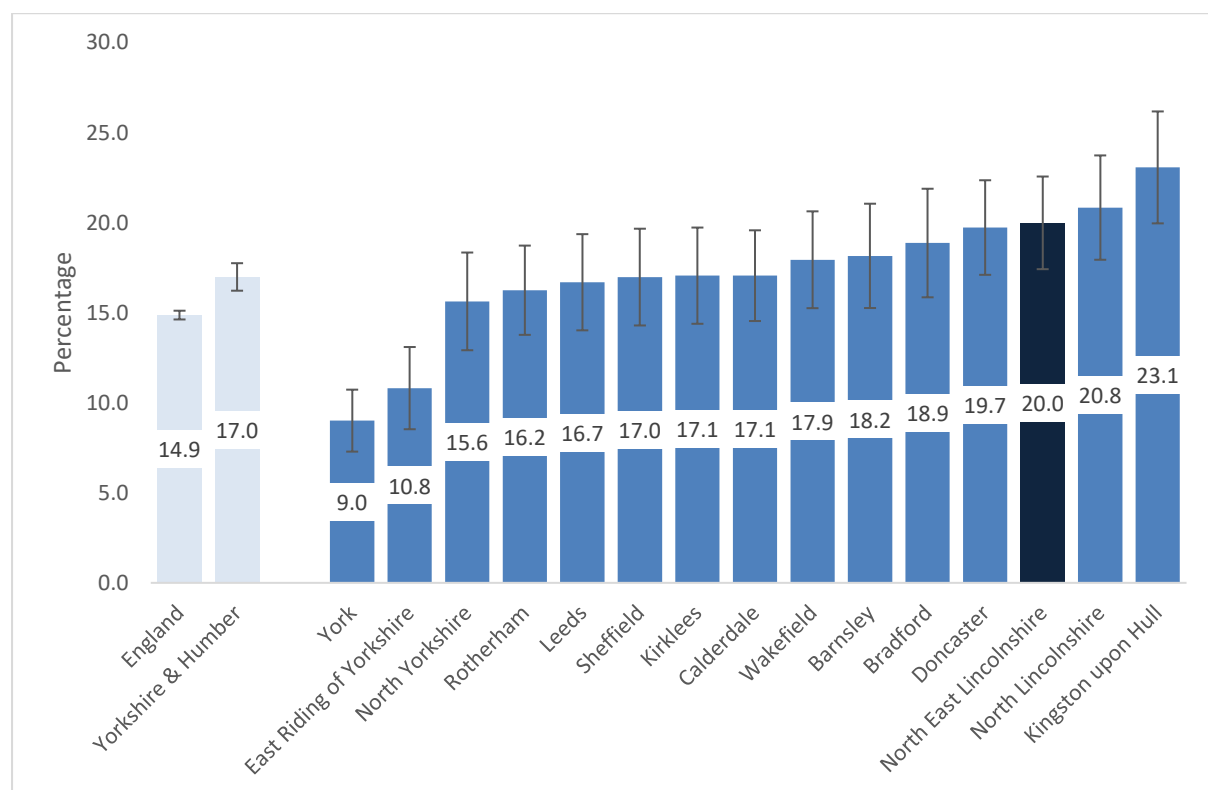
Overarching

Smoking prevalence in adults (PHOF 2.14)

Smoking is a major cause of preventable ill health and premature mortality in the UK. Smoking increases the risk for many diseases, including lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and heart disease as well as being associated with 16 different types of cancer.

Smoking prevalence amongst adults in North East Lincolnshire is estimated to be 20%, third highest in the region and significantly higher than the England average of 14.9%.

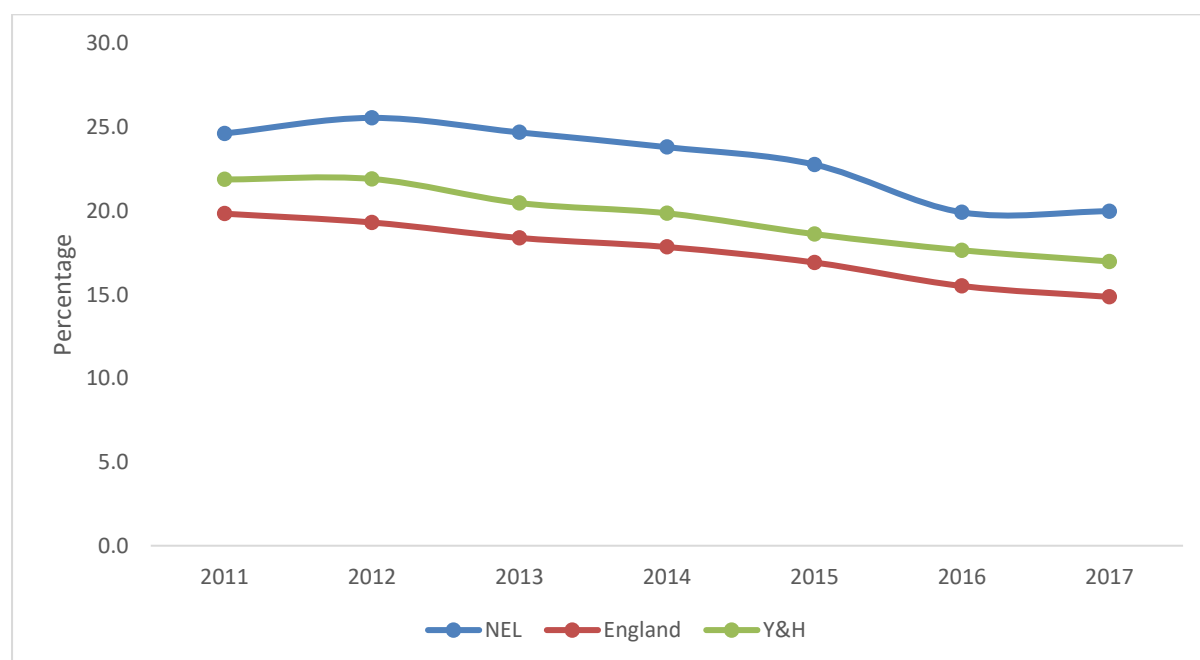
Figure 1 Smoking Prevalence from the Annual Population Survey, 18+ Yorkshire and Humber, 2017



Data Source: PHE Fingertips

The North East Lincolnshire estimated smoking prevalence is decreasing at a rate similar to the national and regional average, however a significant gap remains between the local and national rates. The current smoking prevalence in North East Lincolnshire is similar to the national rate 6 years ago.

Figure 2 Smoking prevalence trend, North East Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Humber and England

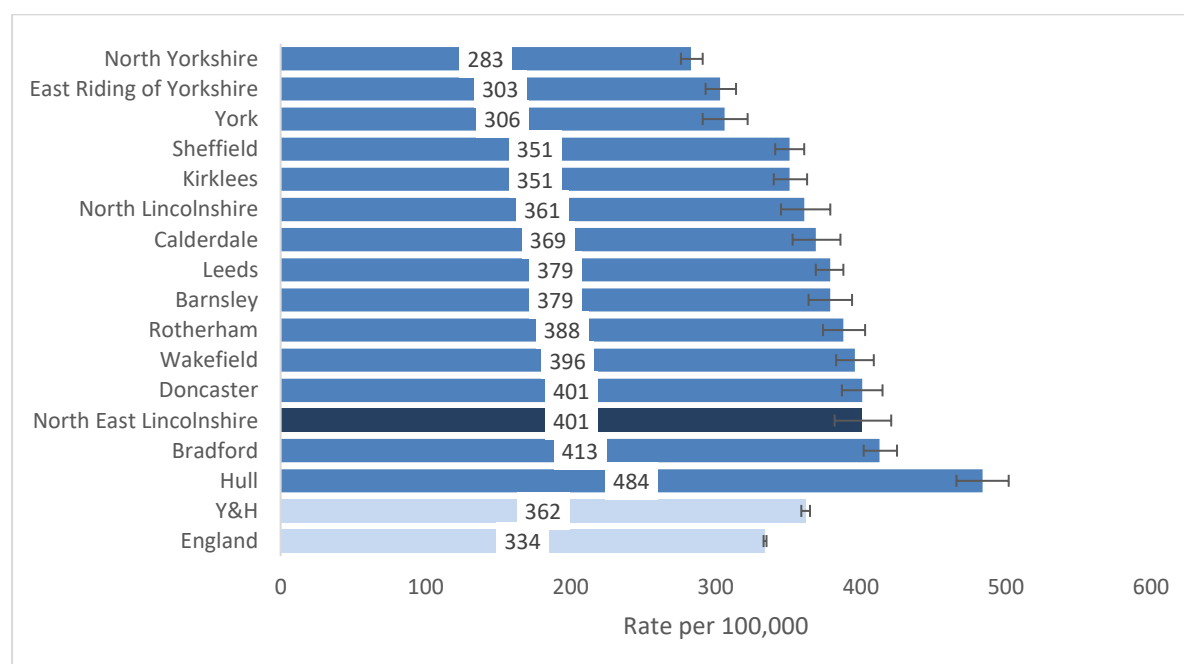


Data Source: PHE Fingertips

U75 all-cause mortality

North East Lincolnshire has the joint third highest (with Doncaster) premature mortality rate in the Yorkshire and Humber region and with a rate of 401/100,000 is significantly worse than the England rate of 334/100,000. The local rate has declined over the years but a significant gap remains between the local and national rates.

Figure 3 Premature mortality (under 75), all causes, local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber, 2014-16

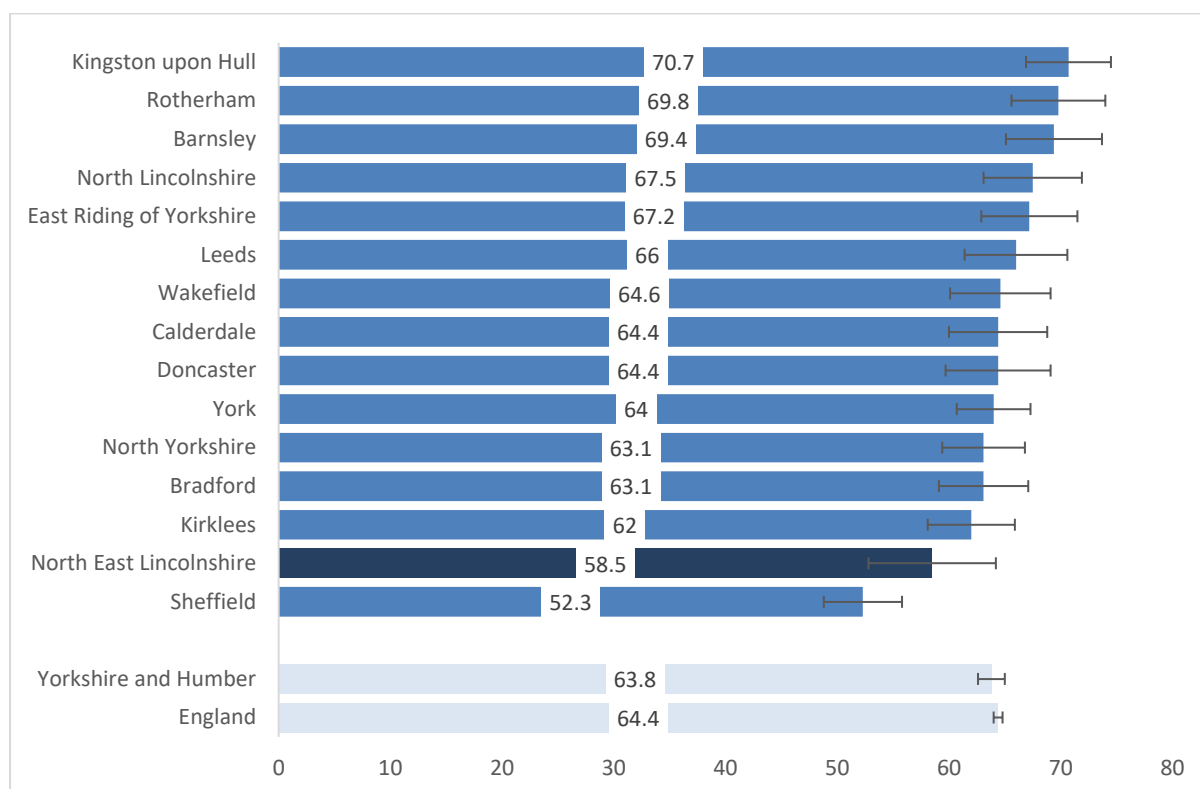


Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support (ASCOF 3A)

This indicator measures the satisfaction of people who use adult social care services. Analysis of surveys suggests that reported satisfaction with services is a good predictor of the overall experience of services and quality.

North East Lincolnshire ranked second lowest (worst) in the Yorkshire and Humber region for the percentage of people who are satisfied with the care and support they receive from adult social care services. With 58.5%, North East Lincolnshire is lower than the England rate of 64.4%.

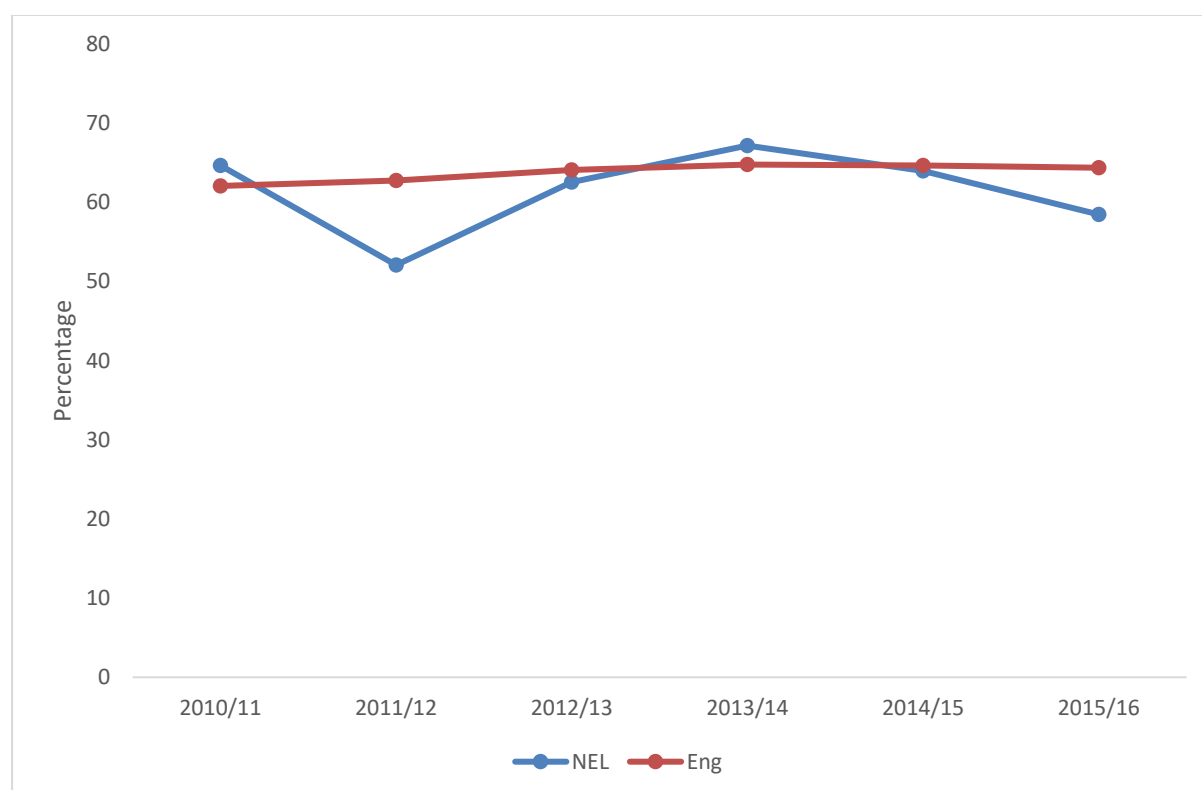
Figure 4 Percentage of people who use social care services satisfied with their care and support, 2015/16



NHS Digital, Adult Social Care Framework

Over the last 3 years the overall satisfaction of people who use adult social services has decreased, from 67.2% in 2013/14 to 58.5%, overall the local rate has fluctuated while the national rate has remained fairly static.

Figure 5 Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support, North East Lincolnshire and England trend



NHS Digital, Adult Social Care Framework

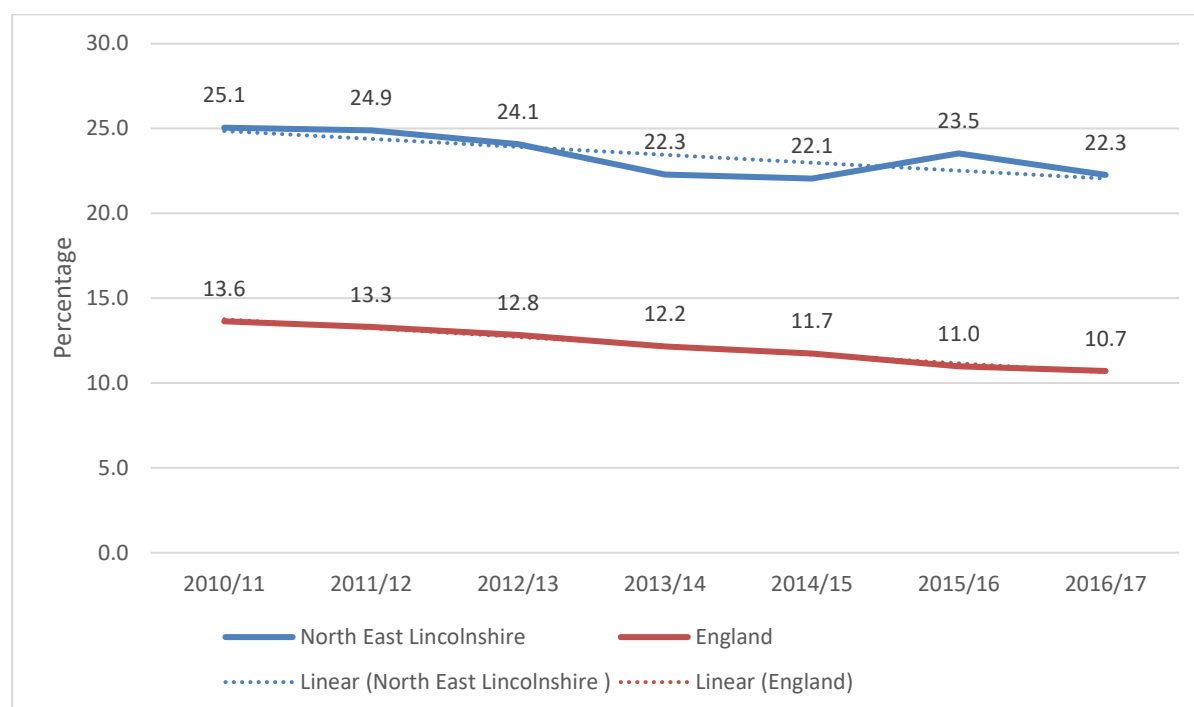
Starting and Developing Well

Smoking Status at Time of Delivery (PHOF 2.03)

Exposure to smoke in the womb has well known detrimental effects on the growth and development of the baby. Smoking whilst pregnant can increase the risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. These include a greater chance of bleeding during pregnancy, placental abruption, premature rupture of membranes, miscarriage, premature birth, still birth, low birthweight, as well as an increased risk of sudden unexpected death in infancy (Public Health Outcomes Framework).

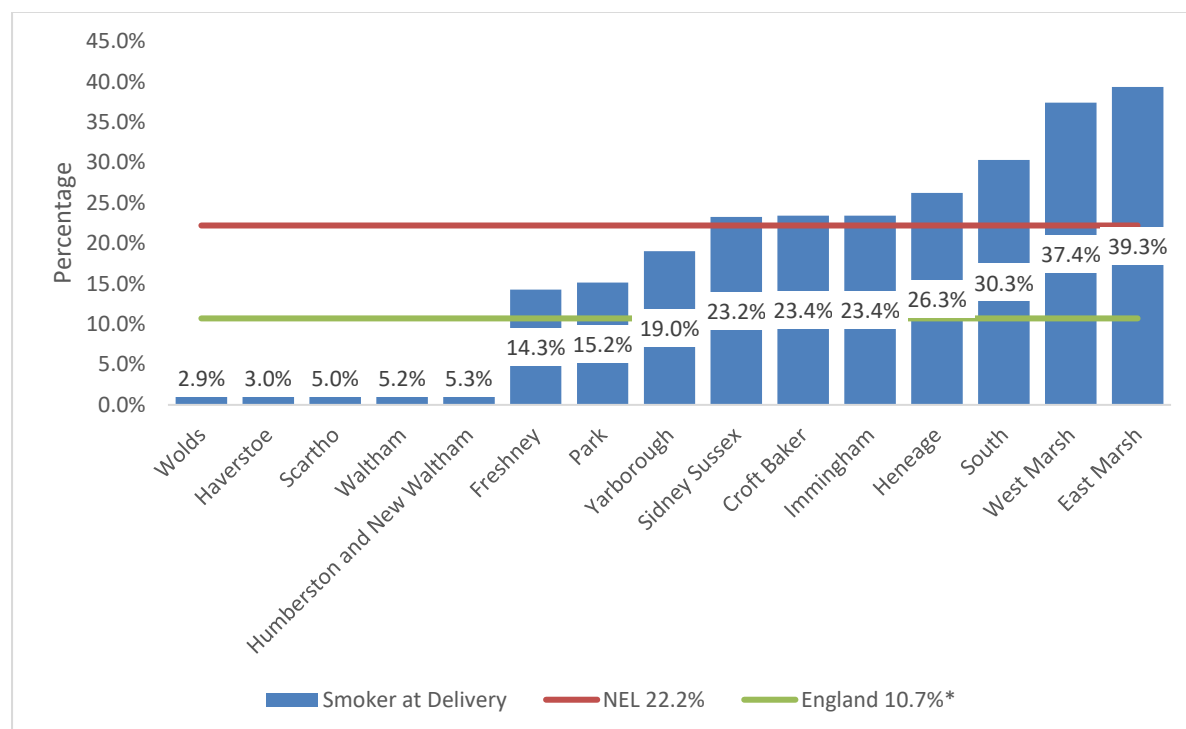
In 2016/17 22.3% of women in NEL smoked at the time of delivery, this is more than twice the national rate of 10.7%. North East Lincolnshire has the second highest rate in the Yorkshire and Humber. The North East Lincolnshire trend has remained statistically significantly higher than the England rate between 2010/11 and 2016/17. Although the overall trend in NEL is decreasing the gap between the local and national rate has not closed.

Figure 6 Smoking at time of delivery, 2016/17, North East Lincolnshire and England trend



Smoking in pregnancy rates vary from 2.9% in Wolds to 39.3% in East Marsh. 5 out of 15 wards are below the England average of 10.7%.

Figure 7 Smoking at delivery by ward, 2017/18



Data Source: NLaG

*England figure is for 2016/17

Those living in the most deprived quintile of North East Lincolnshire are far more likely to smoke than those living in the least deprived quintiles. Smoking prevalence increases with deprivation.

Table 1 Smoking at delivery, by deprivation quintile, 2017/18

Deprivation Quintile	Smoker at delivery
1 (least deprived)	5.0%
2	7.6%
3	17.3%
4	23.7%
5 (most deprived)	39.6%
<i>NELUA</i>	22.2%

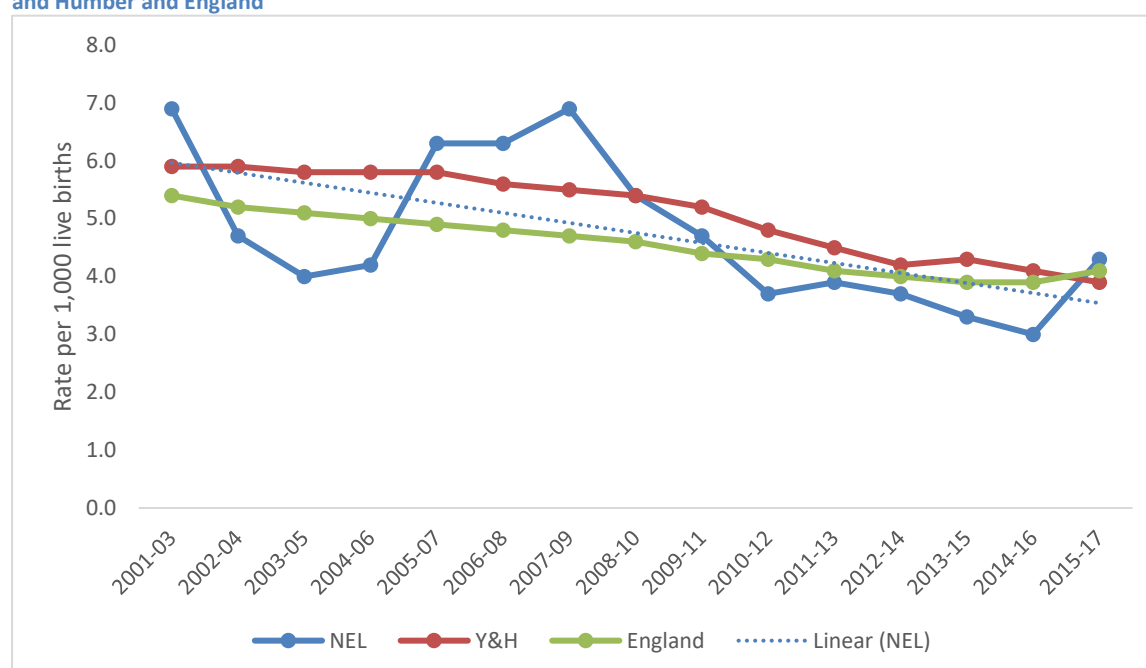
Data Source: NLaG

Infant Mortality (PHOF 4.01)

Infant mortality is the death of a child under one year of age (excluding stillbirths) and is an indicator of the general population's health and wellbeing. It reflects the relationship between the causes and determinants of population health such as economic, social and environmental factors. In particular, deaths that occur during the first 28 days of life (neonatal), are considered to reflect the health and care of both mother and newborn (Public Health Outcomes Framework).

North East Lincolnshire has an infant mortality rate of 4.3/1,000 live births, this is higher than the England average for the first time since 2009-11 and is higher than the regional rate for the first time since 2007-09. Because the number of infant deaths are relatively small, the local rate fluctuates greatly compared to the regional and national rates. Overall, the long term trendline for North East Lincolnshire is downward, see Figure 8.

Figure 8 Infant mortality under 1 year of age, crude rate per 1,000 live births, trend, North East Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Humber and England



Data Source: PHE Fingertips

Good Level of Development in Children at the end of Reception Year (PHOF 1.02)

Children who have a good level of development is a key measure for early years development. A good level of development is defined as a child achieving at least the expected level of early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development, physical development and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy. This is measured at the end of reception year, when children are aged five years (Public Health Outcomes Framework).

The proportion of children in North East Lincolnshire who have achieved a good level of development by the end of reception year has increased since 2012/13 following a similar pattern to national and regional trends. For 2016/17, North East Lincolnshire rate (70.8%) is better than the regional rate (68.8%) and is similar to the national rate (70.7%) (**Error! Reference source not found.**Table 2).

Table 2 Proportion of children who have achieved a good level of development by the end of reception year

	North East Lincolnshire	Yorkshire & Humber	England
2012/13	50.9%	50.1%	51.7%
2013/14	57.8%	58.7%	60.4%
2014/15	66.8%	64.6%	66.3%
2015/16	70.6%	67.4%	69.3%
2016/17	70.8%	68.8%	70.7%

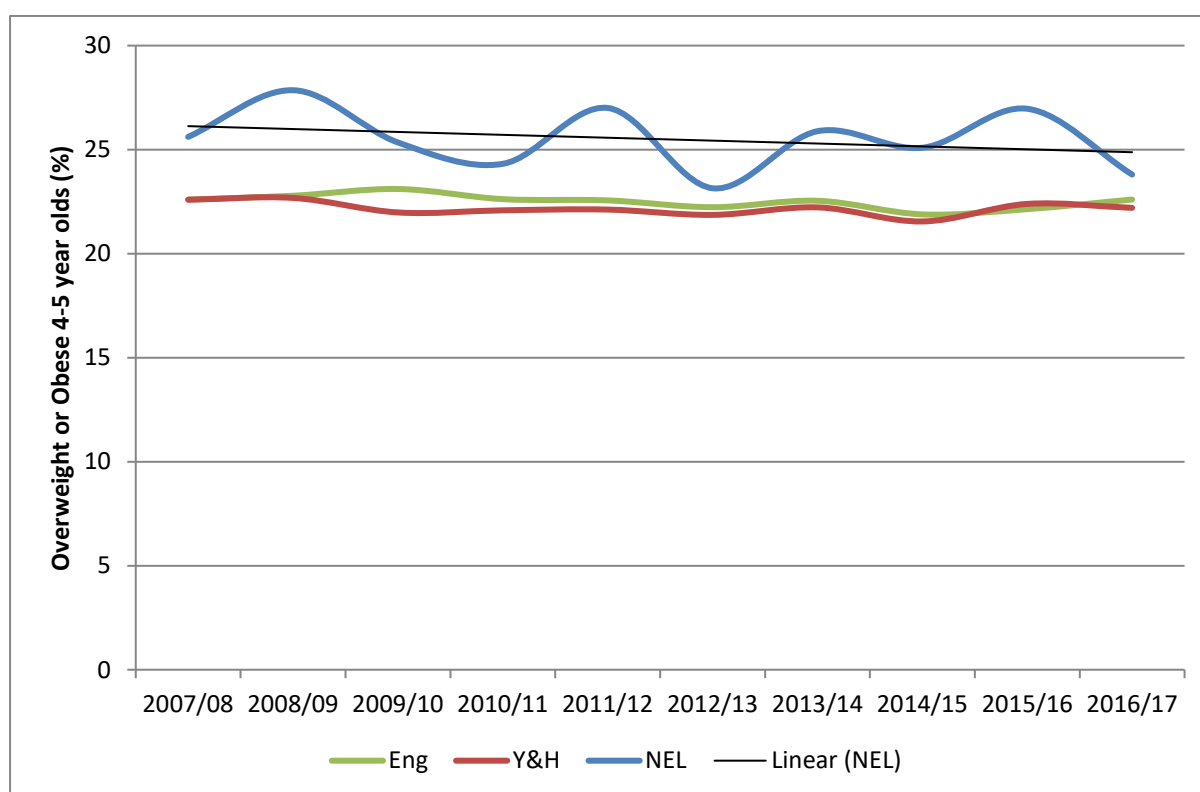
Data Source: PHE Fingertips

Excess Weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds (PHOF 2.6)

Excess weight in children has been associated with bullying which consequently affects psychological wellbeing such as confidence and self-esteem¹². There are numerous other health consequences excess weight in childhood has including increasing the risk of type 2 diabetes later in life, glucose intolerance, hypertension and increased blood lipids etc. Childhood obesity often persists into adulthood and can lead to a range of chronic health problems (Public Health Outcomes Framework). Therefore, the rise of childhood obesity has significant implications for long term public health in North East Lincolnshire.

North East Lincolnshire had the fifth highest proportion of children in reception year (age 4-5 years) who were classed as overweight or obese within the Yorkshire and Humber region in 2016/17. The 2016/17 rate for obese or overweight 4-5 year olds for North East Lincolnshire was 23.8%, lower than the previous year and no longer significantly higher than the national rate (22.6%) The North East Lincolnshire figure has fluctuated compared to the national and regional figures because of the relatively small numbers but overall the trendline shows that there has been very little change over 10 years (Figure 9).

Figure 9 Percentage of children aged 4-5 classified as overweight or obese, trend for North East Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Humber and England.



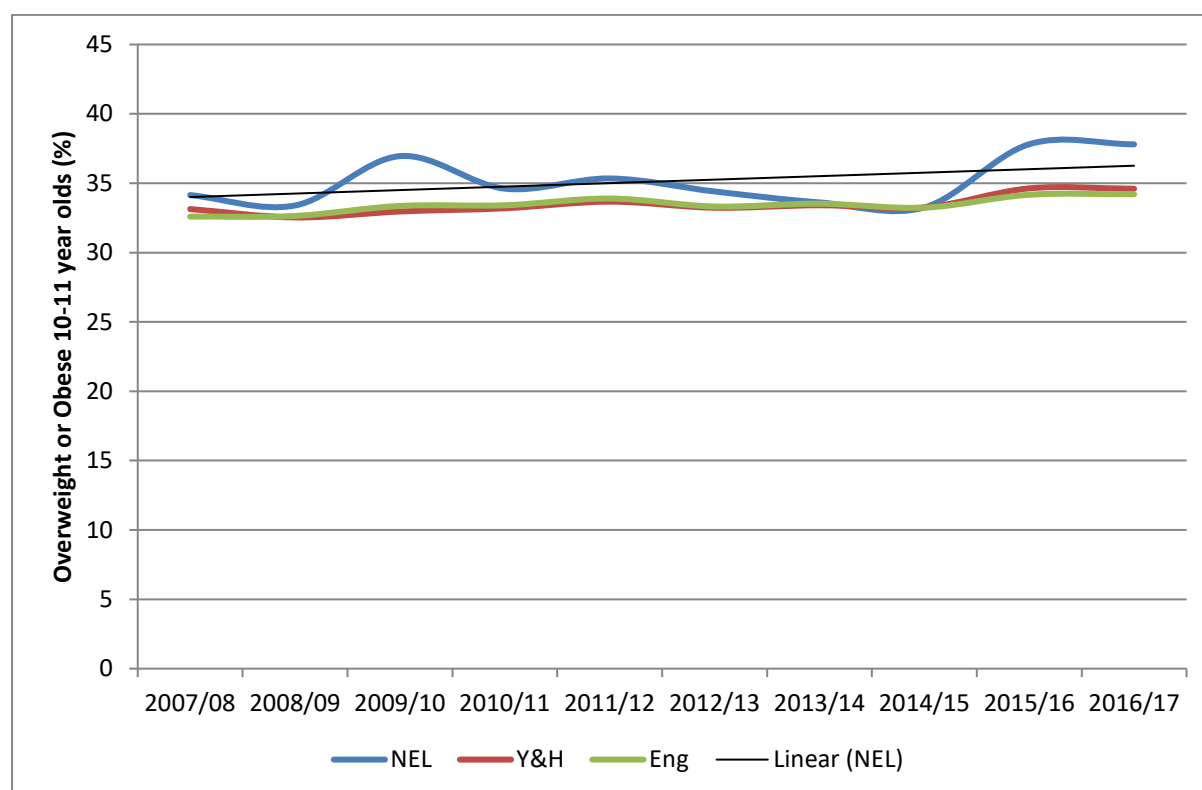
Data Source: PHE Fingertips

¹ Young Children's Wellbeing – National Children's Bureau (Fauth, 2009)

² Griffiths (2006)

The proportion of 10-11 year old children in North East Lincolnshire who are classed as overweight or obese is 37.8%, higher than the regional rate of 34.6% and significantly higher than the England rate of 34.2% (Figure 10). North East Lincolnshire has the second highest rate of overweight and obese 10-11 year olds in the Yorkshire and Humber region. The local trend for overweight or obese 10-11 year olds fluctuates but overall is showing an increase in overweight or obese children in Y6.

Figure 10 Percentage of children aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese, trend for North East Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Humber and England.



Data Source: PHE Fingertips

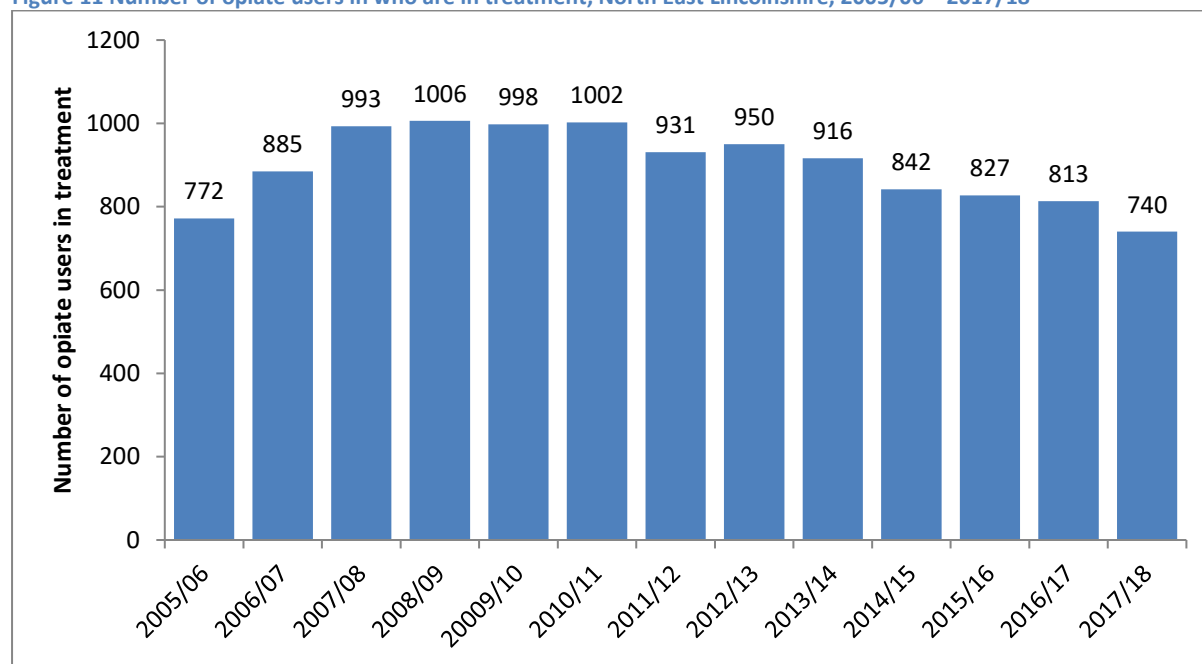
Living Well

Opiate Users

The 2014 Glasgow estimate, based on now probably out of date 2011/12 data, estimates that there are 1,442 opiate users aged 15-64 in North East Lincolnshire.

Figure 11 shows the number of opiate users who are in treatment, which has gradually declined over the last 6 years from 950 in 2012/13, to 740 in 2017/18.

Figure 11 Number of opiate users in who are in treatment, North East Lincolnshire, 2005/06 – 2017/18



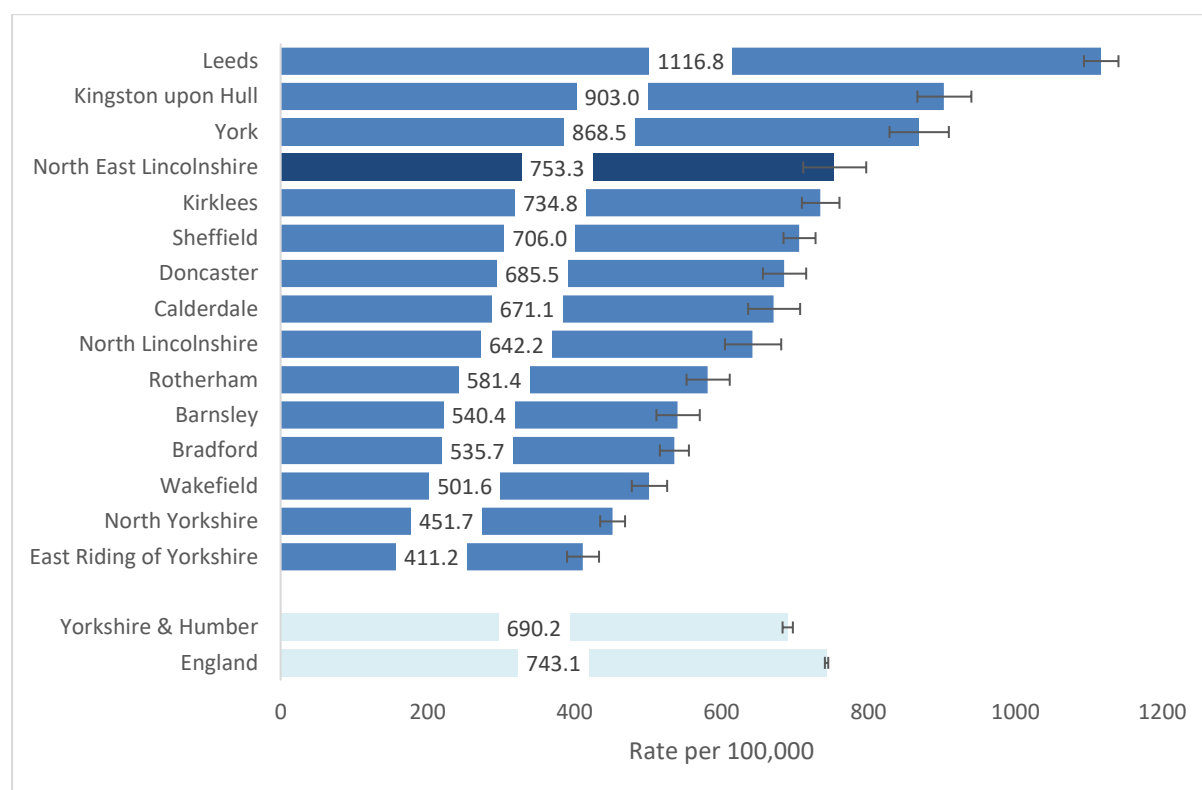
Source: NDTMS

Sexual Health

The number of diagnosed STIs have been growing in England in recent years, particularly among young people. Diagnosis and treatment of STIs is crucial to stop the spread of infections and preventing future complications (i.e. fertility problems) and therefore saving public money. It may be that a high number of diagnosed STIs reflects a good quality of sexual health service and a greater willingness in the population to present for treatment rather than a higher incidence of disease.

In 2017, 1,204 new sexually transmitted infections (STIs) were diagnosed in North East Lincolnshire residents. This is a rate of 753.3 per 100,000 residents which is similar to the England rate (743.1 per 100,000). North East Lincolnshire had the third highest rate of newly diagnosed STIs in the Yorkshire and Humber region in 2017.

Figure 12 All new sexually transmitted infection (STI) diagnoses rate per 100,000 population, Yorkshire and Humber region, 2017.

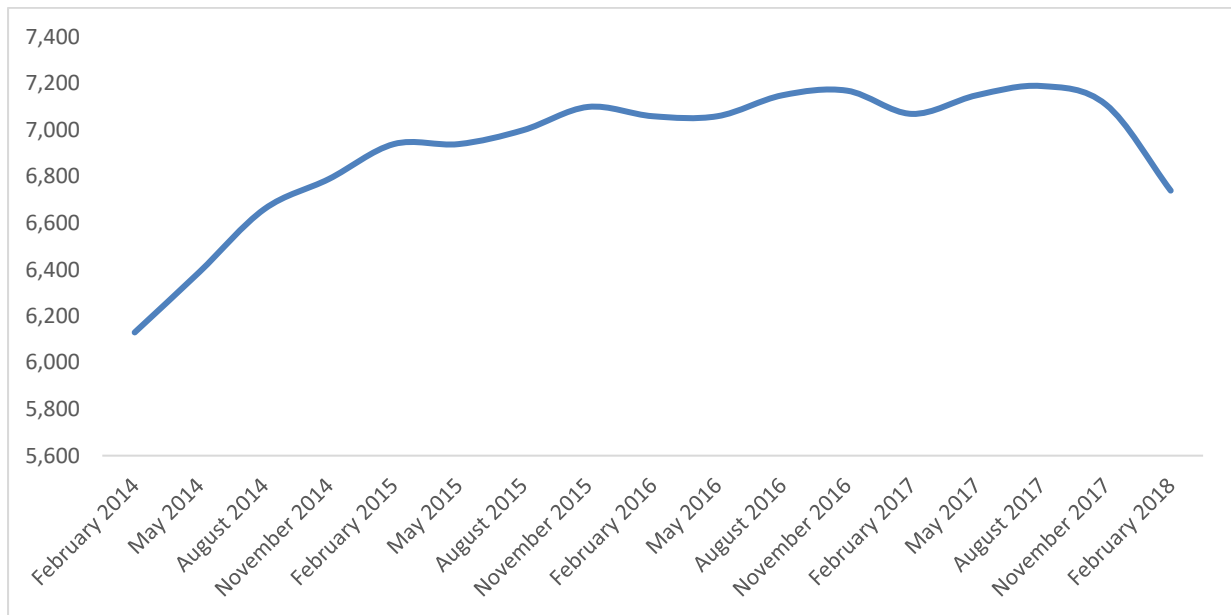


People in receipt of Employment Support Allowance

Employment Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit for people who have an illness or disability which affects their ability to work, people unable to work can claim financial support, and personalised help is offered to those who can work. ESA claimants must be under pension age, must not be getting statutory sick pay or statutory maternity pay and must not be getting Job Seekers Allowance. Applicants can be employed, self-employed, unemployed or a student.

The most recent data shows there are 6,740 people in North East Lincolnshire claiming Employment Support Allowance (ESA). Figure 13 shows the trend of ESA claimants, following a rise in claimants the most recent data shows there has been a drop.

Figure 13 Employment Support Allowance claimants in North East Lincolnshire, trend



Data Source: NOMIS

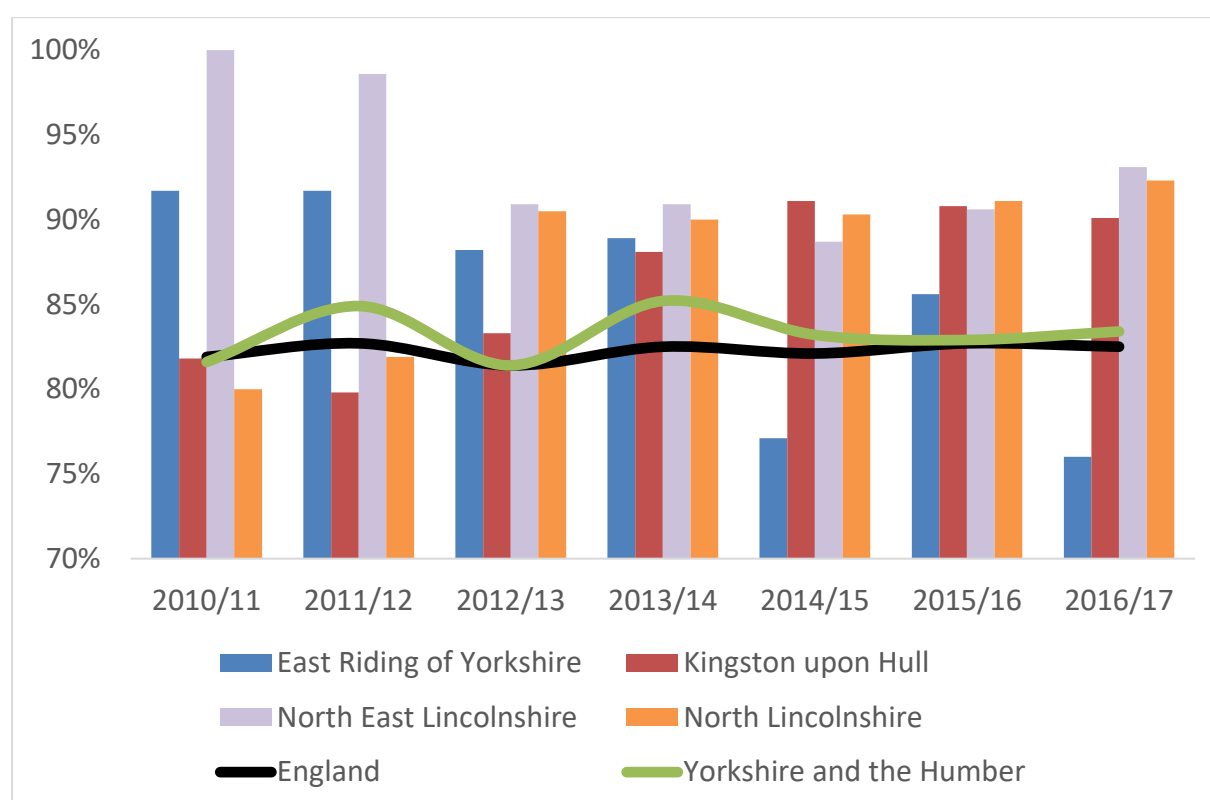
Ageing Well

Older people who are still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital

This measures the effectiveness of reablement, intermediate care and rehabilitation services following a hospital episode. It aims to capture the joint work of social services and health staff and services commissioned by joint teams as well as adult social care reablement.

93% of people aged 65+ who were eligible for reablement/ rehabilitation services were still at home 91 days after they were discharged from hospital. This is a higher proportion than the England and Yorkshire and Humber averages and neighbouring local authorities as shown in Figure 14. The local figure has fluctuated over the years, due mainly to the relatively small numbers, however North East Lincolnshire has always performed above the regional and national average.

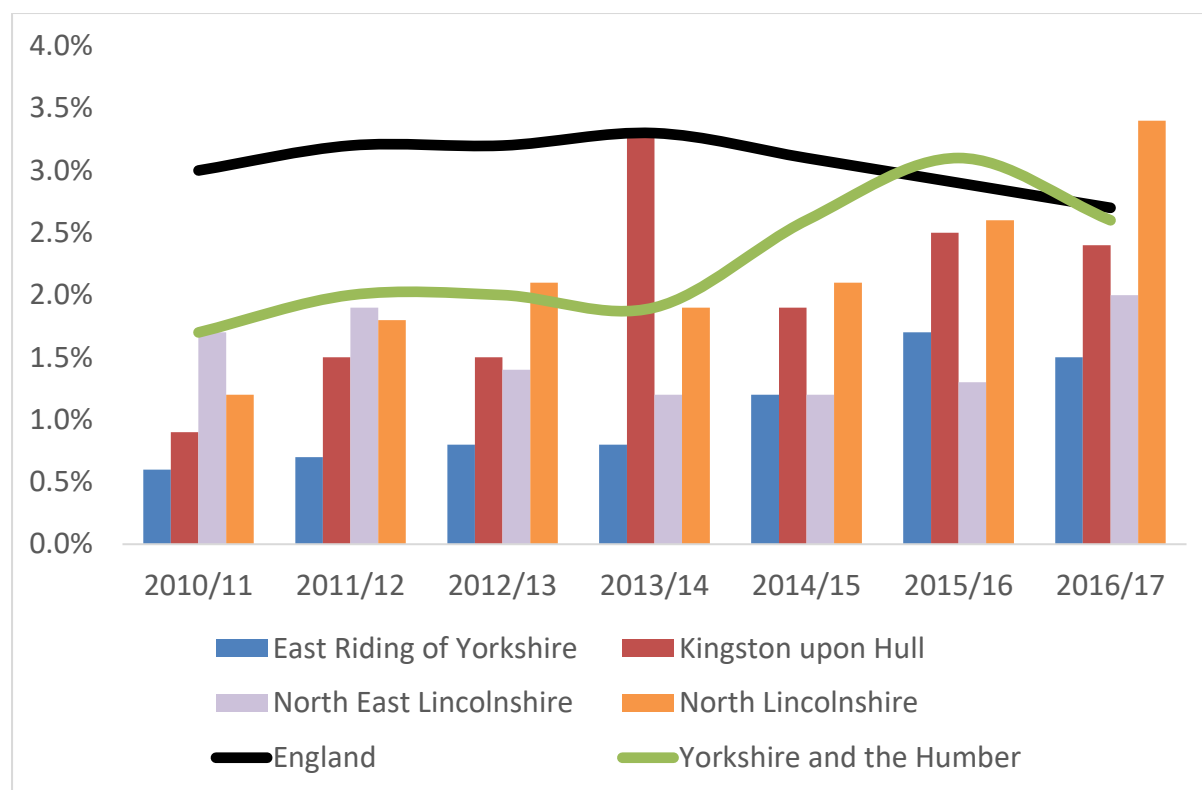
Figure 14 ASCOF, 2B (1) Proportion of older people (65+) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/ rehabilitation services (effectiveness of the service)



Source: PHE Fingertips

The proportion of people offered reablement has remained below the national and regional averages, the most recent year has the highest proportion of 3.4%.

Figure 15 Proportion of people 65+ offered reablement



Source: PHE Fingertips

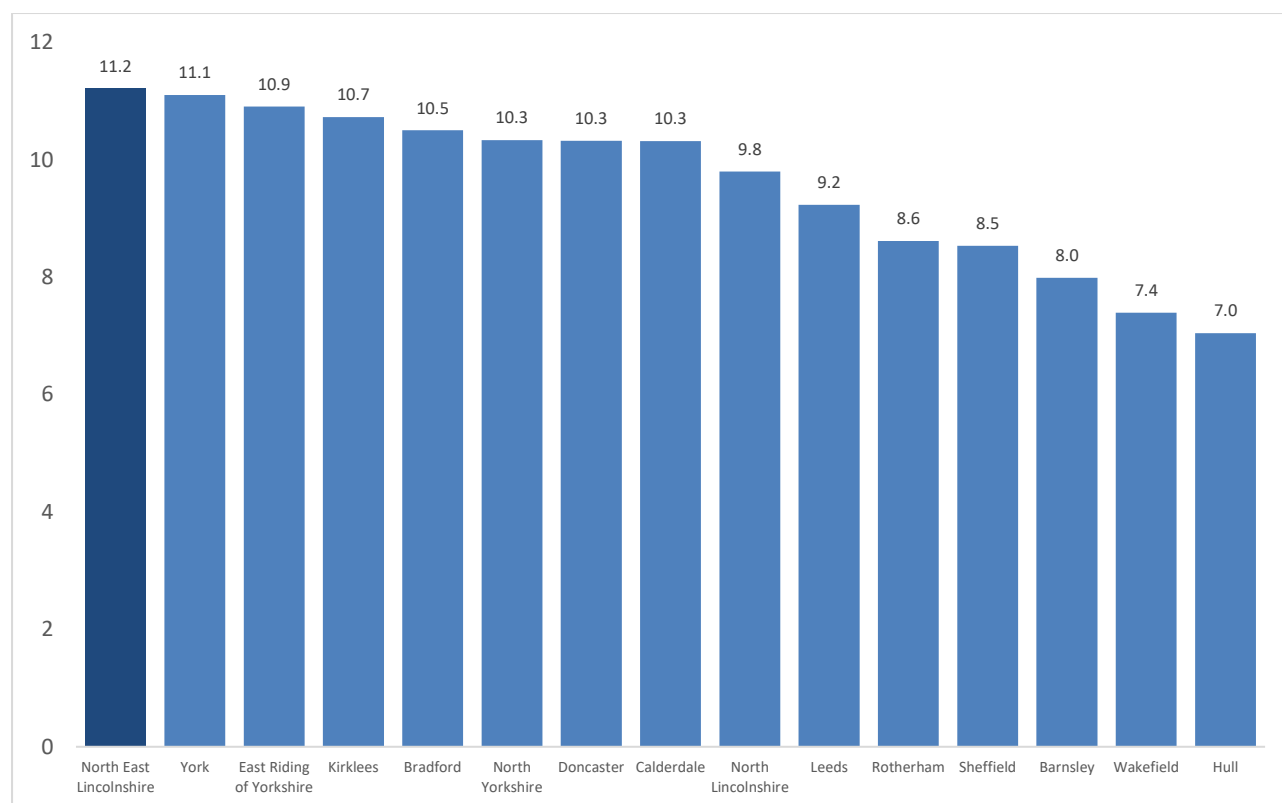
Older and vulnerable people who want to live independently who feel they are able to do so safely

In 2017/18 the “Our Place” survey was undertaken which consolidated North East Lincolnshire Council, CCG and community safety partnership public perception questions. Aligned to the outcome framework, the aim was to obtain public perception information, rather than consulting on service change. It incorporated engagement exercises that already exist for public perception/opinion and fill some gaps in community insight. The local Our Place survey was run from the 6th December 2017 to the 19th February 2018 receiving a total of 1018 responses and obtained a representative demographic spread of North East Lincolnshire. Our Place Survey found that 82% of over 65s including over 65s who are vulnerable (*and took part in the survey*) who want to live independently feel safe to do so.

Variation in disability free years within NEL at 65 years of age.

For males aged 65, North East Lincolnshire ranks highest (best) in the Yorkshire and Humber region for the number of disability free years, it is estimated that at age 65 males in North East Lincolnshire can expect to live 17.8 years, 11.2 of those years disability free. North East Lincolnshire ranks 118 (out of 150 upper tier local authorities) for life expectancy but 38 for Disability Free Life Expectancy, suggesting that those who do live longer in North East Lincolnshire are living in good health.

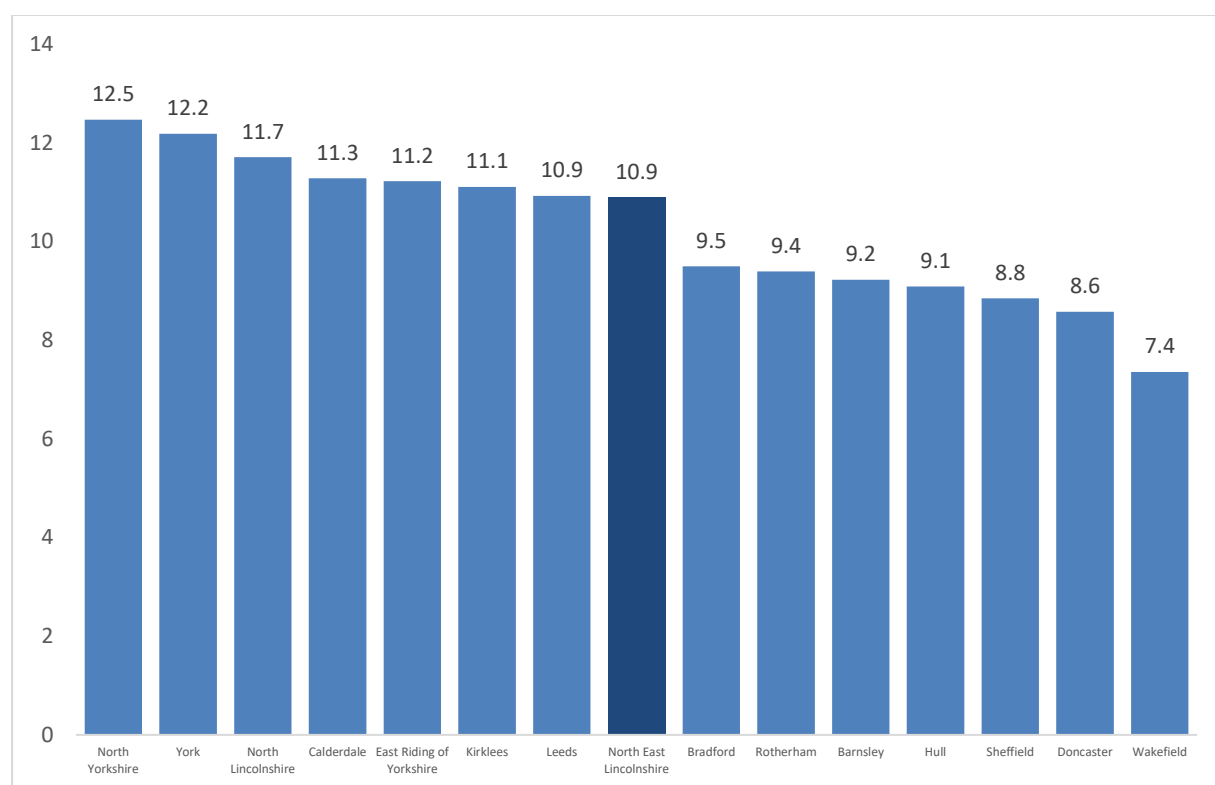
Figure 16 Disability free years in males at age 65, local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber, 2012-14



Data Source: ONS

For females, North East Lincolnshire ranks in the middle of the local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber, on average women aged 65 years in North East Lincolnshire can expect to live disability free for 10.9 years. It is expected that on average females aged 65 in North East Lincolnshire will live for another 20.4 years. Although females are expected to live longer than males, the number of years disability free is smaller.

Figure 17 **Disability free years in females at age 65, local authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber, 2012-14**



Data Source: ONS