

Agenda

**Meeting: Scarborough and Whitby Area
Constituency Committee**

**Venue: University Technical College, 1
Ashburn Road, Scarborough, YO11 2JW**

Date: 9.30am on Wednesday 20 June 2018

Business

Recording is allowed at County Council, committee and sub-committee meetings which are open to the public, please give due regard to the Council's protocol on audio/visual recording and photography at public meetings, a copy of which is available to download below. Anyone wishing to record is asked to contact, prior to the start of the meeting, the Officer whose details are at the foot of the first page of the Agenda. We ask that any recording is clearly visible to anyone at the meeting and that it is non-disruptive. <http://democracy.northyorks.gov.uk/>

1. **Appointment of Chairman**
2. **Minutes of the meeting of the Yorkshire Coast & Moors County Area Committee held on 21 March 2018**
(Pages 5 to 11)
3. **Appointment of Vice Chairman**
4. **Any Declarations of Interest**
5. **Public Questions or Statements**

Members of the public may ask questions or make statements at this meeting if they have given notice and provided the text to Kate Arscott of Democratic Services (*contact details below*) no later than midday on Friday 15 June 2018. Each speaker should limit themselves to 3 minutes on any item. Members of the public who have given notice will be invited to speak:-

- at this point in the meeting if their questions/statements relate to matters which are not otherwise on the Agenda (subject to an overall time limit of 30 minutes);
- when the relevant Agenda item is being considered if they wish to speak on a matter which is on the Agenda for this meeting.

If you are exercising your right to speak at this meeting, but do not wish to be recorded, please inform the Chairman who will instruct those taking a recording to cease whilst you speak.

6. **Area Constituency Committees - a suggested way forward** - Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)
(Pages 12 to 19)
7. **Scarborough and Whitby Area Constituency Committee Area Profile** - Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)
(Pages 20 to 85)
8. **Scarborough and Whitby Area Constituency Committee draft work programme –**
Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)
(Pages 86 to 91)
9. **Other business which the Chairman agrees should be considered as a matter of urgency because of special circumstances.**

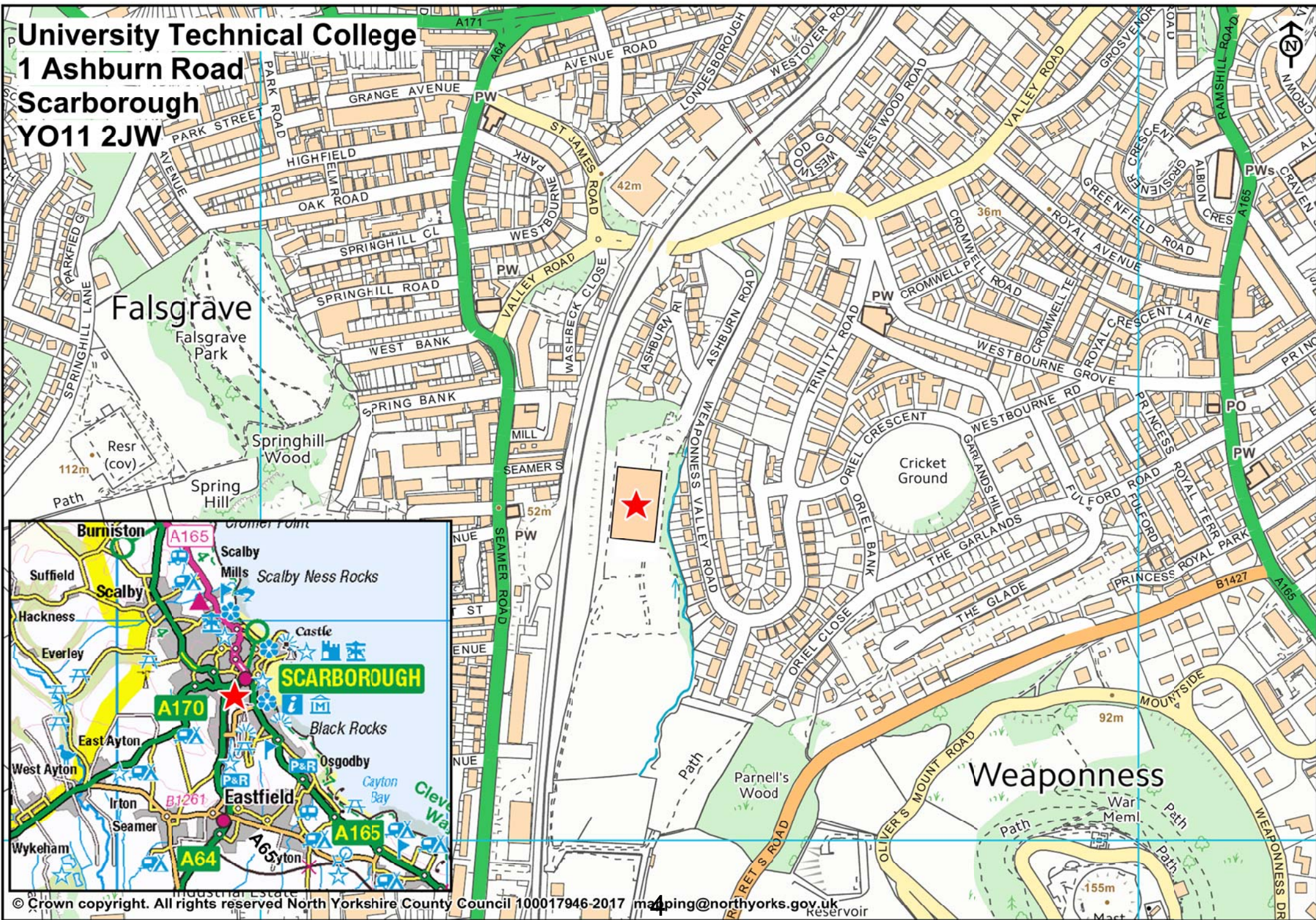
Barry Khan
Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)
County Hall
Northallerton
11 June 2018

SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY AREA CONSTITUENCY COMMITTEE

Membership

County Councillors (13)			
	<i>Councillors Name</i>	<i>Political Group</i>	<i>Electoral Division</i>
1	BACKHOUSE, Andrew	Conservative	Newby
2	BASTIMAN, Derek	Conservative	Scalby & the Coast
3	BROADBENT, Eric	Labour	Northstead
4	CHANCE, David	Conservative	Whitby/Mayfield Cum Mulgrave
5	COLLING, Liz	Labour	Falsgrave & Stepney
6	JEFFELS, David	Conservative	Seamer & Derwent Valley
7	JEFFERSON, Janet	NY Independent	Castle
8	JENKINSON, Andrew	Conservative	Woodlands
9	PEARSON, Clive	Conservative	Esk Valley
10	PLANT, Joe	Conservative	Whitby/Streonshalh
11	RANDERSON, Tony	Labour	Eastfield & Osgodby
12	SWIERS, Roberta	Conservative	Hertford & Cayton
13	WALSH, Callam	Conservative	Weaponness & Ramshill
		Total Membership - (13)	Quorum - (3)

University Technical College
1 Ashburn Road
Scarborough
YO11 2JW



North Yorkshire County Council

Yorkshire Coast and Moors County Area Committee

Minutes of the meeting held on Wednesday 21 March 2018 at 10.30 am at Town Hall, St Nicholas Street, Scarborough.

Present:-

County Councillors: Joe Plant (in the Chair); Eric Broadbent, David Chance, Janet Jefferson, Clive Pearson, Tony Randerson and Helen Swiers.

Parish/Town Councillors: Patrick Malton and Linda Wild

Community First Yorkshire: Caroline O'Neill

Also in Attendance: County Councillor Carl Les (Leader of the Council); County Council Officers: Louise Wallace and Kathy Clark (Health and Adult Services), Richard Marr (Business and Environmental Services) and Ruth Gladstone (Legal and Democratic Services); and Abigail Barron (Head of Strategy/Community Care, Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby Clinical Commissioning Group)

Apologies for absence: County Councillors Derek Bastiman, Liz Colling, David Jeffels, Andrew Jenkinson, Roberta Swiers and Callam Walsh; Parish Councillor Richard Thompson; and Superintendent Alisdair Dey, Area Commander for Scarborough/Ryedale Police

Copies of all documents considered are in the Minute Book

38. Minutes

Resolved –

That the Minutes of the meeting held on 22 November 2017, having been printed and circulated, be taken as read and be confirmed and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

39. Any Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest at this point in the meeting.

40. Whitby Hospital Redevelopment Update

Considered -

The presentation by Abigail Barron of Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) providing an update on the redevelopment of Whitby Hospital. (A copy of the presentation slides has been included in the Minute Book.)

It was reported that the CCG had approved an outline business case for the redevelopment of Whitby Hospital, that the Department of Health and Social Care had approved £11.9m of funding for the construction phase, and that a construction partner had been appointed to lead the detailed technical design phase, together with

comprehensive work on how the newly developed hospital would operate, including design, development and a planning application to inform the full business case.

Members noted that Abigail Barron was part of a very small team within the CCG, to which requests for updates had been made by this Area Committee, Scarborough Borough Council and Whitby Town Council. Following discussion, Members expressed the view that quarterly updates should be made to this Area Committee whose membership included Borough and Town Councillors who could subsequently pass information on to the Borough and Town Councils.

Members noted that the CCG's overall financial deficit would not put at risk the Capital funding for the redevelopment of Whitby Hospital because the Capital for the redevelopment was drawn centrally from the Department of Health and Social Care and an allocation of £11.9m had already been secured. However, the CCG needed to ensure, on a continuous basis, that this scheme remained affordable to the CCG and its providers in terms of the revenue impact because the Capital which was put forward for the redevelopment had to be paid back via revenue and rental on that site. A key piece of work now, around design, was to finalise costs, and therefore the Construction Team would shortly be obtaining fixed price tenders for sub-contract work to finalise that price. If the fixed price construction costs led to a deviation from the £11.9m Capital costs already secured, the CCG would need to do a piece of work to assess the revenue impact. However, the CCG had no concerns about such work.

Members noted that there would be no risk to the current Minor Injuries Treatment facility at Whitby Hospital. However, following redevelopment, Whitby Hospital would have 19 beds instead of the current 24 beds. During the decant, the physical space at Whitby Hospital would allow for 16 beds and therefore conversions were taking place with the County Council's Health and Adult Services to look and agree a Step-Up, Step-Down solution during the decant which was likely to last around a year. The CCG's investment in 24 hour Community Health Nursing was emphasised.

Resolved -

- (a) That the presentation and update be noted.
- (b) That Abigail Barron of Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby Clinical Commissioning Group be invited to provide quarterly updates to future meetings of this Area Committee concerning the redevelopment of Whitby Hospital.

41. Public Questions or Statements

There were no public questions or statements.

42. Scarborough and Whitby District Police and Community Safety Report

Considered -

The report of Superintendent Alisdair Dey (Area Commander for Scarborough/Ryedale) noting current performance and future community safety and crime reduction partnership operations in the Scarborough District.

The report provided statistics for the District, and by Ward, of all recorded crime, anti-social behaviour incidents, and domestic incidents. Breakdowns were provided, by Street, of all recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incidents. The report also included statistical comparisons between each month of the year and with previous years.

Resolved -

That the report be noted.

43. Health Integration

Considered -

The presentation by Louise Wallace (Assistant Director (Health and Integration), Health and Adult Services) and Kathy Clark (Assistant Director (Commissioning), Health and Adult Services) advising of the County Council's position in terms of its thinking around the integration of health and social care. (A copy of the presentation slides has been included in the Minute Book.)

The presentation outlined relevant national policy; integrated commissioning arrangements in North Yorkshire (ie the setting up of Integrated Planning and Commissioning Boards, each with a Joint Commissioning Strategy with a shared work programme); and integrated provision (eg integration with Community Health Services and other ways in which the County Council's Health and Adult Services could work strategically with the NHS).

Co-opted Member Caroline O'Neill (Community First Yorkshire) suggested that strategic thinking also needed to ensure that support services delivered by voluntary and community groups evolved to mirror the changes in structure and model which the County Council's Health and Adult Services had been taking forward with the CCG partners. As such, the way forward also needed to take account of infrastructure support which could be provided to support any changes for voluntary and community sector organisations. She commented that the Health and Adult Service procurement team had worked with Community First Yorkshire to make sure support was in place for voluntary and community sector groups during and after the tendering process. This had been done during previous months and that way of working was appreciated. Caroline O'Neill also expressed support for the County Council and the voluntary and community sector joining-up in relation to workforce development and, in particular, for the accreditation of skills within the care support sector and creating greater awareness of making the care sector a career of choice. Members thanked Caroline O'Neill for her useful comments.

During discussion, Members asked questions, and received information, about what the County Council did in circumstances when a patient was transferred out of hospital at minimal notice or late on a Friday afternoon. It was noted that the County Council funded a Home from Hospital Service. It was also noted that, following a huge effort by County Council staff and good work with NHS colleagues, the County Council had exceeded the target which it had set itself for social care Delayed Transfers of Care, although the government had set a target for the County Council which had not been achieved.

Members expressed the view that the Area Committee would find it helpful to receive further District-wide updates on an annual basis.

Resolved -

- (a) That the presentation be noted.
- (b) That District-wide updates concerning the integration of health and social care be submitted to the Area Committee on an annual basis.

44. Annual Road Casualty Report

Considered -

The report of the Corporate Director - Business and Environmental Services inviting the Area Committee to discuss, comment on and question the content of the Annual Road Casualty Report.

Richard Marr (Area Highways Manager) introduced the report, highlighting that:-

- Across North Yorkshire, 2016 had seen another continued fall in the numbers of reported road casualties and the joint lowest figures since records began in 1990. 28 people had died in collisions on the county's roads, compared to 31 in 2015, and the total number of casualties of all severities was 2250 which was down 3% from 2015.
- With regard to the Scarborough District, all categories had reduced in 2016 with the exception of pedestrian casualties which had risen by 7% from 42 in 2015 to 45 in 2016. With regard to road collisions which resulted in someone being injured and reported to the police, there had been 216 in 2016 which was 12% less than in 2015. That represented more than 4 accidents every week.
- The County Council was not being complacent about the improvements which had been made and a lot of work was taking place within the Road Safety Team with the continuing aim of trying to educate and warn drivers. Details of the Team's activities were set out in the report.
- The County Council had a budget to deal with accident locations, although the amount was not large. Those sites where the budget was being spent were the places in respect of which there was a high and significant personal injury accident record.
- Pages 63 and 64 of the Annual Road Casualty Report showed sites in the Scarborough District which had a significant accident record, together with officers' comments on how those sites were being dealt with. For some sites, there was no discernable pattern of accidents and it was therefore very difficult to identify a solution to change driver behaviour.

During Members' discussion:-

- Richard Marr undertook to arrange for County Councillor Tony Randerson to be provided with updates regarding the collision cluster sites ranked 111 (Westway/Overdale/Eastway/Moor Road, roundabout, Scarborough) and 133 (B1261 Cayton Low Road/Holme Hill, junction, Scarborough).
- Richard Marr acknowledged that there were potholes on North Yorkshire's road network but advised that he was not detecting any trend that they were causing a significant amount of injuries on their own. He also advised that the criteria for filling potholes was set out in the Highways Safety Inspection Manual which was published on the County Council's website. That criteria had recently become more stringent to deal with defects that had a particular impact on cyclists.
- Richard Marr advised that requests for 20 mph zones were not progressed where 20 mph was not already the average speed and where the speed limit

could not be enforced without engineering measures eg chicanes. He added that funding for the introduction of physical measures was extremely restricted and was therefore used for the locations where there was an actual record of accidents rather than at places where it was perceived that accidents were happening.

Members commented that the Annual Road Casualty Report was excellent and congratulated the officers who had put it together. Richard Marr undertook to feedback those comments to relevant colleagues.

Resolved -

That the report and discussions be noted.

45. Update on Local Highways Matters

Considered -

Members discussed local highways issues with Richard Marr (Area Highways Manager). He highlighted the following matters:

- The operation of the winter maintenance service during snow earlier that month.
- The Capital Resurfacing Programme was due to start in April 2018. At some sites, resurfacing would be undertaken in April/May, whilst an adjoining road would be resurfaced as late as September. The reason for this disjointedness was to keep costs down on the disposal of tar.
- A new Scheme Assessment Process was being considered with a view to making responses to enquiries more transparent.
- The Tour de Yorkshire would be coming through the District at the beginning of May 2018.
- £2m had been secured for works in the District, including the recent works at Eastborough, Bar Street and Aberdeen Walk and resurfacing works around Marine Drive and Royal Albert.
- Work at B&M had commenced on 5 March 2018 but shallow cables had been uncovered and advice was currently awaited from Northern Power.
- In response to a query about enforcement of the pedestrian zone on the cobbled section of Church Street in Whitby, Richard Marr advised that the County Council was continuing to press Scarborough Borough Council's Parking Enforcement so that the pedestrian zone was kept as clear as possible.
- In response to a query about the timescales for construction of a lay-by on Helredale Road in Whitby, Richard Marr advised that consultation was planned for June 2018 and construction would start in September or October 2018.

Members expressed their thanks and congratulations to Highways staff for the way they had delivered the winter maintenance service earlier that month.

Resolved -

That the issues be noted.

46. North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service Community Safety Update

Considered -

The report of Group Manager Marc Warren of North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service (NYFRS) advising of community safety activities involving NYFRS that had occurred between 1 October 2017 and 31 January 2018 and providing an update regarding other issues from within the Scarborough District.

The report provided detail in relation to community fire safety and technical fire safety activity (including home fire risk checks completed, smoke detectors fitted, safe and well visits completed, speed radar deployments, and key safety and road safety events attended by Community Safety Officers); a selection process to replace Mark Naylor as Station Manager for Scarborough and Filey; delivery of drink drive posters to countryside public houses in the Whitby area; a demonstration of pet resuscitation masks; a demonstration for 16-18 year old students of NYFRS's work; the Fire Authority's decision to crew Tactical Response Vehicles at Malton, Northallerton, Tadcaster and Ripon with four staff; and details of fifteen incidents of note since the previous report to the Committee.

Resolved

That the activities which have taken place be noted.

37. Programme of Work for Future Meetings

Considered -

The report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services) presenting the Work Programme for the Area Committee and inviting Members to consider any amendments and/or additional items for future meetings, also to determine the venue for the next meeting.

County Councillor Carl Les advised that recommendations from the Constitution Working Party regarding Area Committees were scheduled to be considered by the County Council's Executive on 27 March 2018 and by full County Council on 16 May 2018.

In response to a request from County Councillor Janet Jefferson, for a future meeting to consider the County Council's financial contribution to CCTV, it was noted that discussions between the County Council and Scarborough Borough Council were currently taking place. Members agreed that the discussion should be allowed to conclude before the Area Committee decided to include this issue on its Work Programme.

The Chairman highlighted that a venue needed to be agreed for the Area Committee's next meeting and that the University Technical College (UTC) in Scarborough had been suggested, by Co-opted Member Caroline O'Neill, as a potential venue for a future meeting. Members expressed support for holding the next meeting at the UTC in Scarborough.

County Councillor Tony Randerson highlighted that the Area Committee should meet at the Hunmanby Community Centre at some time in the future. The Chairman advised that that had been noted.

Resolved -

- (a) That the business scheduled for future meetings be noted.
- (b) That the following items be added to the Work Programme:

- An update, once each quarter, concerning Whitby Hospital Redevelopment.
 - A District-wide update, once per annum, concerning the integration of health and social care.
- (c) That Members contact Kate Arscott (Senior Democratic Services Officer) with any other suggestions of business for future meetings which may subsequently arise.
- (d) That the Area Committee's meeting on 20 June 2018 be held at the University Technical College in Scarborough.

The meeting concluded at 12.00pm

RAG/JR



**North Yorkshire County Council
Scarborough and Whitby Area Constituency Committee
20 June 2018
Area Constituency Committees - a suggested way forward**

Purpose of Report

A guide to Area Constituency Committees is appended to this report that outlines how the new committee could work. Committee members are asked to review the report and decide what approaches best fit for them.

A guide to Area Constituency Committees (ACCs) is attached at **Appendix 1**. The guide is intended to help committee members establish this new committee. There are a number of key issues that it would be helpful to address at the first meeting, including:

- Co-option – consider what it is that the committee is trying to achieve by having co-opted members and whether it would be preferable to invite people with specialist knowledge to attend as and when required
- Regular updates – consider whether it is necessary to have regular and routine updates on local issues from organisations such as Police, Fire, Highways and Stronger Communities or whether these can be managed in different ways, such as through an annual session on ‘place’ or ‘community safety’
- Highways – consider having a session on (very) local concerns about road quality either before the meeting or immediately afterwards, as opposed to as public questions or an agenda item
- Standard and timed agenda – consider adopting a standard agenda that helps to ensure a consistent approach to dealing with local issues and concerns whilst also enabling time to be reserved for a focussed review or scrutiny of an issue identified in the work programme for the committee
- Links with Overview and Scrutiny – consider how the co-ordination of county level scrutiny and local in-depths reviews may benefit one another and also provide ACCs with an escalation route.

Recommendation

Committee members are asked to review the report and decide what approaches best fit for them.

Daniel Harry
Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager
North Yorkshire County Council
Tel: (01609) 533531
Email: daniel.harry@northyorks.gov.uk
21 May 2018

Area Constituency Committees Guide

Purpose

To improve the quality of life for people in their area by acting as a 'critical friend' to policy makers and decision makers, enabling the voice and concerns of the public to be heard and driving improvements in public services.

Responsibilities

- Act as a forum for Members to bring forward issues affecting their local Electoral Divisions
- Hear and respond to questions and statements from members of the public relating to anything affecting the community within the constituency area
- Agree a Work Programme which lists items of business which the Committee wishes to consider at future meetings
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local health issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by the Scrutiny of Health Committee
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local transport issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by Transport, Economy and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Act as consultees in major decisions that affect their constituency area (including responding to consultations)
- Make recommendations on the application of Innovation funding (supported by the Stronger Communities Team)
- Develop a working relationship with the local MP, sharing updates and information on relevant local issues being addressed by the committee.

Role of committee members

All the members of an Area Constituency Committee have a key role to play in ensuring that Council and other public sector services are delivered effectively, efficiently and that they achieve good outcomes for local people. The things that committee members can do, include:

- Contributing to the development of the committee's work programme, providing constructive challenge and suggesting topics for inclusion
- Actively engaging with all stages of the committee review and scrutiny process, including any additional groups or meetings that are set up outside of the scheduled, formal meetings of the committee

- Developing constructive relationships with other members of the committee, the relevant portfolio holders and service leads
- Working apolitically as a committee, with a strong focus upon service improvement and outcomes
- Receiving the data, information and analysis that is presented in an impartial manner
- Assessing the data, information and analysis presented to the committee and testing the conclusions that are drawn
- Contributing to the development of recommendations, based on the committee's deliberations, which are specific, realistic and relevant.

New ways of working

The new ways of working will include a greater emphasis upon: issues directly relevant to the county council; scrutiny of health, transport and educational issues locally; the development of a robust and needs-led work programme for the committee; and impact and outcomes.

There will be a need to develop a good working relationship with the local MP. The benefit to the MP is an increased understanding of the detail of local issues in their area and the County Council's actions or position.

It is the Leader's wish, in time, to devolve more responsibility and decision making powers to the Area Constituency Committees, but this will be done incrementally, once they demonstrate that they are ready.

Membership

The committee membership is made up of County Councillors. Only the County Councillors can vote on any matter.

Co-opted members

The committee can co-opt members onto the committee for the period of the County Council (until April 2021). Nominations can be sought from a range of agencies and organisations. Co-opted members do not have a vote.

It is at the discretion of the committee as to whether they have co-opted members and what role they have to play.

Meetings

The Area Constituency Committee will routinely meet four times a year. Additional meetings or working groups may be held and established as necessary, at the discretion of the Committee.

It is anticipated that the Area Constituency Committees will determine where they are to hold their meetings. If there is a substantive item of interest to a particular division, then it is to be hoped that the meeting will be held in that division to allow free access and public participation.

All venues should have good road and public transport access, access to Wi-Fi and any necessary ICT and be compliant with relevant health and Safety and Disability Legislation.

It is anticipated that the meetings will keep to a maximum 2.5 hour duration.

Consideration should be given to having at least one committee meeting a year at a time and venue that best suits the local MP.

Public Questions and Statements

An early item of business on every Committee agenda is “Public Questions and Statements”. The procedures for Public Questions and Statements are set out in the County Council’s Constitution (any member of the public to speak on any matter at a meeting for up to three minutes subject to an overall time limit of 30 minutes, subject to them giving notice to Legal & Democratic Services prior to a meeting).

The Chair has discretion to waive the notice period and the restriction on the length of time for which a person can speak. The Chair usually exercises their discretion depending on the amount of business scheduled for that particular meeting.

The need to engage with and respond to local issues identified by members of the public needs to be balanced by the need to ensure that scheduled items on the agenda can be dealt with effectively and efficiently within the time that the committee has available. The situation to avoid is one in which public questions dominate the meeting.

Committee members and co-opted members are disqualified from raising questions under this item of business. They can, however, contribute to the development of the work programme for the committee, highlighting local issues of concern that fall within the remit of the committee.

Members of the public should not be permitted to participate in debates and should vacate the speaker’s chair/position on conclusion of their question/statement and/or after any permitted supplementary question has been asked.

Work programme

The work programme is the document that the committee bases its work upon. The work programme is not a static document and should be kept under ongoing review.

The Democratic Services Officer (DSO) and the Chair and Vice Chair are expected to take ownership and management of the work programme and ensure that it has items for the committee to review and scrutinise that are: relevant; in the public interest; add value; and being scheduled in a timely and efficient way.

The sources of items for the work programme can include:

- Performance data, information and analysis, in particular when it has been benchmarked against similar local authorities
- Inspection reports, such as those produced by the Care Quality Commission or OFSTED

- National research findings
- National policy changes
- National and local consultations and public engagement events
- County Council Plan
- County Council budget and delivery against savings proposals and targets
- Agendas for Executive
- Overview and Scrutiny
- Local issues raised by elected members, members of the public or highlighted in the media
- Local networks and partnerships.

Where an initial area of interest or line of inquiry is identified, further information is gathered to ascertain whether this is a valid area for review and local scrutiny that will add value and not duplicate work that is already underway.

On every agenda for formal meetings of the committee, there is an item on the committee work programme. This provides Members with an opportunity to reflect on the issues that have been identified and assure themselves that they are appropriate for the committee.

It is suggested that routine updates (Police, Fire, Road Casualty, Public Health, Stronger Communities) are not brought to every meeting of the committee. Whilst it can be helpful to have items that build knowledge about and understanding of the issues in the local area, the discussions should have a clear focus upon an outcome. In effect, answering the ‘so what?’ question.

It may be helpful to schedule updates once a year at a special session that looks for patterns in issues and behaviours and so also begins to identify some lines of enquiry for the committee to pursue as part of the development of its work programme.

District and Borough Councils

The district and borough councils are not directly represented on the Area Constituency Committees. It is acknowledged, however, that they have a degree of representation in so far as a significant number of the County Councillors present will also be members of the district or borough council.

A key link for the committee to make will be with the district and borough council scrutiny officers. This will help ensure that there is a mutually beneficial flow of data, information and analysis on key local issues. Also that any scrutiny of local issues is co-ordinated.

County Council Overview and Scrutiny

Scrutiny aims to contribute to the Council’s corporate outcomes in many ways, including:

- Enabling Councillors to become directly involved in the development of: policy and strategy; consultation and public engagement planning; and the performance management of the Council

- Keeping Councillors and the public informed of key issues, priorities and initiatives
- Enabling direct engagement with the people of North Yorkshire
- Acting as a critical friend and providing Cabinet Members and senior officers with a non-partisan forum in which to test out ideas, approaches and gain feedback and suggestions
- Providing a structure, through the call-in process, for scrutinising specific decisions of the Executive
- Scrutinising issues of public concern beyond the remit of the Council.

There are five thematic overview and scrutiny committees, each of which meet in public four times a year, as below:

- Transport, Economy and Environment – focussed upon transport and communications infrastructure, supporting business and helping people develop their skills, sustainable development, climate change, countryside management, waste management, environmental conservation and cultural issues
- Corporate and Partnerships - the Council's corporate organisation and structure, resource allocation, asset management, procurement policy, people strategy, equality and diversity, performance management, communications, partnership working, community development and engagement and community safety (as the designated Crime and Disorder Committee).
- Young People – focussed upon the interests of young people, including education, care and protection and family support
- Care and Independence – focussed upon the needs of vulnerable adults and older people and people whose independence needs to be supported by intervention from the public or voluntary sector
- Health - focussed upon the planning, provision and operation of health services in the County with the aim of acting as a lever to improve the health of local people and ensuring that the needs of the local people are considered as an integral part of the delivery and development of health services.

Overview and scrutiny functions are also supported through the following bodies:

- Scrutiny Board – this is made up of the Chairs of the five thematic overview and scrutiny committees and enables work to be co-ordinated, opportunities for joint scrutiny to be identified, and committee Chairs to act as critical friends.
- Police and Crime Panel - which scrutinises the Police and Crime Commissioner. There is also a Complaints Sub-Committee which meets on an ad hoc basis. This a joint committee of NYCC, CYC and the district councils.
- Looked After Children's Members Group – this is not a formal committee but acts as an informal advisory group to the Executive Portfolio Holder for Children's and Young Peoples Services. The group performs a role consistent with statutory guidance for local authorities to promote the health and well-being of looked-after children.

It is important that the work of the Area Constituency Committees adds to and does not duplicate the work of the overview and scrutiny committees. This can be achieved by identifying issues of local concern, discussing them with the relevant lead scrutiny officer and working out what role the Area Constituency Committee could play.

The key will be regular contact between officers that support the 6 Area Constituency Committees and the 5 thematic overview and scrutiny committees and the Police and Crime Panel.

Example 1 - health

The Scrutiny of Health Committee is notified by Airedale Wharfedale and Craven Clinical Commissioning Group that the Castleberg Hospital in Settle is due to close at short notice due to concerns about the fabric of the building and so safety of patients.

The Scrutiny of Health Committee receives a formal update from the CCG at a committee meeting and assesses whether this individual case is part of a broader issue impacting upon a number of smaller community hospitals in the county and also whether there are any concerns about how the CCG, NHS Property Services and the Foundation Trust have worked.

The Scrutiny of Health Committee then asks the Area Constituency Committee to maintain a watching brief on developments with the hospital, specifically: what plans there are in place to manage the transfer of existing patients and the treatment of future patients from the area; what plans there are for the future use of the site; the public engagement process; any formal proposals and consultation.

The Area Constituency Committee then alerts the Scrutiny of Health Committee if there are any particular concerns about the way in which this local matter is being managed by the CCG.

The Area Constituency Committee forward to the Scrutiny of Health Committee its views on any formal consultation so that a joint response can be submitted that takes into account local service issues and countywide strategic planning and commissioning issues.

The flow of information and analysis between the Scrutiny of Health Committee and the Area Constituency Committee is two way.

Example 2 – community safety

The Area Constituency Committee is made aware of an issue relating to community safety that is impacting in its area. A local response is in place but it becomes clear that this is an issue that has an impact upon communities elsewhere in North Yorkshire.

The Area Constituency Committee contacts the Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee to assess whether this is an item that they could consider in their role as the Crime and Disorder Committee for the county.

The Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee take on the item and request that all Area Constituency Committees provide a formal submission detailing what the issue is, what the local response is, how effective that response is and recommendations for action.

The Corporate and Partnerships Overview and Scrutiny Committee then considers the issue at a county level, involving all relevant stakeholders and then makes recommendations to Executive and/or Council.

Standard agenda

The following agenda is suggested as a standard to be used:

Item	Timing
Minutes of the last meeting	5 mins
Declarations of interest	
Apologies	
Chairman's announcements	10 mins
Public questions or statements	30 mins
Topic for scrutiny or focussed review	90 mins
Work programme review	15 mins
Other business which the Chairman agrees should be considered as a matter of urgency because of special circumstances	

Any questions

Please contact Daniel Harry, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager, if you have any queries or concerns.

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DH - 21 May 2018



Scarborough & Whitby ACC Area Pack

This pack contains the following:

- Topline statistics & key topics.
- Map of area highlighting areas of interest.
- Local Insight report – containing key social and economic indicators.
- Education Data – containing educational data for the past 3 years.



There are **99,600** people living in Scarborough & Whitby.
(16.1% aged 0–15 / 58.3% working age / 25.6% aged 65 and over) = local
(19.1% aged 0–15 / 63.1% working age / 17.9% aged 65 and over) = England



17% of children are living in poverty in this area compared with 17% across England.



22% of people have a limiting long-term illness in this area compared with 18% across England.



42.3 is the areas Attainment 8 score (in regards to GCSE results), 46.3 is the national average.



67% of people aged 16-74 living this area are economically active compared to 70% across England.



66.7% of Secondary Schools are OFSTED rated good or outstanding compared to 79.7% nationally.



£619 is the average household weekly income in this area compared to £766 across England.



Best start to life

- 39 primary schools, 84.6% are rated good or outstanding. One (Braeburn Primary & Nursery School) rated inadequate
- 6 secondary schools, 66.7% are rated good or outstanding. Two (George Pindar Community Sports College and Graham School) rated inadequate
- 3 special schools
- University Technical College: for 14-19 year olds
- Further Education: Scarborough TEC, Coventry University Scarborough
- Scarborough Local Opportunity Area - Essential Life Skills Fund £820k additional funding



Healthy and independent living

- Health provision: Scarborough General Hospital, James Cook Hospital in Middlesbrough, Whitby Community Hospital and 28 GP surgeries
- Extra care schemes: Cedar Court (Scarborough), Eskmoors Lodge (Castleton), Jazz Court (Eastfield) and Plaxton Court (Scarborough)
- NYCC Care Homes: 101 Prospect Mount (Scarborough), Larpool Lane (Whitby) and Silver Birches (Filey)
- High level of adults social care clients aged 18-64 in area due to more providers in the area (Botton, Wilf Ward, Avalon)



Sustainable growth

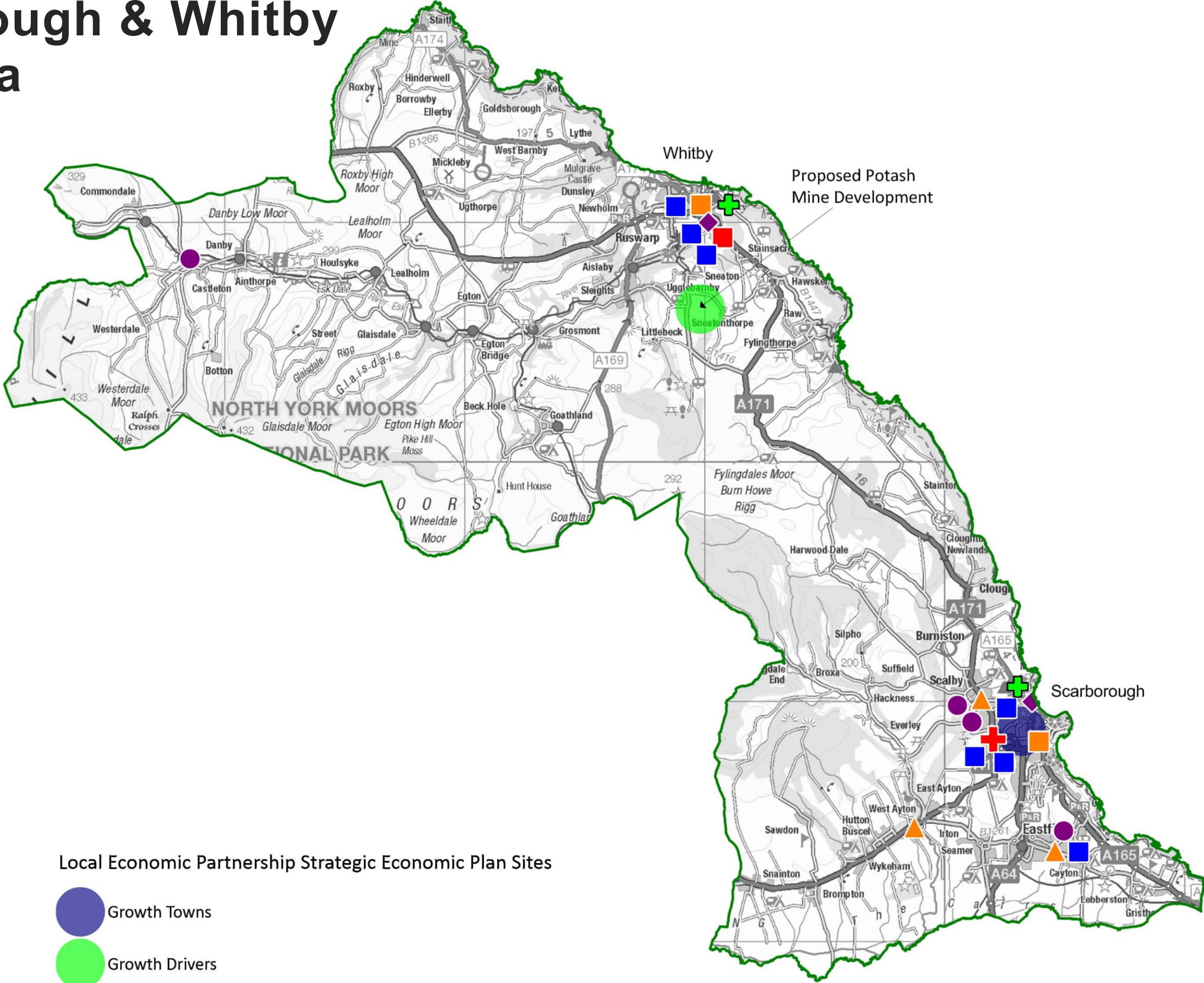
- Growth drivers – Proposed potash mine
- Growth town – Scarborough
- Tourism – coast and North York Moors National Park
- Ongoing impact of the Tour De Yorkshire on the area
- The Coastliner bus service from York to Whitby named the most scenic journey in Britain
- Around 1,000 new homes are being built at Middle Deepdale
- Whitby Business Park development



Modern Council

- 3 community managed libraries plus libraries in Scarborough and Whitby.
- Connecting Communities - Sleights Project
- Supporting the development of activities for young people with disabilities
- Improving digital inclusion and developing new ways to access services using technology
- Improving life skills and peer support for disengaged young people and adults
- Supporting initiatives to improve health and wellbeing in Eastfield
- Developing a comprehensive understanding of the communities within Castle Ward and adjoining Wards in Scarborough. From this facilitating a partnership approach to developing structured provision for critical support along with pathways to less intensive support to encourage participation and volunteering
- Looking at ways to reduce isolation and loneliness in older people, carers and cared for in rural areas of the District and also in urban areas that have a high older population
- Facilitating a joined up approach by Mental Health support providers in the District

Scarborough & Whitby ACC Area



Key to symbols

- + Acute Hospitals
- + Community Hospitals
- Secondary Schools
- Libraries
- ▲ Community Libraries
- Highways Area Offices
- ◆ NYCC Care Homes
- Extra Care Locations

Local Economic Partnership Strategic Economic Plan Sites

- Growth Towns
- Growth Drivers










Local Insight profile for 'Scarborough and Whitby' area

LI - North Yorkshire

Report created 2 May 2018



Introduction Page 3 for an introduction to this report

 <p>Population</p>	<p>There are 99,600 people living in Scarborough and Whitby</p> <p>See pages 4-9 for more information on population by age and gender, ethnicity, country of birth, language, migration, household composition and religion</p>	 <p>Education & skills</p>	<p>25% of people have no qualifications in Scarborough and Whitby compared with 22% across England</p> <p>See pages 41-43 for more information on qualifications, pupil attainment and early years educational progress</p>
 <p>Vulnerable groups</p>	<p>17% of children are living in poverty in Scarborough and Whitby compared with 17% across England</p> <p>See pages 10-21 for more information on children in poverty, people out of work, people in deprived areas, disability, pensioners and other vulnerable groups</p>	 <p>Economy</p>	<p>31% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment in Scarborough and Whitby compared with 39% across England</p> <p>See pages 44-50 for more information on people's jobs, job opportunities, income and local businesses</p>
 <p>Housing</p>	<p>5% of households lack central heating in Scarborough and Whitby compared with 3% across England</p> <p>See pages 22-31 for more information on dwelling types, housing tenure, affordability, overcrowding, age of dwelling and communal establishments</p>	 <p>Access & transport</p>	<p>29% of households have no car in Scarborough and Whitby compared with 26% across England</p> <p>See pages 51-53 for more information on transport, distances services and digital services</p>
 <p>Crime & safety</p>	<p>The overall crime rate is lower than the average across England</p> <p>See pages 32-33 for more information on recorded crime and crime rates</p>	 <p>Communities & environment</p>	<p>The % of people 'satisfied with their neighbourhood' is higher than the average across England</p> <p>See pages 54-59 for more information on neighbourhood satisfaction, the types of neighbourhoods locally, local participation and the environment, air pollution</p>
 <p>Health & wellbeing</p>	<p>22% of people have a limiting long-term illness in Scarborough and Whitby compared with 18% across England</p> <p>See pages 34-40 for more information on limited long-term illness, life expectancy and mortality, general health and healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>Appendix A</p>	<p>Page 60 for information on the geographies used in this report and 52 for acknowledgements</p>

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Local Insight for LI - North Yorkshire

Local Insight gives you access to interactive maps and reports at small area level. These reports show key social and economic indicators and allow you to compare the area selected to comparator areas.

OCSI

Local Insight is a tool developed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) based on a project developed jointly between OCSI and HACT.

OCSI develop and interpret the evidence base to help the public and community organisations deliver better services. A 'spin-out' from the University of Oxford Social Policy Institute, OCSI have worked with more than 100 public and community sector clients at local, national and international level. See www.ocsi.co.uk for more.

About the indicators

Information published by government as open data – appropriately visualised, analysed and interpreted – is a critical tool for Local Authorities.

OCSI collect all local data published by more than 50 government agencies, and have identified key indicators relevant to local authorities to use in this report and the interactive webtool (local.communityinsight.org).

How we have identified the “Scarborough and Whitby” area

This report is based on the definition of the “Scarborough and Whitby” area created by LI - North Yorkshire, (you can view this area on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the ‘show services’ dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map). We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in “Scarborough and Whitby” to create the charts and tables used in this report.

Alongside data for the “Scarborough and Whitby”, we also show data for selected comparator areas: Yorkshire and The Humber and England.



Population: Age and gender

What information is shown here?

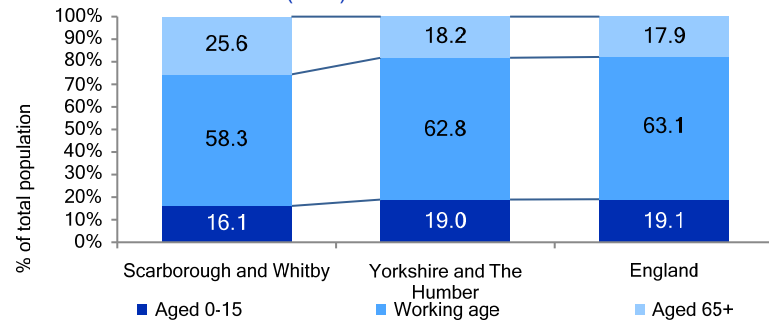
The information on this page shows the number of people living in Scarborough and Whitby. These population figures provide detail of the structure of the population by broad age bands and sex.

The first information box shows the total number of people usually resident in the area, with the male female breakdown. Also shown are numbers by sex and age, and the 'dependency ratio'. This is the ratio of non-working age (those aged 0-15 and over 65) to working age population and is useful in understanding the pressure on a productive population in providing for the costs of services and benefits used by the youngest and oldest in a population. For example, a ratio of 25% for example would imply one person of non-working age for every four people of working age.

The population pyramid compares the proportion of males and females by five year age bands. The line chart shows how the population is changing over time in Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas by broad age band.

Figure: Population by age

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016



Total Population	Aged 0-15	Working age population	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
99,600	16,045	58,020	25,535	0.72
48.7% male; 51.3% female	16.1% (England average = 19.1%)	58.3% (England average = 63.1%)	25.6% (England average = 17.9%)	England average = 0.59

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016

Figure: Population estimates by 5 year age band

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016

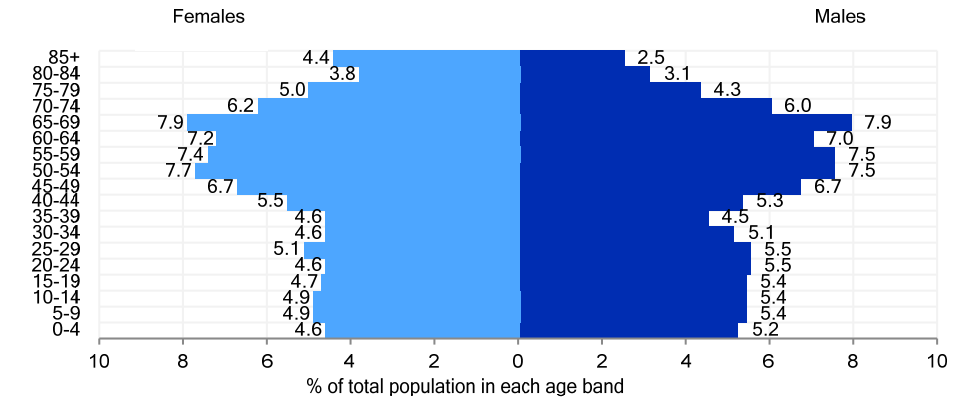
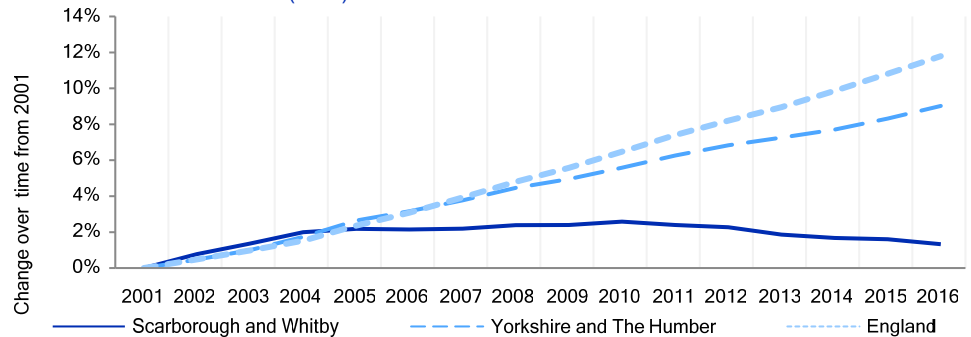


Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2016

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)





Population: Ethnicity

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Scarborough and Whitby by ethnicity, based on each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

The information boxes display the number of people who have identified themselves as White British and the number from Black or Minority Ethnic groups (BMEs), as well as the five broad ethnic minority groups (White non-British, Mixed, Asian, Black and other ethnic group). The BME category includes all people who do not state their ethnicity as White British including those who identify as White but of a different ethnic identity.

The final information box shows the proportion of households where not all household members are of the same ethnicity (households with multiple ethnic groups).

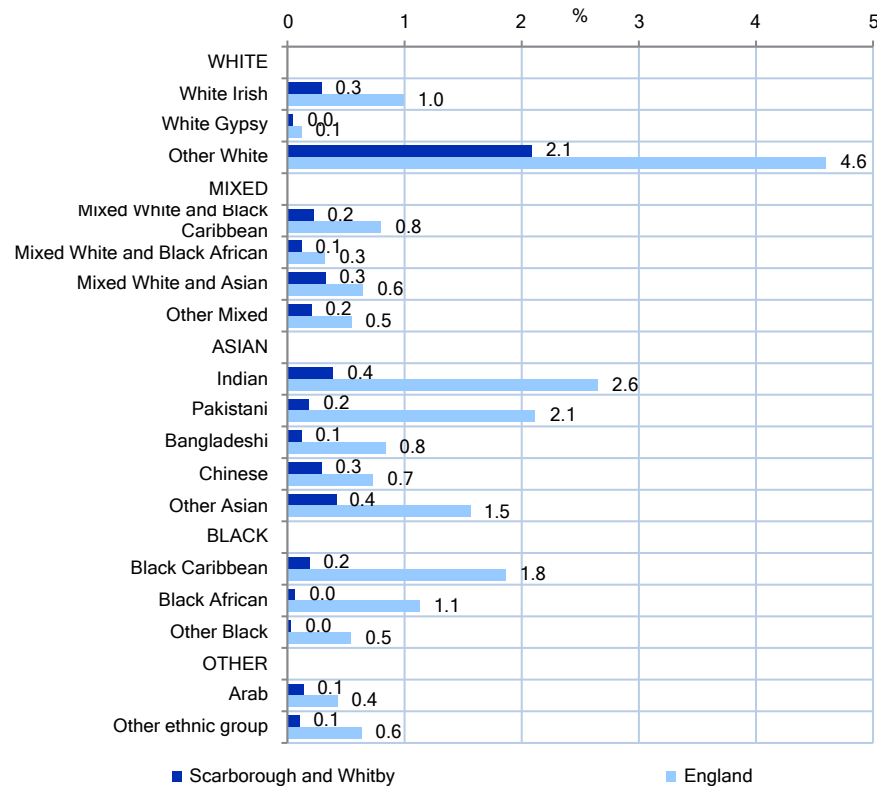
The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in BME groups by ethnic category.

White British	BME	White-non-British	Mixed
95,655	5,000	2,395	825
95.0% (England average = 79.8%)	5.0% (England average = 20.2%)	2.4% (England average = 5.7%)	0.8% (England average = 2.3%)
Asian	Black	Other ethnic group	Households with multiple ethnicities
1,335	240	210	1,645
1.3% (England average = 7.8%)	0.2% (England average = 3.5%)	0.2% (England average = 1.0%)	3.6% (England average = 8.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by ethnic group

Source: Census 2011





Population: Country of birth and household language

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Scarborough and Whitby by country of birth.

The top row information boxes display the number of people in Scarborough and Whitby who were born in England and outside the UK as well as the number of people with a UK passport and non-UK passport.

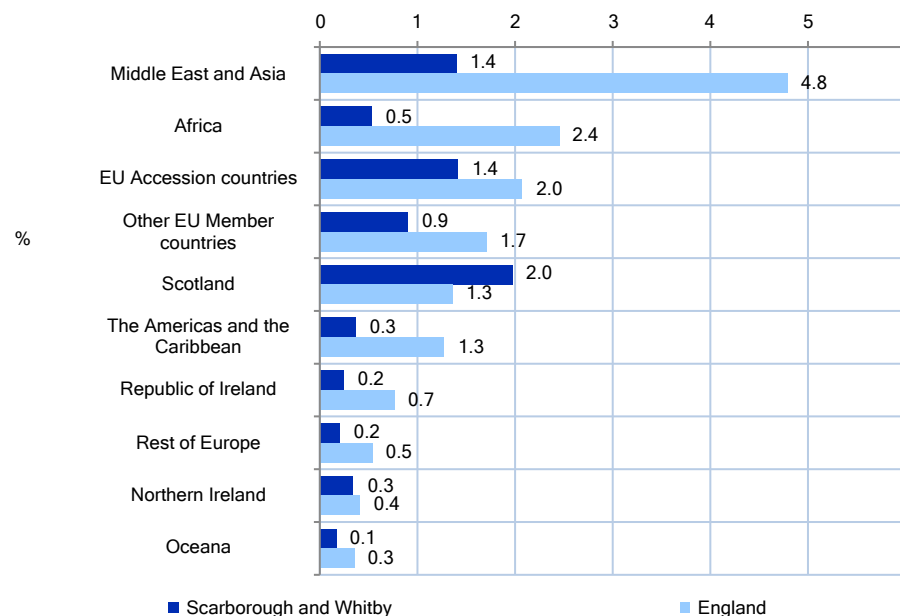
The second row information boxes show the language breakdown of households, identifying the number of households in Scarborough and Whitby with one or more members who cannot speak English.

The bar chart on the right shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in Scarborough and Whitby born outside of England by the geographic region of birth.

Born in England	Born Outside the UK	With a UK passport	With a non-UK passport
92,685	5,120	73,810	3,320
92.1% (England average = 83.5%)	5.1% (England average = 13.8%)	73.3% (England average = 75.8%)	3.3% (England average = 8.8%)
All people in households have English as main language	At least one adult (not all) has English as main language	No adults but some children have English as main language	No household members have English as main language
44,145	580	55	690
97.1% (England average = 90.9%)	1.3% (England average = 3.9%)	0.1% (England average = 0.8%)	1.5% (England average = 4.4%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population born outside England
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information box shows the number and percentage of migrants in Scarborough and Whitby and across England as a whole. A migrant is defined as a person with a different address one year before Census day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin' (defined as in order of preference, mother, father, sibling (with nearest age), other related person, Household Reference Person).

The chart on the right shows the population turnover rate by age band. This is calculated as the rate of in or out migratory moves within England and Wales per 1,000 resident population.¹ Figures are based on GP patient register records. The left-hand bars (lighter colour) show people moving *out* of the area – higher values for a particular group indicate that this age-group is more likely to move away from the area. The right-hand bars (darker colour) show people moving *into* the area – higher values for a particular group indicate that this age-group is more likely to move into the area.

The data table on the top right and the chart on the bottom right show the total number of people registering with a National Insurance number who have come from overseas. This is a measure of the number of people who have migrated to the UK from overseas to work, who have registered for a National Insurance number in the local area.

People who have moved address within the last 12 months (Census 2011)	Overseas migrants (National Insurance no. registrations of overseas nationals) (DWP 2015/16)
12,250	420
12.2% (average = 12.3%)	0.7% (average = 2.2%)

Figure: Level of inward and outward migration (by age)

Source: Population Turnover Rates – Office for National Statistics (2010)

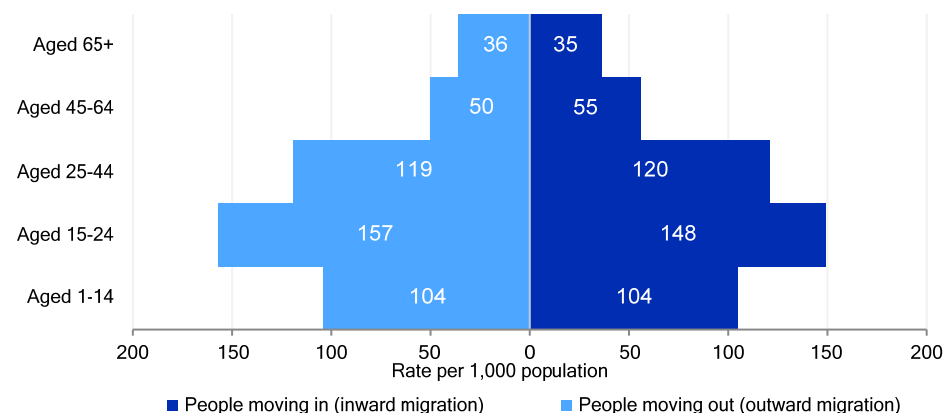
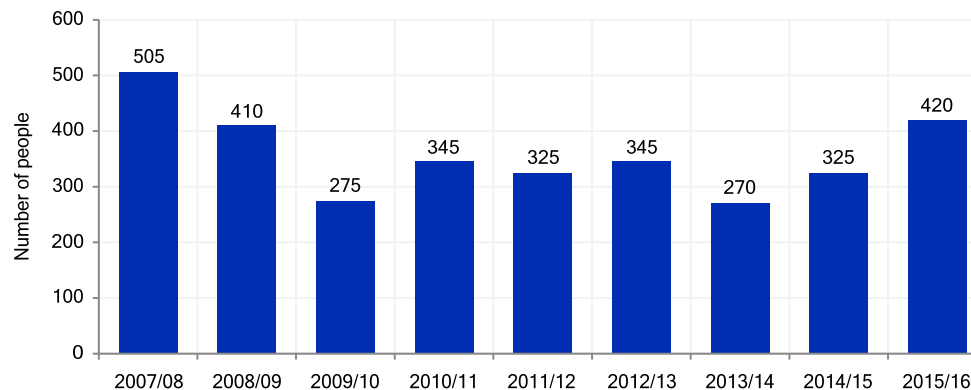


Figure: Number of overseas nationals registering with a National Insurance Number

Source: National Insurance No. registrations – Department for Work and Pensions (2015/16)



¹ Please note that there are currently no planned updates for this dataset, however we still consider it to be relevant.

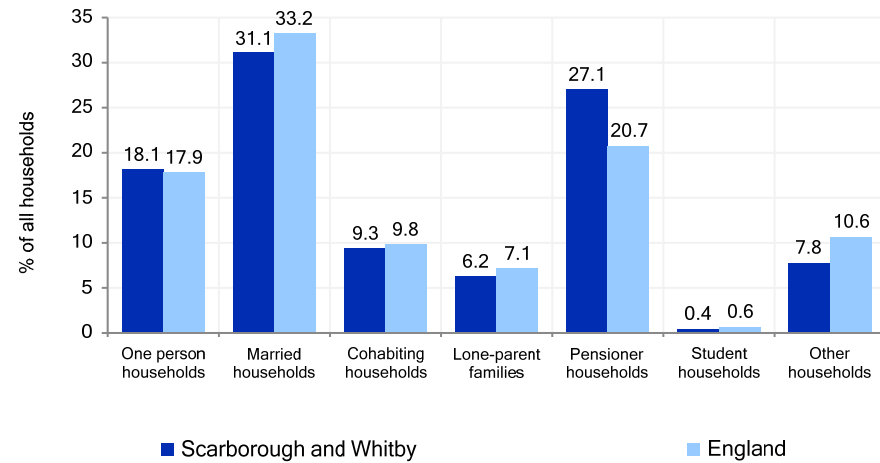


What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the composition of household types in Scarborough and Whitby. The information boxes contain the number of households in Scarborough and Whitby classified under the main household composition breakdowns. The chart shows the same information as a percentage of all households.

Pensioner households	One person households (aged under 65)	Lone parent families with dependent children
12,305	8,245	2,840
27.1% (England average = 20.7%)	18.1% (England average = 17.9%)	26.5% of all families with dependent children (England average = 24.5%)
Married households	Cohabiting households	Student households
14,140	4,245	165
31.1% (England average = 33.2%)	9.3% (England average = 9.8%)	0.4% (England average = 0.6%)
Source: Census 2011		

Figure: Population by household composition
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people living in Scarborough and Whitby by religious belief, categorised by the six major religions, other religion and no religion.

The bar chart shows the percentage of people in Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas who are of non-Christian religious belief, displayed by religion.

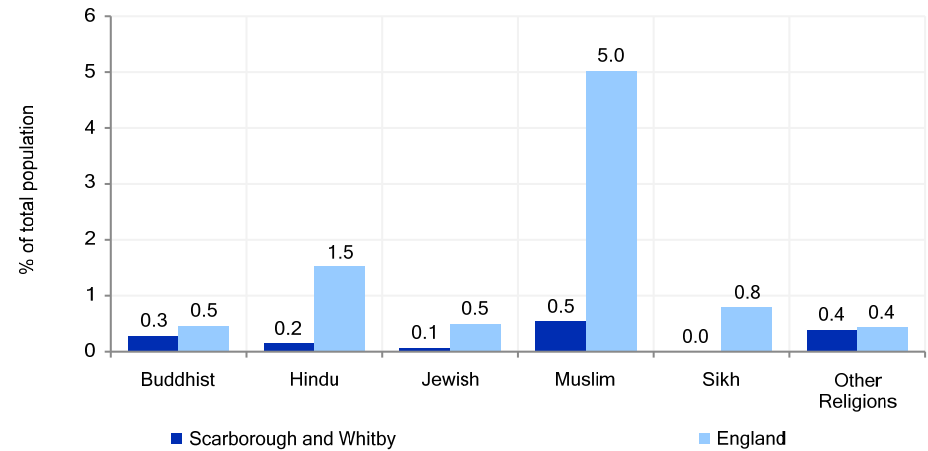
Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who did not reply to the religion question – who were recorded as 'religion not stated' in the census data publication.

Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish
66,865	280	160	60
66.4% (England average = 59.4%)	0.3% (England average = 0.5%)	0.2% (England average = 1.5%)	0.1% (England average = 0.5%)
Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion
540	10	385	24,855
0.5% (England average = 5.0%)	0.0% (England average = 0.8%)	0.4% (England average = 0.4%)	24.7% (England average = 24.7%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population with non-Christian religion

Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows counts of people who are out of work and receiving workless benefits: Jobseekers Allowance (JSA)/Universal Credit (UC) and Incapacity Benefit (IB)/Employment and Support Allowance (ESA).

JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Universal Credit claimants are additionally included in the 'Unemployment Benefit' count where they were previously eligible for JSA. IB and ESA are workless benefits are payable to people who are out of work and have been assessed as being incapable of work due to illness or disability and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions.

The information boxes on the top right show: the total number of adults (aged 16-64) receiving JSA and Universal Credit; the total claiming for more than 12 months; claimants aged 18-24, the number of people receiving 'Incapacity benefits' (IB or ESA); and the number and proportion of 16-24 year olds receiving workless benefits (JSA, IB or ESA).

The line charts on the following page show month on month changes in the proportion of people claiming IB or ESA and the proportion claiming JSA or out of work Universal Credit across Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas.

Unemployment Benefit (JSA and UC) claimants (Mar-18)	JSA claimants claiming for more than 12 months (Mar-18)	Youth unemployment (JSA/UC) claimants aged 18-24 (Mar-18)	Female unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Mar-18)
1,195	135	180	375
2.1% (England average = 2.1%)	0.2% (England average = 0.4%)	2.0% (England average = 2.9%)	1.3% (England average = 1.6%)
Male unemployment claimants (JSA and UC) (Mar-18)	Incapacity benefits claimants (Aug-17)	Working age workless benefit claimants (Nov-16)	16-24 year olds receiving workless benefits (May-16)
775	4,835	8,055	485
2.7% (England average = 2.6%)	8.3% (England average = 5.7%)	13.9% (England average = 10.7%)	5.3% (England average = 3.6%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance/Universal Credit) claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

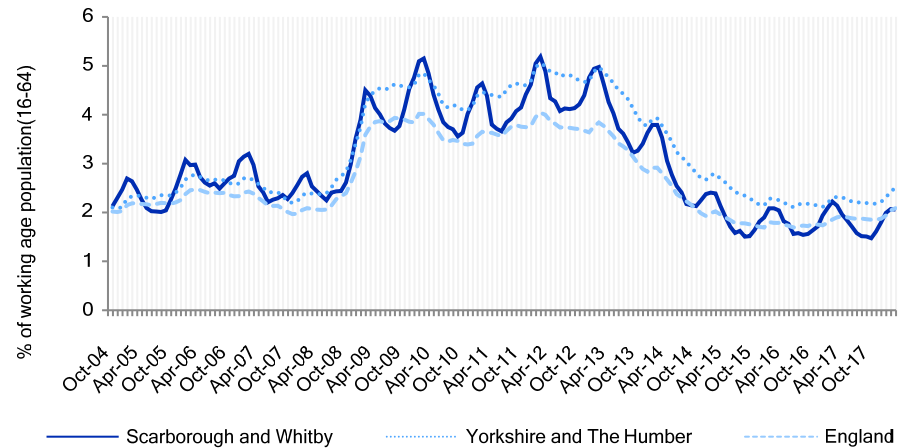




Figure: % of Jobseekers Allowance claimants claiming for more than 12 months
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Mar-18)

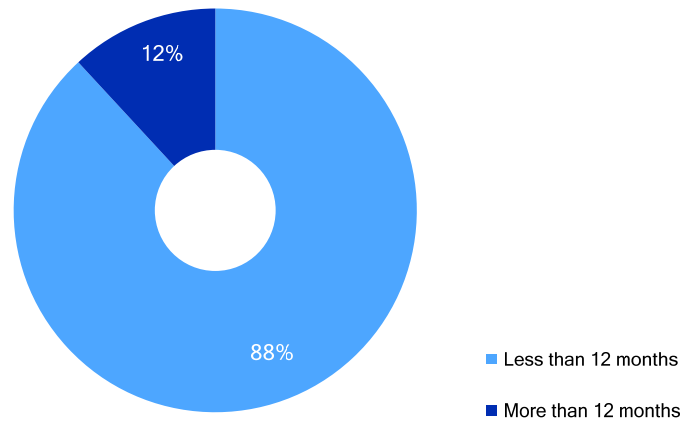


Figure: Working age population claiming incapacity benefits (Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

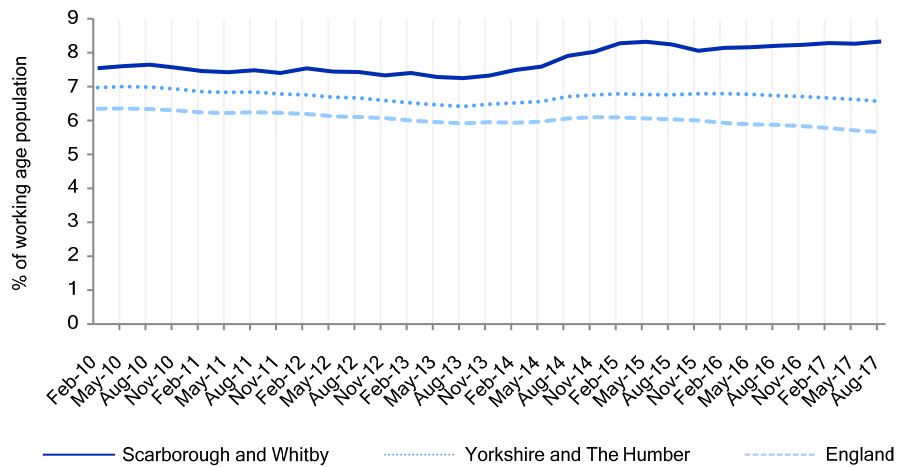


Figure: Workless benefit claimants aged 16-24 and 16-64
Source: Jobseekers Allowance – Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16) Incapacity benefits/Workless benefit claimants – Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

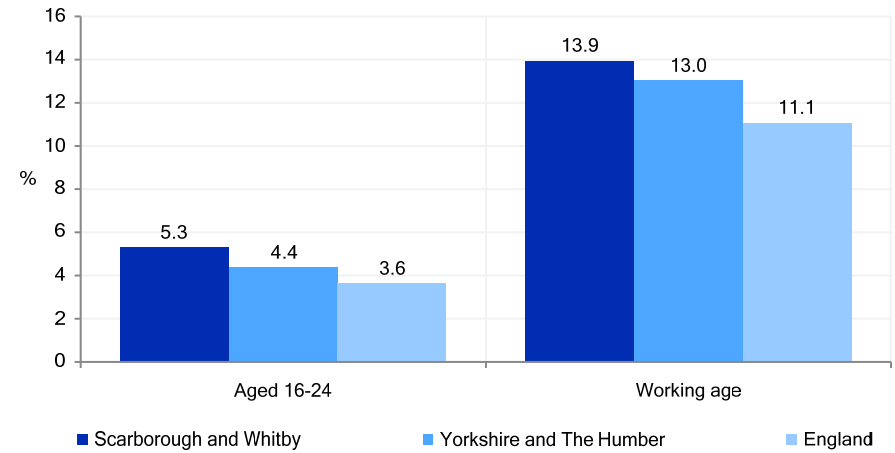
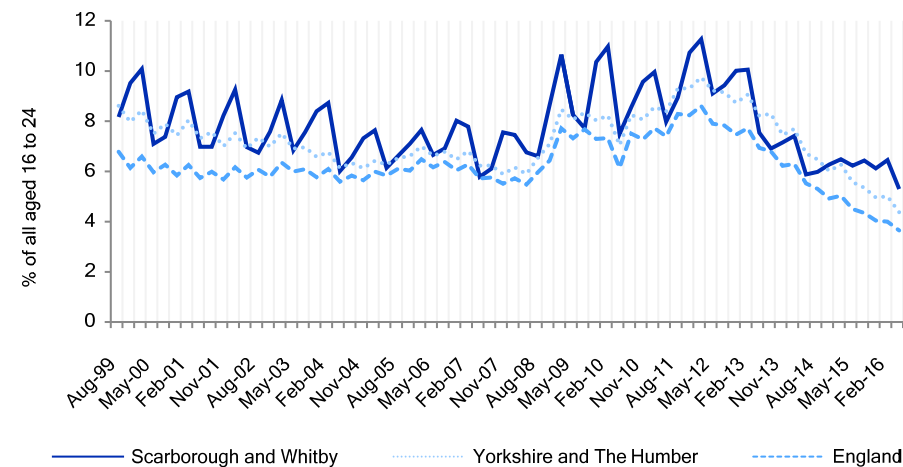


Figure: 16-24 year olds receiving 'Workless' benefits (Incapacity Benefit, Employment Support Allowance, Jobseekers Allowance)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at the prevalence of disability among people living in Scarborough and Whitby. There are two measures of disability presented: those claiming Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance.

Attendance Allowance is payable to people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. Disability Living Allowance is payable to children and adults in or out of work who are below the age of 65 and who are disabled, need help with personal care or have walking difficulties. It is a non-means tested benefit, which means it is not affected by income.

The information boxes on the right show the total number of people receiving Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance across Scarborough and Whitby.

Disability Living Allowance claimants (Aug-17)	Attendance Allowance claimants (Aug-17)
3,655	3,660
3.7% of people claim DLA in Scarborough and Whitby areas and 3.2% claim in England	14.3% of people claim Attendance Allowance in Scarborough and Whitby areas and 13.4% claim in England
Source: Department for Work and Pensions	

Figure: Adults with a disability (receiving Disability Living Allowance)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

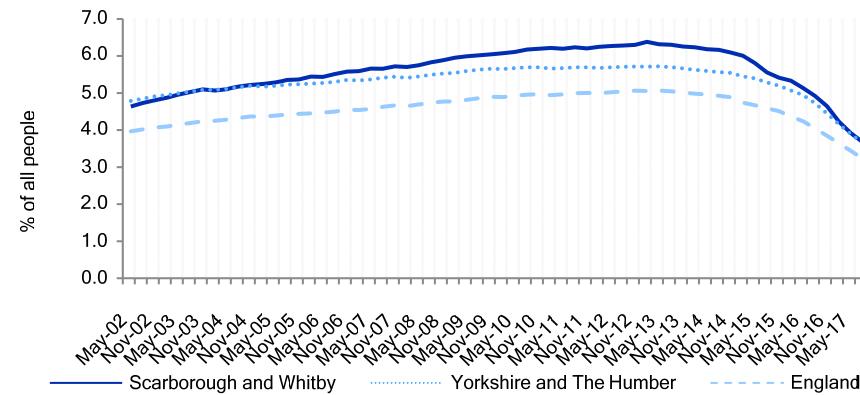
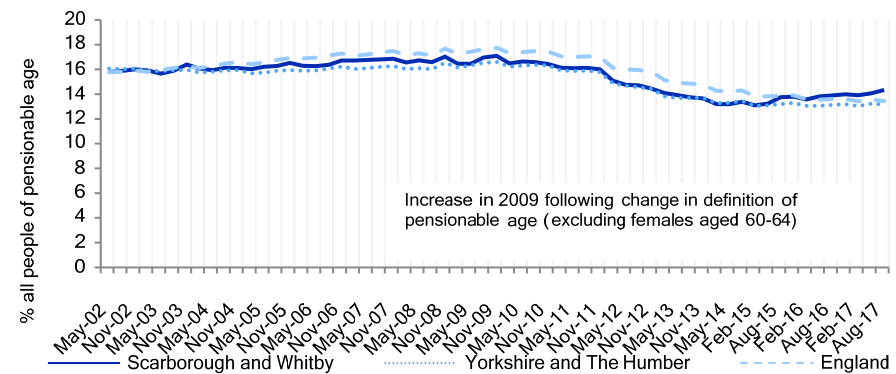


Figure: Older people with social care needs (receiving Attendance Allowance)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information in this page shows the number of people in receipt of key welfare benefits payable by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability. Housing Benefit (HB) can be claimed by a person if they are liable to pay rent and if they are on a low income and provides a measure of the number of households in poverty. Income Support is a measure of people of working age with low incomes and is a means tested benefit payable to people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on.

The chart on the right shows the change in the proportion of working age people receiving DWP benefits. The charts on the following page show the change in the proportion of Income Support and Housing Benefits claimants and the age breakdown of DWP benefit claimants across Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas.

Working age DWP Benefit claimants (Nov-16)	Female working age benefit claimants (Nov-16)	Male working age benefit claimants (Nov-16)
8,055	4,235	3,820
13.9% (England average = 10.7%)	14.4% (England average = 11.8%)	13.3% (England average = 9.6%)
Income Support (IS) claimants (Aug-17)	Housing Benefit claimants (Nov-17)	Universal Credit claimants (Jan-18)
930	7,945	760
1.6% (England average = 1.4%)	15.4% (England average = 16.0%)	1.3% (England average = 1.8%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

Figure: Working age population claiming DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

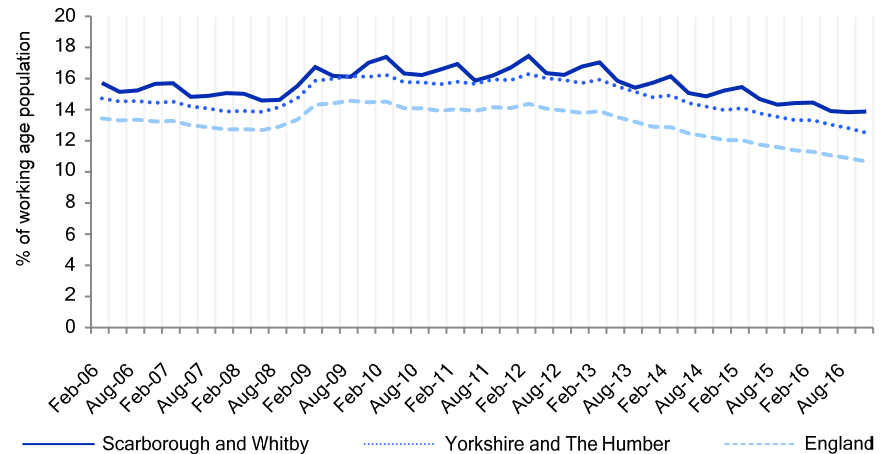




Figure: Income Support claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

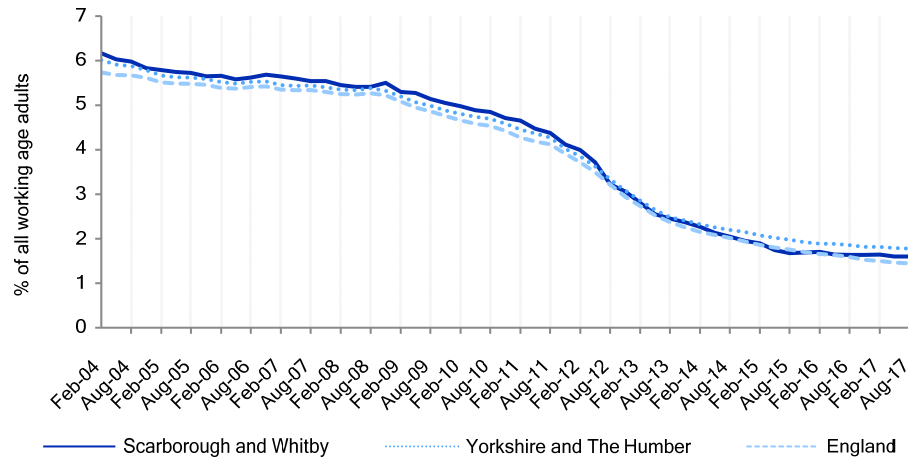


Figure: Housing Benefit claimants

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

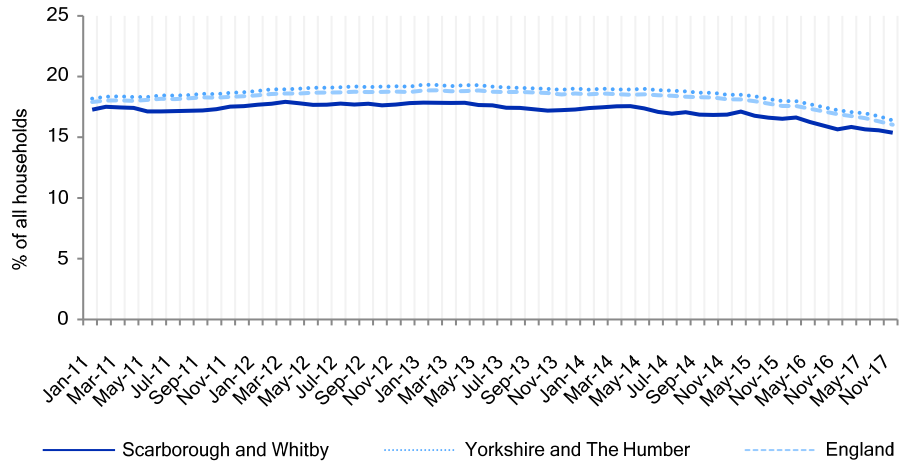


Figure: Age breakdown of working age DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16)

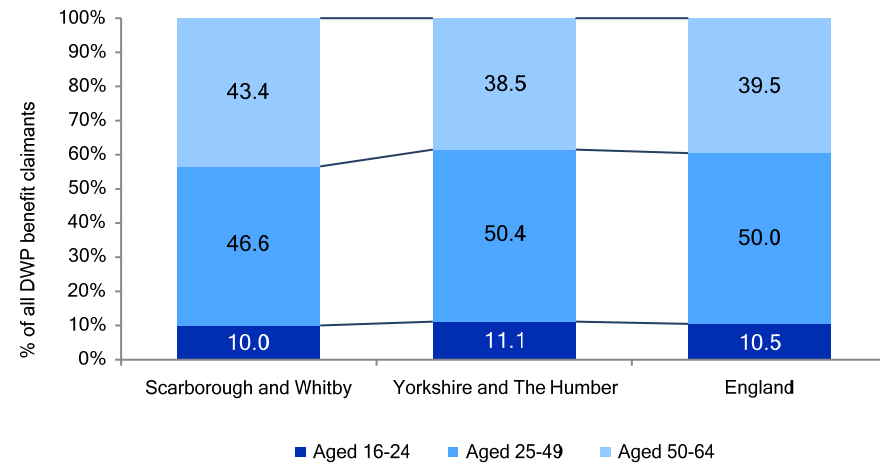
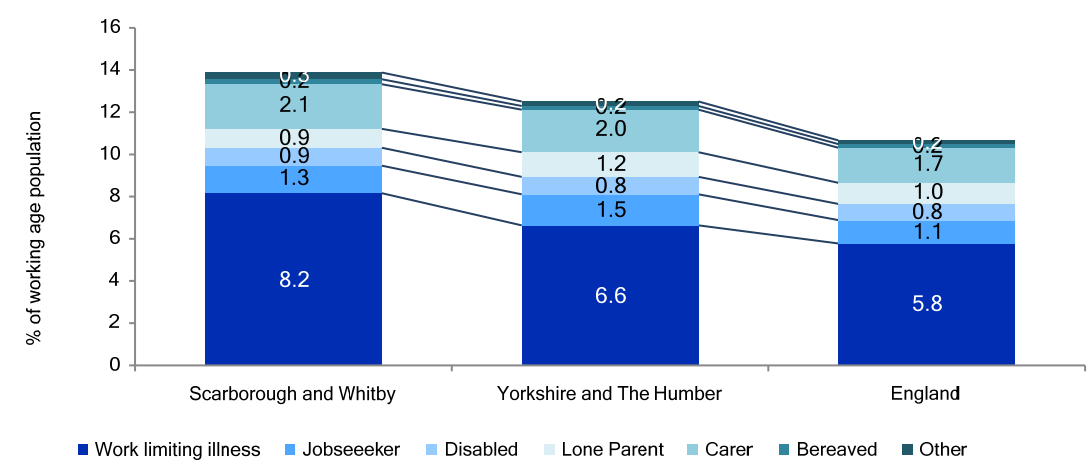


Figure: Breakdown of working age DWP benefit claimants by reason for claim

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16)





What information is shown here?

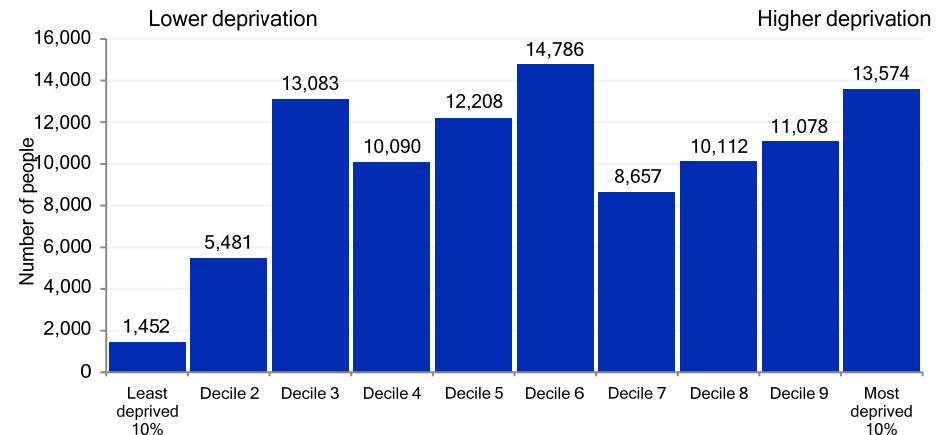
The information on this page looks at overall levels of deprivation across Scarborough and Whitby based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015. IMD 2015 is the most comprehensive measure of multiple deprivation available. The concept of multiple deprivation upon which the IMD 2015 is based is that separate types of deprivation exist, which are separately recognised and measurable. The IMD 2015 therefore consists of seven types, or domains, of deprivation, each of which contains a number of individual measures, or indicators.²

The information boxes on the right show the number of people in Scarborough and Whitby living in neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on IMD 2015 and the seven IMD domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of deprivation. The charts on the following pages show the same information for each of the domains. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups “deciles”; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (as measured in the IMD) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Scarborough and Whitby living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015 domain			
Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income domain	Employment domain	Education domain
24,652	22,751	13,497	25,254
24.5% (England average = 20.1%)	22.6% (England average = 20.1%)	24.8% (England average = 19.7%)	25.1% (England average = 19.8%)
Health domain	Barriers to Housing and Services domain	Living Environment domain	Crime domain
24,270	18,774	42,290	12,826
24.1% (England average = 19.8%)	18.7% (England average = 21.2%)	42.1% (England average = 20.9%)	12.8% (England average = 20.6%)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)



² The seven domains of deprivation included are: Employment deprivation, Income deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Crime, Living environment deprivation, Barriers to housing and services.



Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Income domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

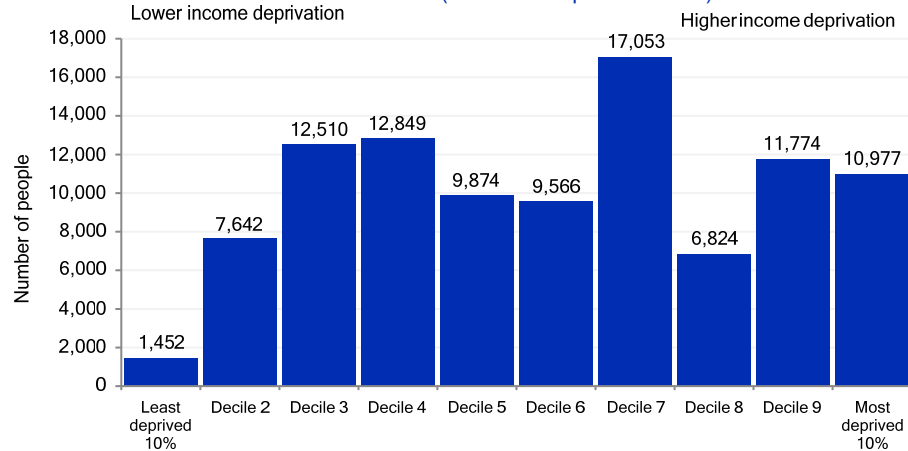


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Education domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

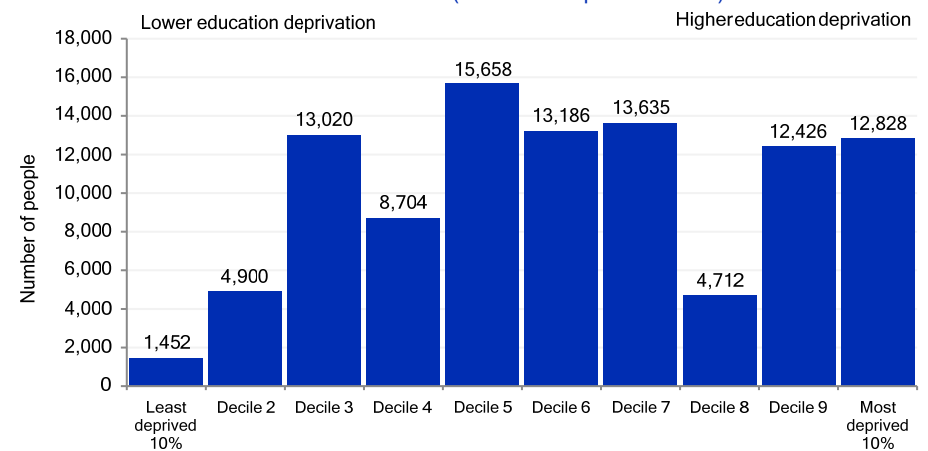


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Employment domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

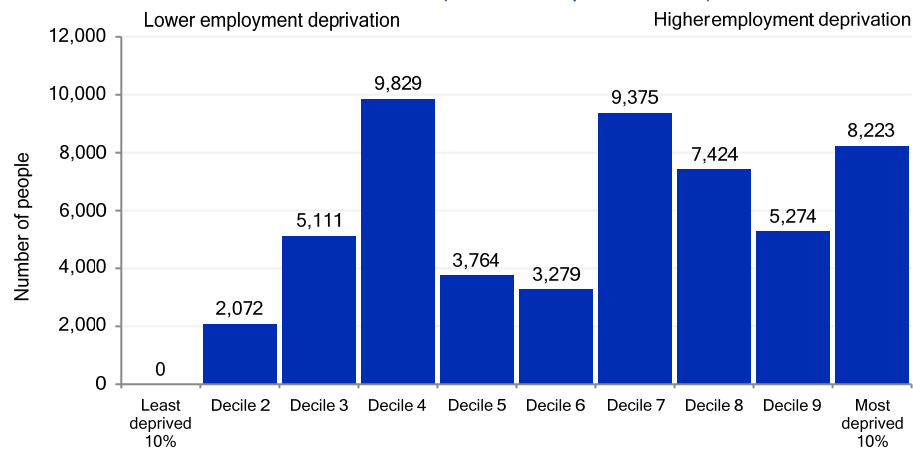


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Health domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

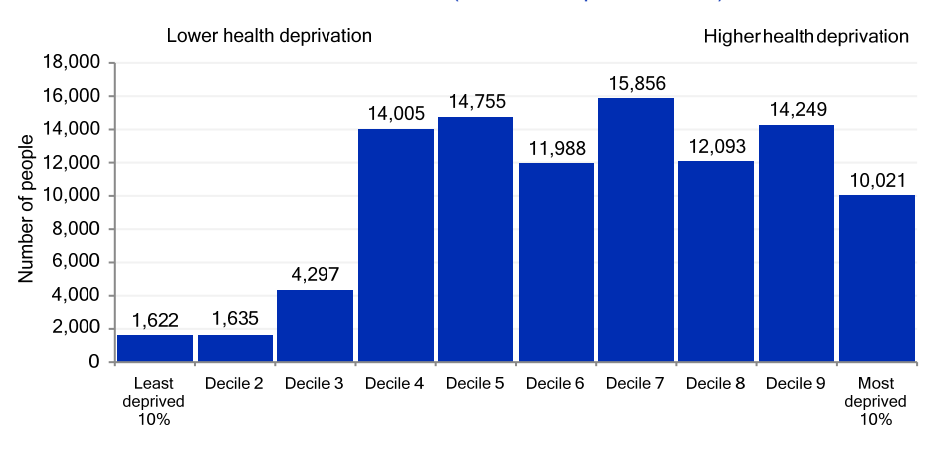




Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

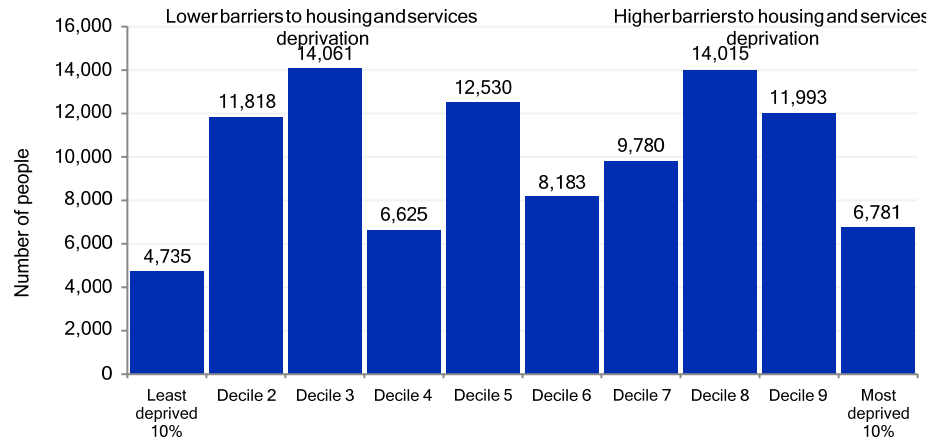


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Crime domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

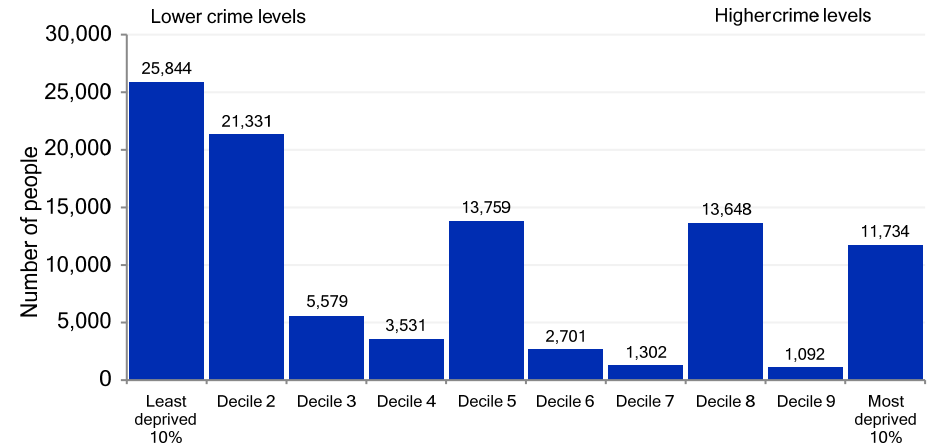
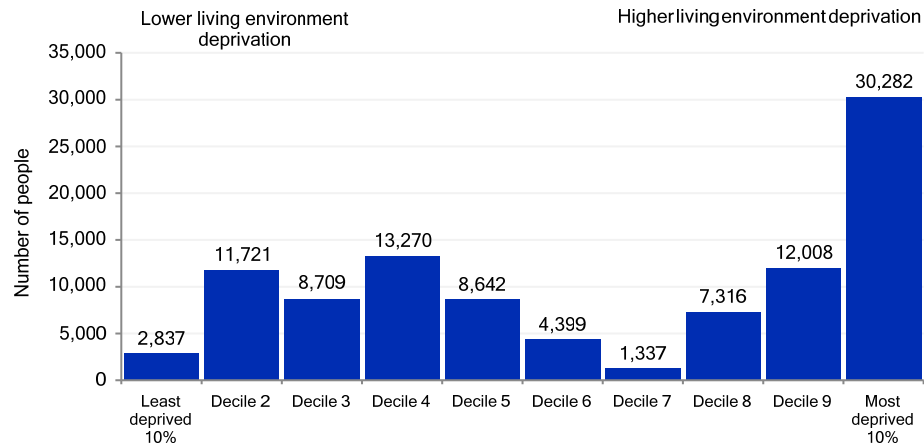


Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Living Environment domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)





What information is shown here?

This page looks at children in out of work households, children in poverty and children in lone parent households. Children in 'out of work' households, are defined as dependent children living in families where all adults are in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance or Pension Credit. This measure includes Universal Credit claimants. The children in poverty measure shows the proportion of children (aged 0-15) in families in receipt of out of work benefits, or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income. Out of work means-tested benefits include: Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance, incapacity benefits and Income Support.

The information boxes on the right show the count of people in each of these three categories in Scarborough and Whitby. The bar chart shows the percentage of people in each of these categories across Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas (as a percentage of all children receiving Child Benefit). The line chart shows the year on year change in the proportion of children in out of work households.

Children in 'out of work' households (2016)	Children in lone parent households (2012)	Children in poverty (2015)
2,435	5,435	2,725
15.2% (England average = 14.0%)	28.5% (England average = 27.2%)	17.2% (England average = 16.8%)
Source: Children in lone parent households - HM Revenue and Customs; Children in 'out of work' households, Children in poverty - Department for Work and Pensions		

Figure: Children living in poverty, worklessness and lone parent households
 Source: Children in lone parent households - HM Revenue and Customs (2012); Children in 'out of work' households - Department for Work and Pensions (2016); Children in poverty - Department for Work and Pensions (2015)

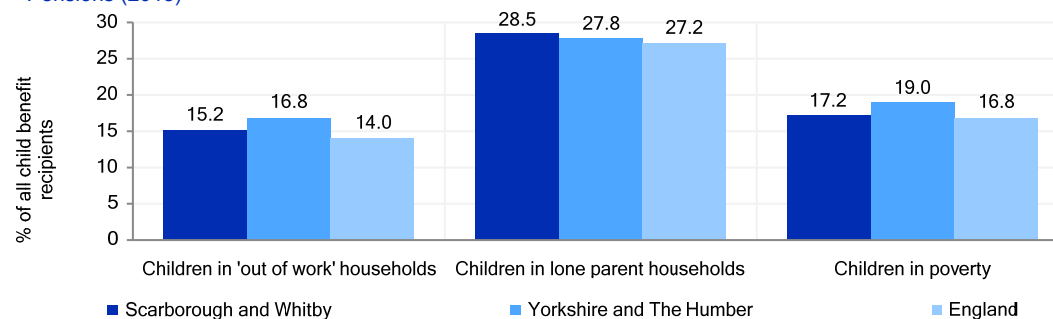
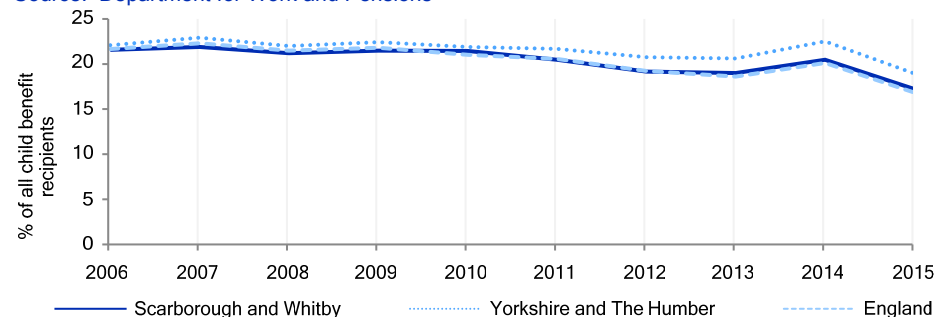


Figure: Children living in poverty
 Source: Department for Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows levels of child wellbeing across Scarborough and Whitby as measured using the Child Wellbeing Index (CWI) from 2009.³ The CWI is a small area index measuring child wellbeing – how children are doing in a number of different aspects of their life. The index covers the major domains of a child’s life that have an impact on child wellbeing and that are available for neighbourhoods in England. The CWI is made up of seven domains.⁴

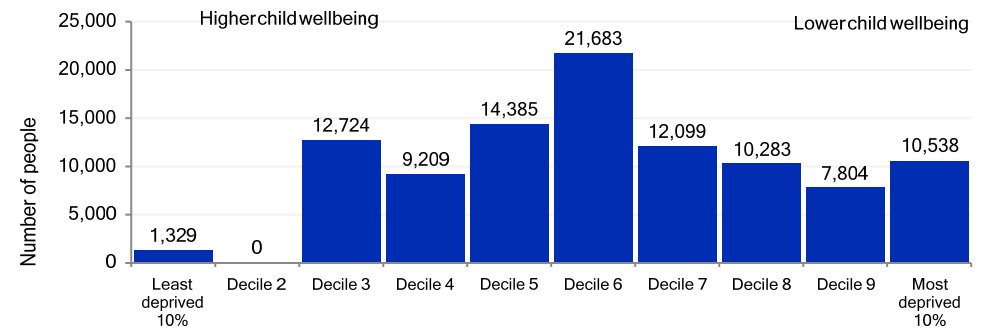
The eight information boxes on the right show the number of people in Scarborough and Whitby living in areas ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on CWI and the seven domains. The chart on the right shows the number of people living in neighbourhoods grouped according to level of child wellbeing deprivation. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups “deciles”; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (lowest level of child wellbeing) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Number of people in Scarborough and Whitby living in the most deprived 20% of areas of England by Child Wellbeing Index domain			
Child Wellbeing Index	Children in Need domain	Material Wellbeing domain	Education domain
15,036	16,582	15,036	19,795
15.0% (England average = 20.2%)	16.6% (England average = 20.1%)	15.0% (England average = 20.2%)	19.8% (England average = 19.8%)
Environment domain	Health domain	Housing domain	Crime domain
35,171	16,559	39,415	10,777
35.2% (England average = 20.5%)	16.6% (England average = 19.9%)	39.4% (England average = 20.4%)	10.8% (England average = 19.8%)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Child Wellbeing Index 2009

Source: Communities and Local Government (Child Wellbeing Index 2009)



³ Please note that there are currently no planned updates for this dataset, however we still consider it to be relevant.

⁴ Material wellbeing - children experiencing income deprivation; Health and disability – children experiencing illness, accidents and disability; Education - education outcomes including attainment, school attendance and destinations at age 16; Crime - personal or material victimisation of children; Housing - access to housing and quality of housing for children; Environment - aspects of the environment that affect children’s physical well-being; Children in need – vulnerable children receiving LA services.



What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at pensioner groups that may face greater risks or who may have different types of need. There are three measures included: pensioners without access to transport, pensioner loneliness and pensioners in poverty.

Pensioners without access to transport are those with no access to a car or van. The dataset only includes pensioners living in private households.

There are two indicators of pensioner loneliness. The census provides a measure of the proportion of pensioners living alone (defined as households of one pensioner and no other household members). In addition, Age Concern have developed a Loneliness Index (which predicts the prevalence of loneliness amongst people aged 65+) based on census data. Areas with a value closer to 0 predict a greater prevalence of loneliness amongst those aged 65 and over and living in households compared to areas with a value further away from 0.

Pensioners in poverty are those in receipt of Pension Credit. Pension Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law.

The information boxes present information on the counts of pensioner households or pensioners in each category. The chart on the top right shows the change in the proportion of people receiving Pension Credit across Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas.

The chart on the bottom right compares Loneliness Index scores across Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas - a value closer to 0 predicts a greater prevalence of loneliness amongst those aged 65.

Private pensioner households with no car or van (Census 2011)	Households of one pensioner (Census 2011)	Pension credit claimant (Department for Work and Pensions: Aug-17)
6,770	7,334	3,980
31.4% of pensioner households (England average = 40.8%)	59.6% of pensioner households (England average = 59.6%)	15.6% (England average = 15.3%)

Figure: Pension Credit claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

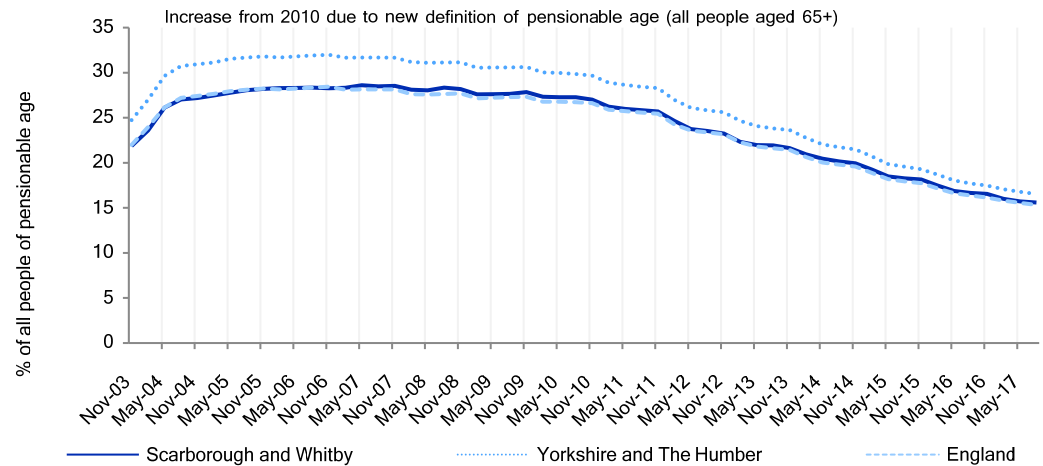
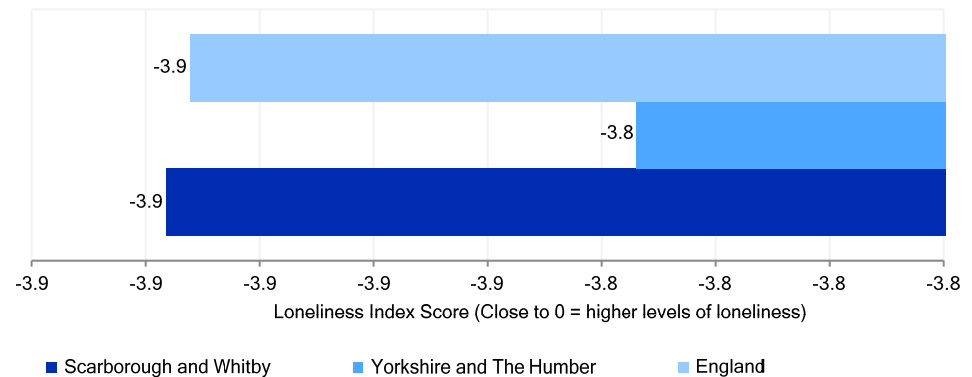


Figure: Loneliness index (probability of loneliness for those aged 65 and over)
Source: Age UK (2011)





What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the number and proportion of people in three groups with specific needs: mental health issues; households with multiple deprivation; people providing unpaid care.

The figures for people with mental health issues are based on Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit claimants who are claiming due to mental health related conditions. Incapacity Benefit is payable to persons unable to work due to illness or disability.

Households with multiple deprivation are households experiencing four key measures of deprivation:

- All adult household members have no qualifications
- At least one household member is out of work (due to unemployment or poor health)
- At least one household member has a limiting long-term illness
- The household is living in overcrowded conditions

Informal care figures show people who provide any unpaid care by the number of hours a week they provide that care. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to another person because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age.

The line chart on the right shows the change in the number of people claiming Incapacity benefit for mental health reasons as a proportion of the working age population and the chart below it includes figures for children and all people providing unpaid care across Scarborough and Whitby.

Mental health related benefits (DWP Aug-17)	Households suffering multiple deprivation (Census 2011)	People providing unpaid care (Census 2011)	Unpaid care (50+ hours per week) (Census 2011)
2,430	261	11,447	2,771
4.2% of working age adults (England average = 2.8%)	0.6% (England average = 0.5%)	11.4% (England average = 10.2%)	2.8% (England average = 2.4%)

Figure: Receiving Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB) due to mental health
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

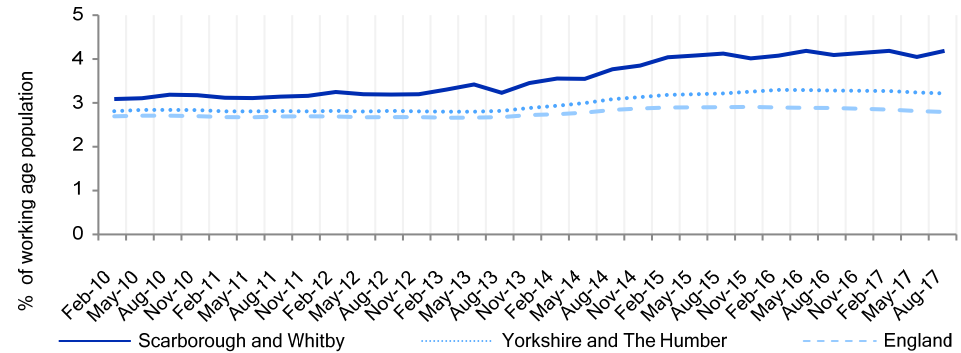
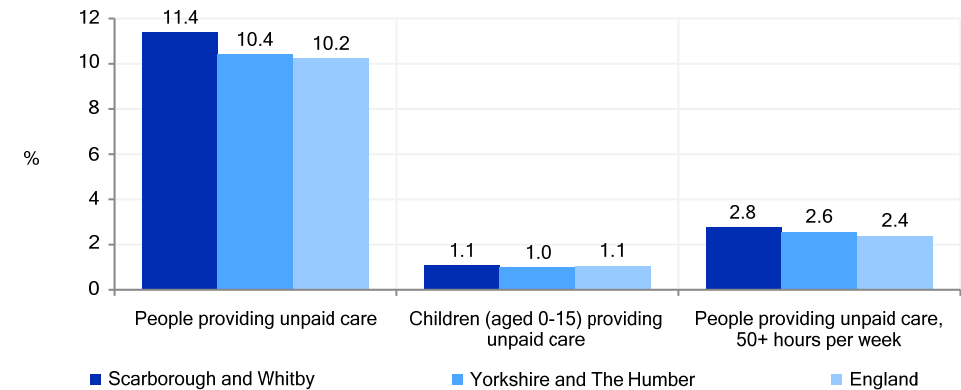


Figure: People providing unpaid care
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

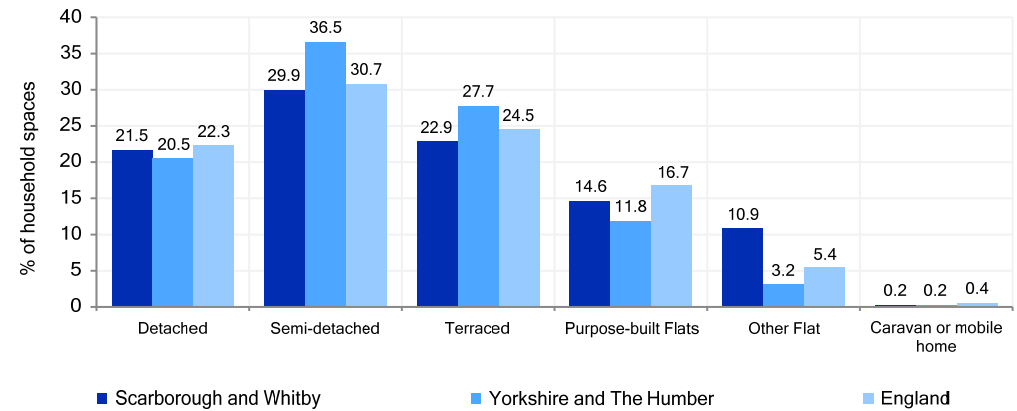
The information on this page looks at the type of dwelling space people live in. A dwelling space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.

The information boxes to the right show the number of people in Scarborough and Whitby living in each accommodation type. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of households by accommodation type across Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas.

Detached 11,190 21.5% (England average = 22.3%)	Semi-detached 15,552 29.9% (England average = 30.7%)	Terraced 11,877 22.9% (England average = 24.5%)	Purpose built flat 7,589 14.6% (England average = 16.7%)
Flat (in converted house) 4,555 8.8% (England average = 4.3%)	Flat (in commercial property) 1,088 2.1% (England average = 1.1%)	Caravan or other temporary dwelling 89 0.2% (England average = 0.4%)	Second homes 2,232 4.7% (England average = 0.6%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Dwellings type breakdown
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

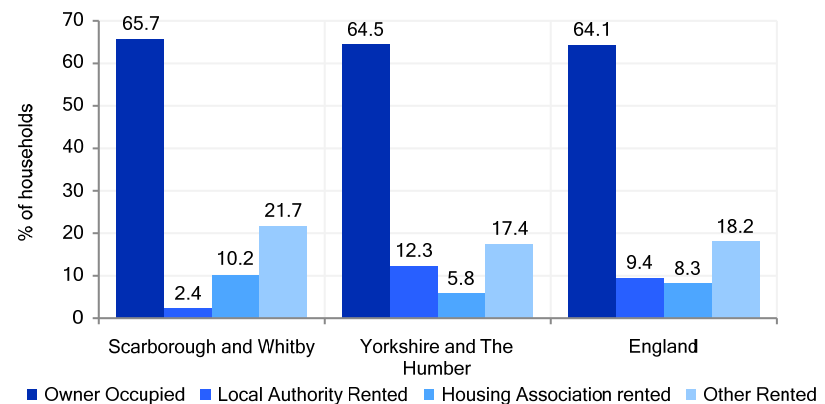
The information on this page looks at the tenure of housing in Scarborough and Whitby. The information boxes show the number of households broken down by tenure type and the chart shows the tenure breakdown across Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas.

- 'Owner occupied' housing includes accommodation that is either owned outright, owned with a mortgage or loan, or shared ownership (paying part rent and part mortgage).
- 'Social rented' housing includes accommodation that is rented from a council (Local Authority) or a Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust, Non-profit housing company or Registered Social Landlord.
- 'Rented from the Council' includes accommodation rented from the Local Authority
- 'Housing Association or Social Landlord' includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing Company.
- 'Private rented or letting agency' includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency.
- 'Other Rented' includes employer of a household member and relative or friend of a household member and living rent free.

Owner occupied 29,888 65.7% (England average = 64.1%)	Owner-occupied: owned outright 17,354 38.2% (England average = 30.6%)	Owner-occupied owned: with mortgage or loan 12,252 26.9% (England average = 32.8%)
Owner-occupied: shared ownership 282 0.6% (England average = 0.8%)	Social rented households 5,718 12.6% (England average = 17.7%)	Rented from Council 1,084 2.4% (England average = 9.4%)
Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord 4,634 10.2% (England average = 8.3%)	Rented from private landlord or letting agency 8,285 18.2% (England average = 15.4%)	Other rented dwellings 1,575 3.5% (England average = 2.8%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Housing tenure breakdowns
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Scarborough and Whitby. Data on house prices is from the Land Registry open data price-paid dataset (www.landregistry.gov.uk/market-trend-data/public-data/price-paid-data), which is updated monthly.

House prices by dwelling type

The information boxes on the right and the top-left chart on the following page show the mean house prices by accommodation type across Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas for four key dwelling types (detached houses, semi-detached houses, flats and terraced houses). The bottom-left chart on page 25 shows the 10-year inflation adjusted average change in house prices across Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas.

The top-right chart on page 25 displays the monthly change in the number of transactions and average price across Scarborough and Whitby and the bottom-right chart displays the ratio of the number of residential property transactions (Land Registry Oct16-Sep17) to the number of owner occupied and privately rented dwellings (Census 2011) – an approximate measure of the proportion of housing stock that has change hands of the year, or the housing ‘churn’.

Council tax bands

The data on Council Tax bands shows the number (and proportion) of houses in bands A, B or C (the lowest price bands) and F, G and H (the highest price bands) locally. These price bands are set nationally, so can be used to show how the cost of all local property (not just those properties that have recently been sold) compares with other areas; the chart on the right compares Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas for these Council Tax bands.

Average house price (all types of housing) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18)	Average house price (detached) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18)	Average house price (flats) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18)
£178,643	£274,018	£126,213
England average = £297,494	England average = £409,707	England average = £307,937
Average house price (semi-detached) (Land registry Mar17-Feb18)	Average house price (terraced) (Land registry Jul16-Jun17)	Households in Council Tax Band A (Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2017)
£173,615	£148,983	15,140
England average = £253,430	England average = £240,042	36.4% (England average = 27.6%)
Households in Council Tax Band B (VOA 2017)	Households in Council Tax Band C (VOA 2017)	Households in Council Tax Band F-H (VOA 2017)
12,520	11,480	2,500
30.1% (England average = 22.5%)	27.6% (England average = 24.9%)	6.0% (England average = 10.5%)

Figure: Dwelling stock by council tax band
Source: Valuation Office Agency (2017)

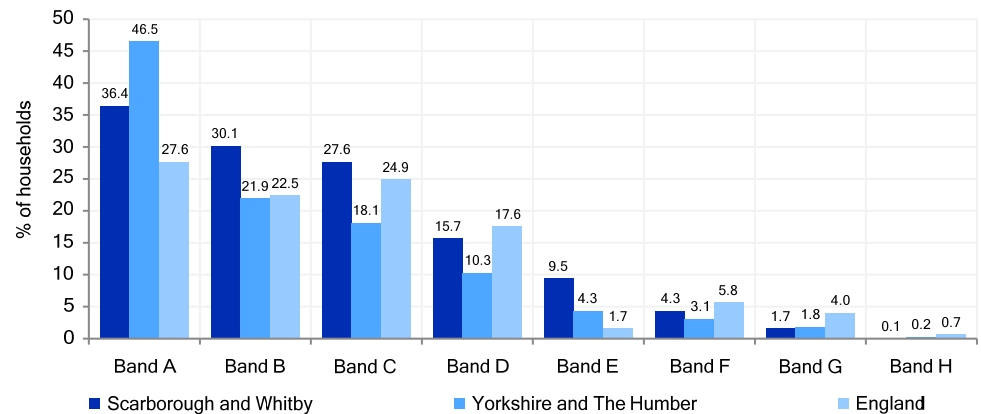




Figure: Average property price by dwelling type
Source: Land registry Mar17-Feb18

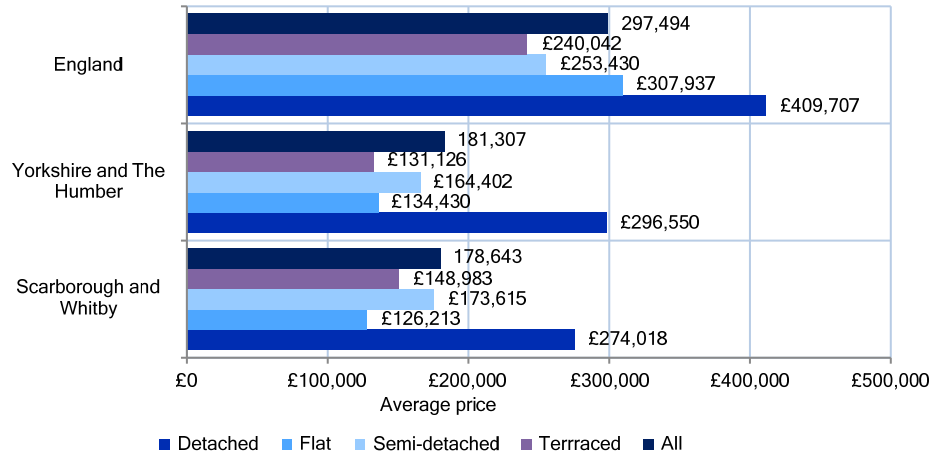


Figure: Average house prices and number of transactions, by month
Source: Land Registry

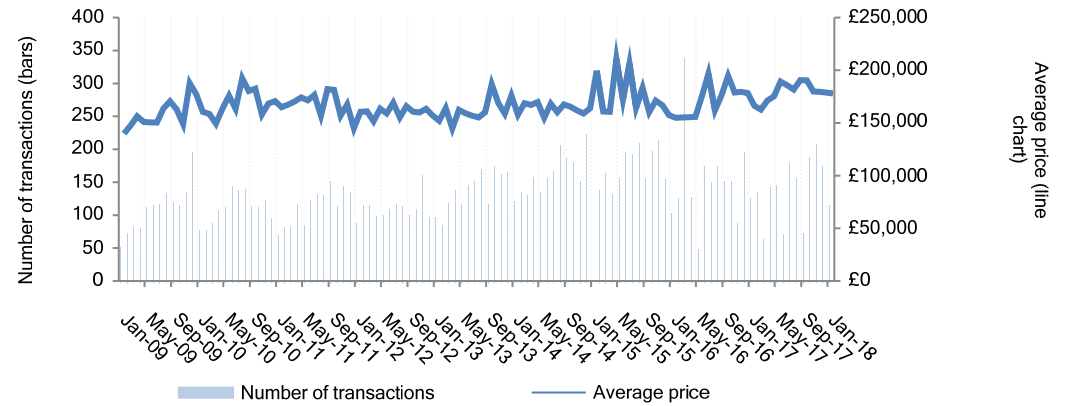


Figure: 10-year average house price change (inflation adjusted)
Source: Land registry Oct06-Oct07 to Oct16-Sep17

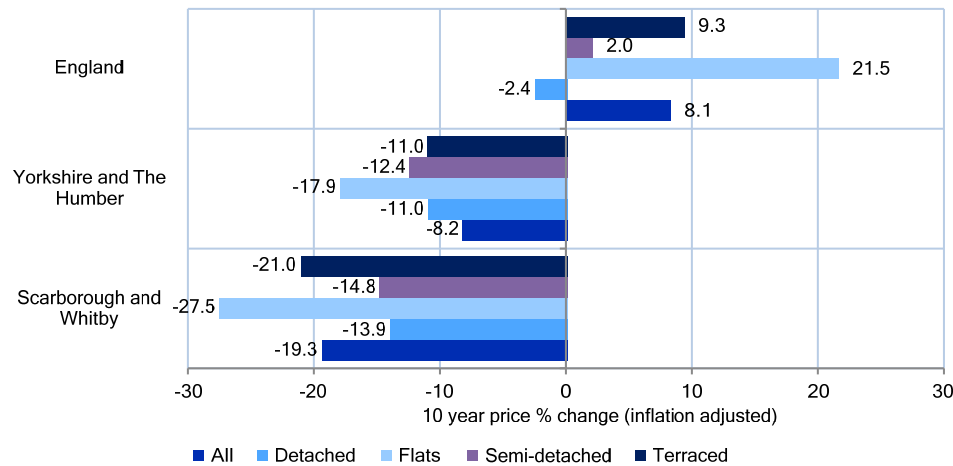
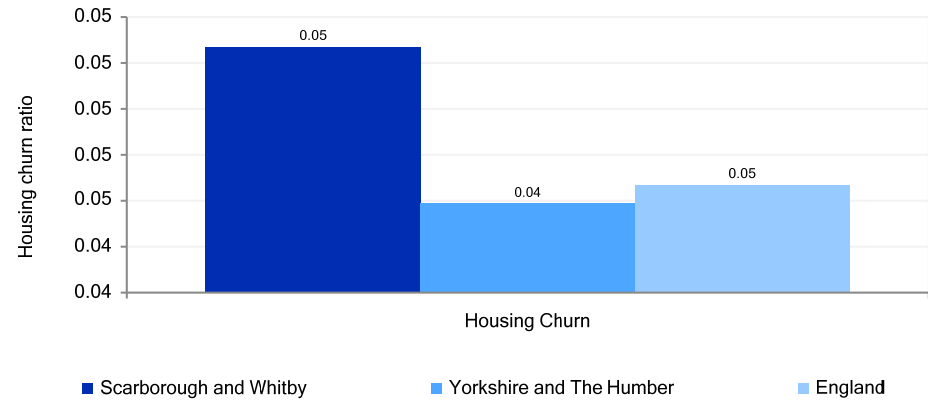


Figure: Ratio of residential property transactions to the total number of private dwellings
Source: Land Registry Oct16-Sep17, Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information in this section combines measures of local house prices and local earnings to provide a more balanced picture of housing affordability.

There are three indicators displayed here: **housing affordability gap**, **savings ratio** and **total affordability ratio**. Each of these indicators is given for two measures of house price: the average (mean) house price and the lower quartile house price. The lower quartile house price is set such that the cheapest 25% of houses fall within this price and is a measure of the cost of cheaper, more affordable housing in the area.

Housing affordability gap: An estimate of the gap between the cost of local houses and the amount residents can borrow. This is defined as the difference between the local house price (either average or lower quartile) and 4.5 times local annual earnings (mortgage lenders are typically willing to lend 4-5 times annual salaries). Higher figures represent more unaffordable houses.

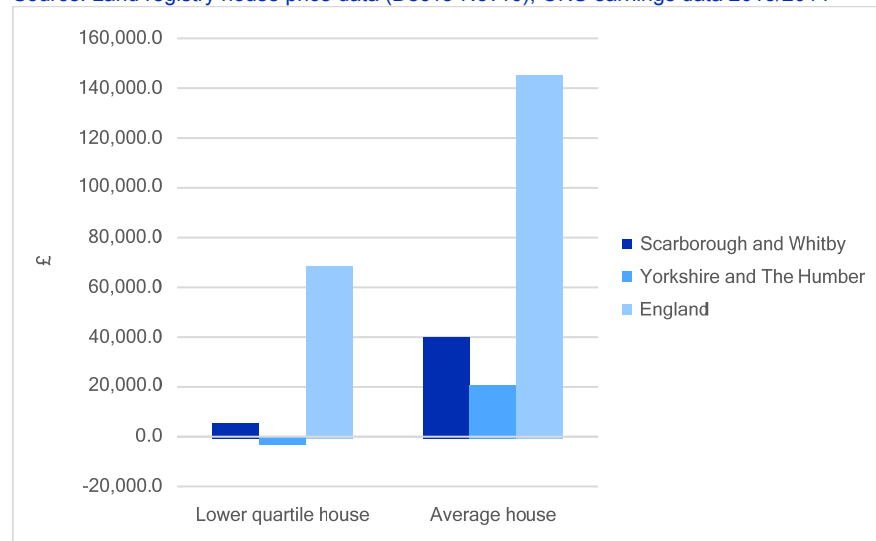
Savings ratio: The ratio between 15% of the house price (an estimate of the savings required for a deposit) and monthly earnings. It can be interpreted as the number of months' worth of earnings required for a deposit (not accounting for inflation or changes in earnings or house prices).

Total affordability ratio: This is the ratio between the total house price and annual earnings. It can be interpreted as the number of years' worth of earnings required for a deposit (not accounting for inflation or changes in earnings or house prices).

The data for these measures come from the Land Registry (house prices) and ONS (earnings data). Earnings data is published at MSOA level. Average house price data is published at postcode level whilst lower quartile house prices are published at MSOA level. Where necessary, we have modelled data to LSOA and OA geographies.

<p>Lower quartile house price ('affordable housing')</p> <hr/> <p>Affordability gap</p> <hr/> <p>£5,337</p> <p>England average = £68,291</p>	<p>Average house price</p> <hr/> <p>Affordability gap</p> <hr/> <p>£40,054</p> <p>England average = £145,278</p>
<p>Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)</p> <hr/> <p>8.51</p> <p>England average = 12.38</p>	<p>Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)</p> <hr/> <p>10.9</p> <p>England average = 15.75</p>
<p>Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)</p> <hr/> <p>4.68</p> <p>England average = 6.48</p>	<p>Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)</p> <hr/> <p>5.65</p> <p>England average = 7.62</p>

Figure: Housing affordability gap for lower quartile house prices and average house prices. Source: Land registry house price data (Dec15-Nov16); ONS earnings data 2013/2014





What information is shown here?

The information on this page details indicators of the built environment: overcrowded housing, vacant housing, population density, the size of housing units and the proportion of households lacking central heating.

A household's accommodation is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). The data also shows breakdowns by tenure. This enables users to compare differences in the proportion of households with inadequate heating supply in the owner occupied, social rented and private rented sectors.

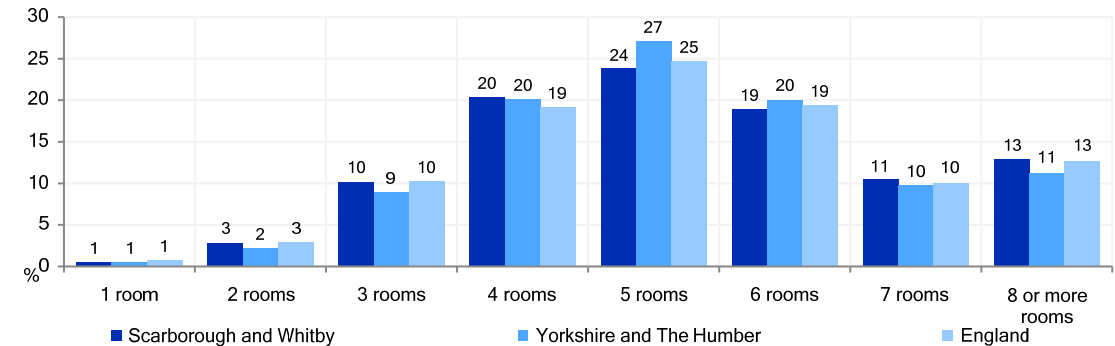
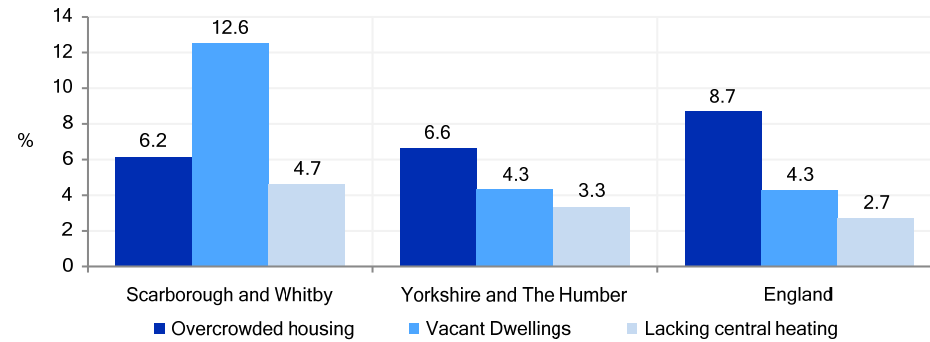
Households are classified as overcrowded if there is at least one room fewer than needed for household requirements using standard definitions. The standard used to measure overcrowding is called the 'occupancy rating' which relates to the actual number of rooms in a dwelling in relation to the number of rooms required by the household, taking account of their ages and relationships. The room requirement states that every household needs a minimum of two common rooms, excluding bathrooms, with bedroom requirements that reflect the composition of the household. The occupancy rating of a dwelling is expressed as a positive or negative figure, reflecting the number of rooms in a dwelling that exceed the household's requirements, or by which the home falls short of its occupants' needs.

Vacant dwellings are households that do not have any usual residents. This includes households that may still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night, or a combination of short-term residents and visitors. It also includes vacant household spaces and household spaces that are used as second addresses.

Population density (persons / hectare)	Houses lacking central heating	Overcrowded Housing
1.1	2,115	2,807
England average = 4.2	4.7% (England average = 2.7%)	6.2% (England average = 8.7%)
Vacant Dwellings	Dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer	Dwellings with 8 or more rooms
6,474	1,499	5,858
12.6% (England average = 4.3%)	3.3% (England average = 3.7%)	12.9% (England average = 12.7%)
Average dwelling size (persons)		
2.19		
England average = 2.36 people		

Source: Census 2011. Population density data – Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2016

Figure: Top - Housing Environment; Bottom - Dwelling size (number of rooms per household)
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy publishes small area estimates of domestic gas and electricity consumption in megawatt hours (Mwh). Gas consumption data are weather corrected annual estimates of consumption for all domestic meters. A similar methodology is used for collecting domestic electricity consumption data, however, these values are not weather corrected. The methodologies are sufficiently similar that summing the electricity consumption and gas consumption gives an estimate of total annual energy consumption.

The data on this page were originally published by BEIS at postcode level and have been designated as experimental statistics. Experimental statistics are statistics that are new and subject to possible changes to meet user needs or that do not meet the rigorous quality standards of National Statistics. To avoid disclosure, postcodes are excluded if they contain less than 6 meters or that have average consumption figures of 0 or 1.

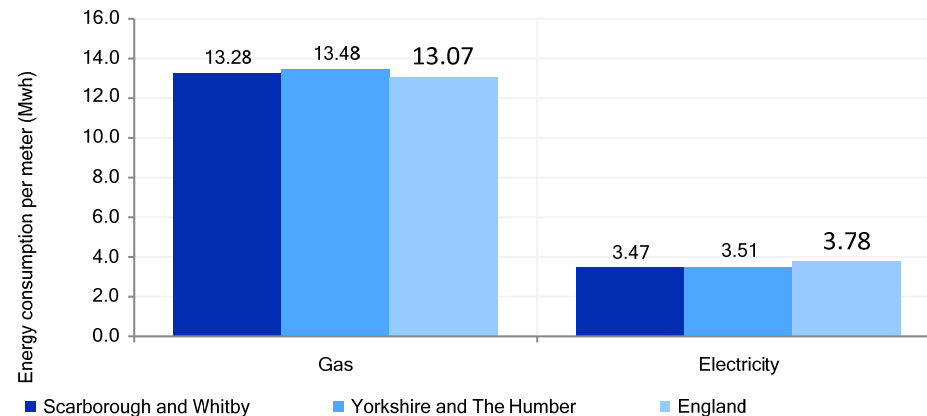
The estimated number households not connected to the gas network is based on the difference between the number of households and the number of domestic gas meters.

To read more about the data and methodology here please visit <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>

Electricity consumption (Mwh)	Gas consumption (Mwh)	Households not connected to the gas network
163242	540313	5013
(3.47 Mwh per meter) England average = 3.78 Mwh per meter	(13.28 Mwh per meter) England average = 13.07 Mwh per meter	(11.10% of households) England average = 13.02%

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, 2015 (consumption), 2016 (not connected to gas network)

Figure: Domestic gas and electricity consumption





What information is shown here?

This page details the energy efficiency ratings of domestic buildings within Scarborough and Whitby.

The data are taken from Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) for domestic buildings published by DCLG and have been aggregated to Output Areas by the Consumer Data Research Centre. The definitions of the measures on the right are given below.

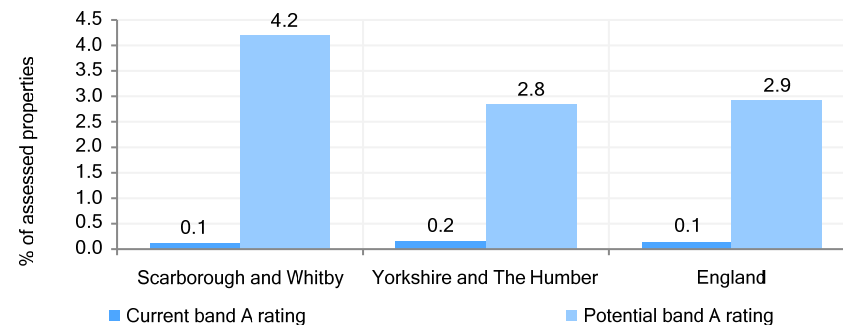
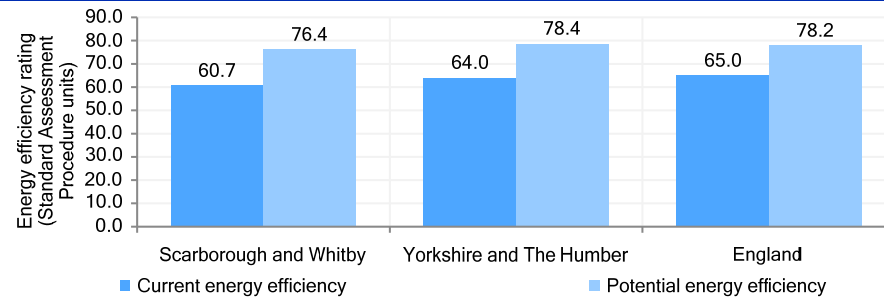
The energy efficiency rating, expressed in Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) points, is a score between 1-100 with 1 being poor energy efficiency and 100 being excellent energy efficiency. The current average rating of buildings is given alongside the potential rating (if improvements to the buildings were made) and the difference between the two - the 'energy efficiency gap'.

Buildings are awarded a band A EPC rating if their energy efficiency rating is equal or above 92. The number and proportion of inspected band A buildings is given as well as the potential numbers. Again, the difference between current and potential is given. Please be aware that these figures do not account for all domestic buildings in an area.

Only homes that have been built, bought, sold or retrofitted since 2008 have an EPC, which represents about 50 to 60 per cent of homes within a local authority area. Additionally, data has not been published where the holder of the energy certificate has opted-out of disclosure, energy certificates are excluded on grounds of national security or energy certificates are marked as "cancelled" or "not for issue".

Energy efficiency rating, current (SAP points)	Energy efficiency rating, potential (SAP points)	Energy efficiency gap (SAP points)
60.69	76.43	15.74
England average = 64.99	England average = 78.25	England average = 13.25
Band A buildings, current	Band A buildings, potential	Difference between current and potential
31	1119	1088
(0.12%) England average = 0.14%	(4.19%) England average = 2.93%	(4.31%) England average = 3.07%

Source: DCLG. Data collected between 2009-2016.





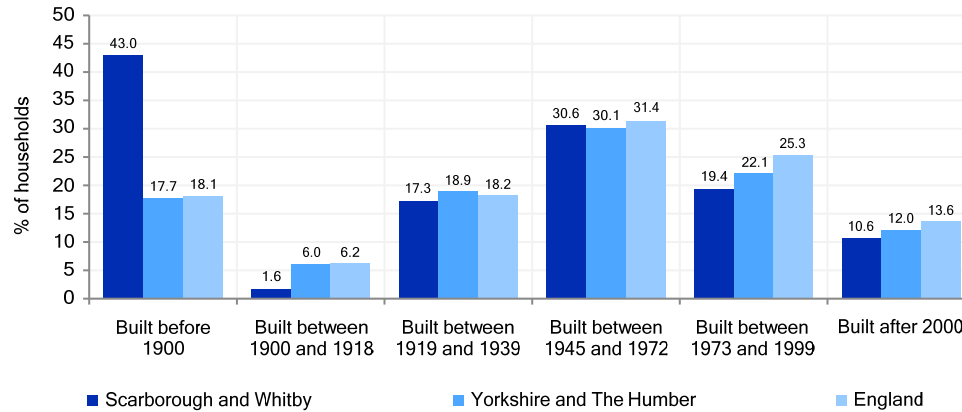
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of domestic properties (the 'dwelling stock') broken down by age of property (when the property was constructed).

Built before 1900	Built between 1900 and 1939	Built between 1945 and 1999	Built after 2000
17,890	7,860	20,790	4,400
43.0% (England average = 18.1%)	18.9% (England average = 24.4%)	50.0% (England average = 56.7%)	10.6% (England average = 13.6%)

Figure: Dwellings by age of dwelling (year property was constructed)

Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2017





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in communal establishments, with breakdowns by the main types.

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed (full-time or part-time supervised) residential accommodation.

The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of people in communal establishments by main type of establishment. Medical and care establishments include psychiatric hospital / homes, other hospital homes children's homes, residential care homes, nursing homes managed by the NHS, Local Authority or private organisation; Educational establishments include primarily University halls of residence; Defence establishments include barracks, air bases and naval ships; Other establishments include prison service establishments, bail hostels, hotels, boarding houses or guest houses, hostels and civilian ships.

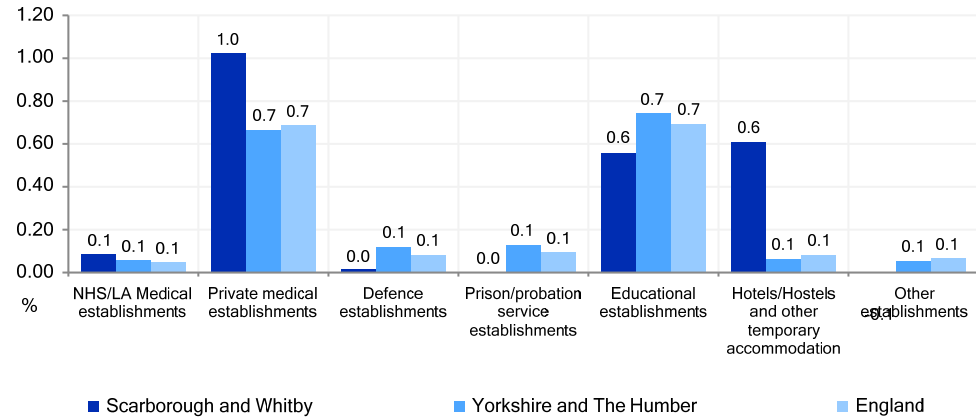
The chart on the top right provides the same information with associated comparator areas.

All in communal establishments	Medical and care establishments	Education establishments	Defence establishments	Other establishments
2,410	1,118	563	14	94
2.4% (England average = 1.8%)	1.1% (England average = 0.7%)	0.6% (England average = 0.7%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)	0.1% (England average = 0.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Communal establishments by type

Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on this page and the following shows the level of recorded crime in Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas. This is based on data for individual crime incidents published via the www.police.uk open data portal, which has been linked by Local Insight to selected neighbourhoods. Further information on how these crimes and incidents have been categorised, as well as which crimes and incidents have been mapped and why, is available at: www.police.uk/about-this-site/faqs/#why-are-some-crimes-not-displayed-on-the-map

The information boxes show counts and rates for the main crime types and anti-social behaviour incidents. The overall crime rate is presented for monthly, quarterly and annual snapshots, with the underlying crime types shown as annual totals.

The line charts to the right and on the following page track monthly change in recorded crime across five key offences (violent crime, anti-social behaviour, burglaries, criminal damage and vehicle crime) across Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas for the last 12 months of data.

All crimes Feb 2018 monthly total	All crimes Dec17-Feb18	All crimes Mar17-Feb18
880	2,780	12,786
09 per 1,000 population (England average = 09)	29 per 1,000 population (England average = 27)	180.1 per 1,000 population (England average = 128.2)
Violent crimes Mar17-Feb18	Criminal damage incidents Mar17-Feb18	Anti-social behaviour incidents Mar17-Feb18
2,632	1,119	5,618
0.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 1.6)	0.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 1.6)	56.4 per 1,000 population (England average = 27.5)
Burglaries Mar17-Feb18	Robberies Mar17-Feb18	Vehicle crimes Mar17-Feb18
468	38	300
26.4 per 1,000 households (England average = 25.1)	3.9 per 1,000 population (England average = 6.2)	11.2 per 1,000 population (England average = 9.8)

Source: Recorded crime offences – <https://data.police.uk/> (2018)

Figure: Violent crime offences
Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

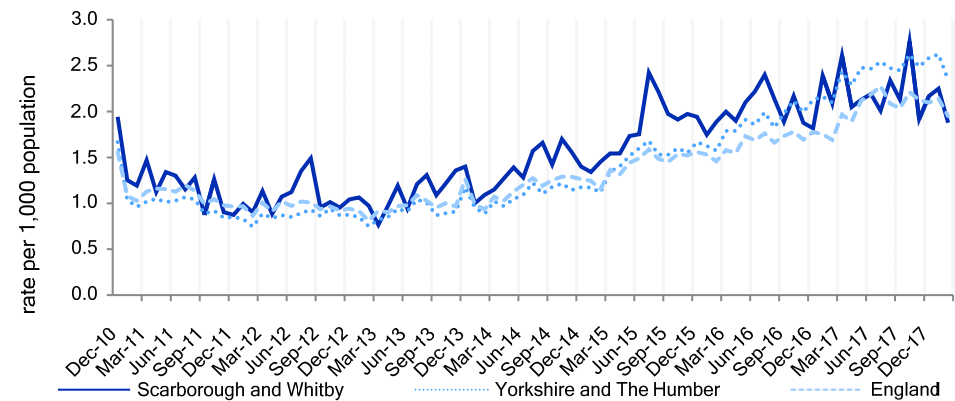




Figure: Anti-social behaviour offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

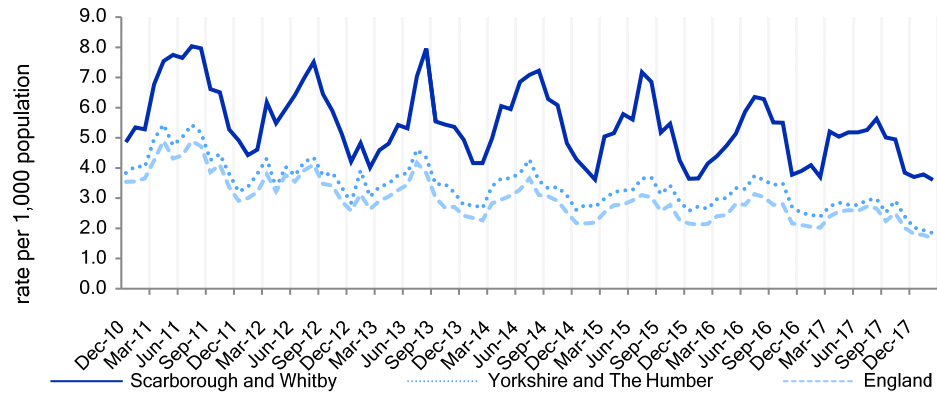


Figure: Burglary offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

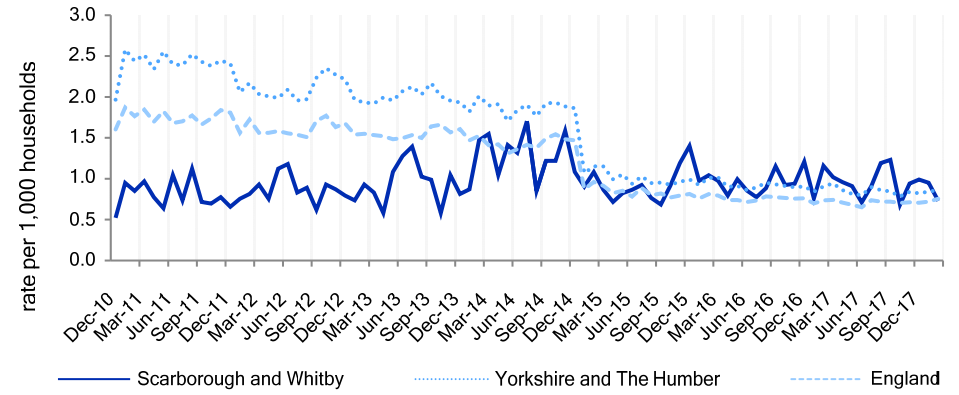


Figure: Criminal damage offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>

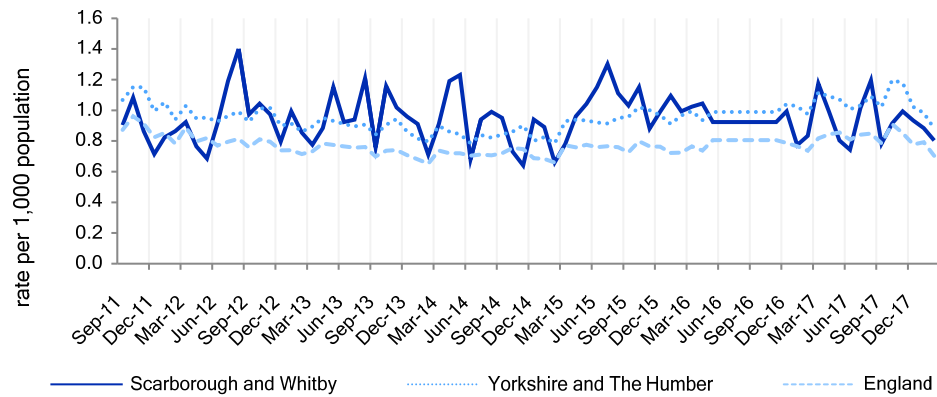
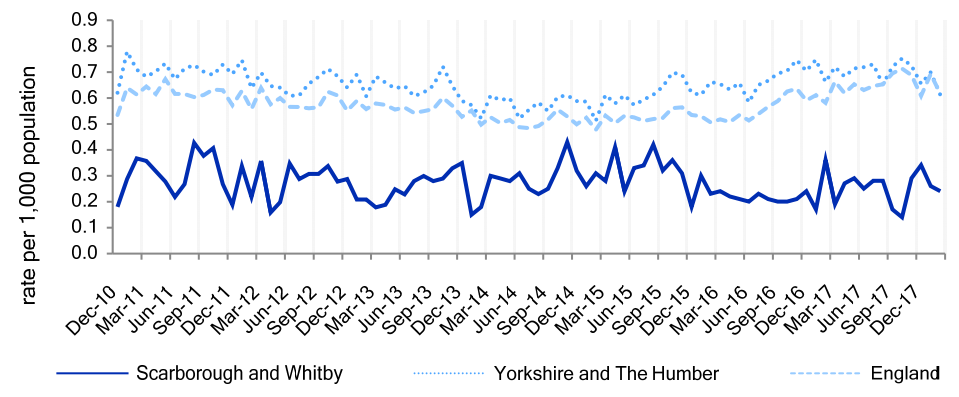


Figure: Vehicle crime offences

Source: <https://data.police.uk/>





What information is shown here?

The information in this section explores variations in life expectancy and premature mortality. Life expectancy is a measure of the age a person born today can expect to live until, if they experience current mortality rates throughout their life. The chart on the right shows life expectancy at birth for females and males in Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas.

The first chart on the following page shows the standardised mortality ratio for all causes and all ages for Scarborough and Whitby. This indicator highlights the ratio of observed to expected deaths (given the age profile of the population). A mortality ratio of 100 indicates an area has a mortality rate consistent with the age profile of the area, less than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the mortality rate is higher than expected.

The second chart on the following page show incidence of cancer (with breakdowns for the most common forms of cancer). The data is presented as an incidence ratio (ratio of observed incidence vs expected incidence given the age profile of the population).

Figure: Life expectancy

Source: Office for National Statistics (2011-2015)

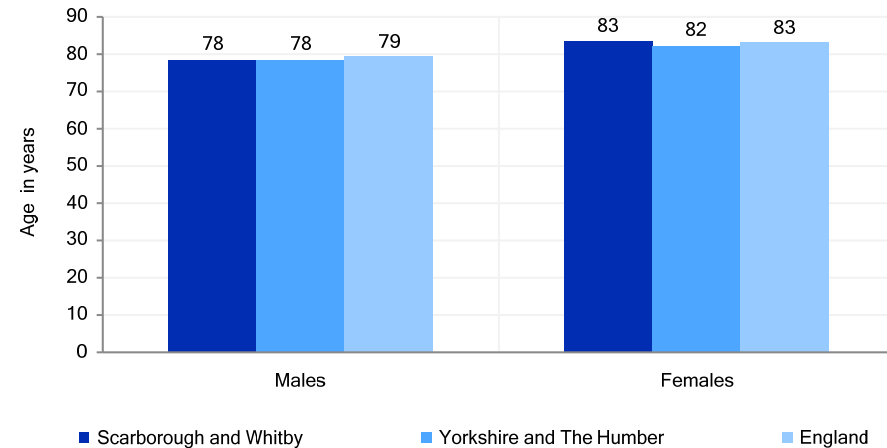


Figure: Healthy Life Expectancy

Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

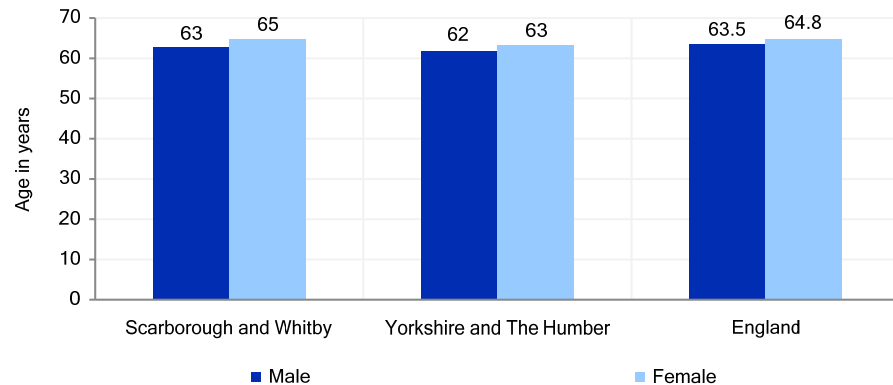


Figure: Disability-free Life Expectancy

Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)

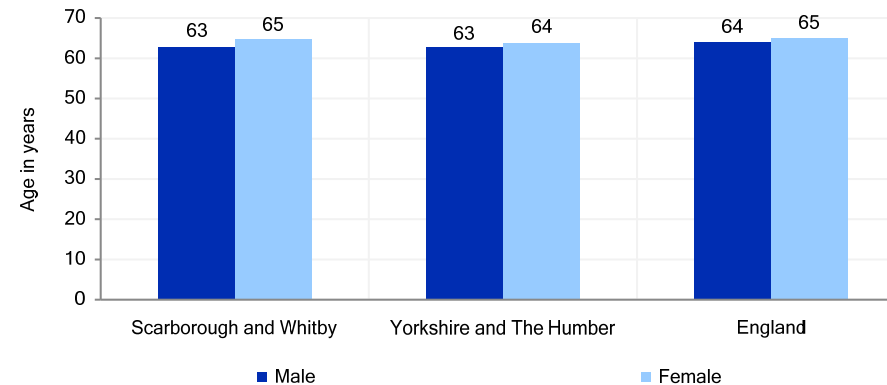




Figure: Incidence of cancer: Standardised incidence ratio (select causes)

Source: Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher incidence of cancer than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower incidence of cancer than expected.

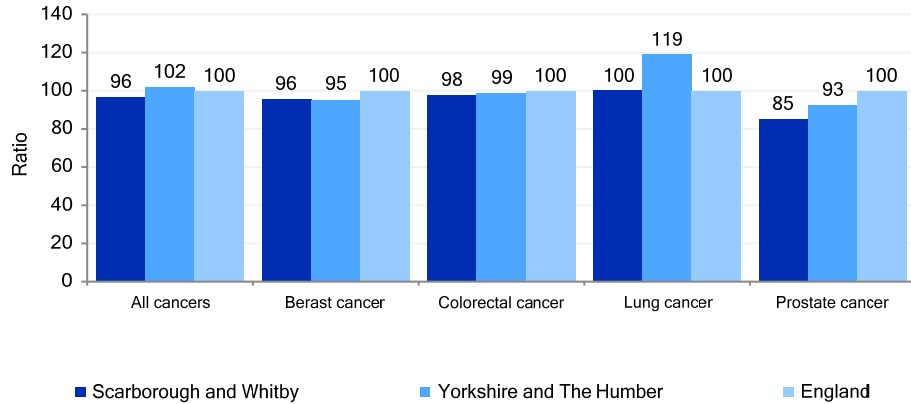
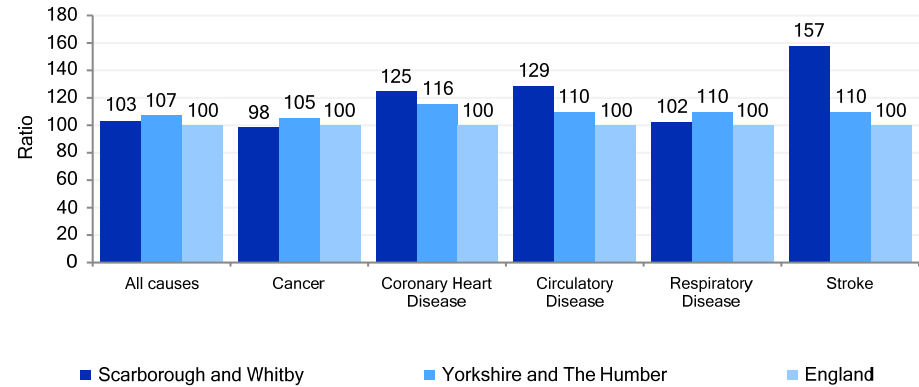


Figure: Standardised mortality ratio (select causes)

Source: Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of deaths than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of deaths than expected.





What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at general levels of health, focusing on the number of people living in neighbourhoods with poor levels of overall health (health deprivation hotspots) and the number of people with a limiting long-term illness.

Limiting long-term illness is defined as any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits someone's daily activities or the work they can do. Health deprivation 'hotspots' are neighbourhoods ranked among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in England on the Indices of Deprivation 2015 Health domain. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality. All neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups "deciles"; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of health deprivation are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of health deprivation grouped in decile 1.

The chart on the right shows the number of people in Scarborough and Whitby living in each health decile. The charts below shows the proportion of residents in Scarborough and Whitby with a limiting long-term illness by age.

Number of people living in health deprivation 'hotspots' (Indices of Deprivation 2015)	People with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	People aged 16-64 with a limiting long-term illness (Census 2011)	Babies born with a low birth weight (ONS 2007-2011)
24,270	21,970	9,315	380
24.1% (England average = 19.8%)	21.8% (England= 17.6%)	15.1% (England= 12.7%)	7.4% (England= 7.4%)

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, Health domain
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2015

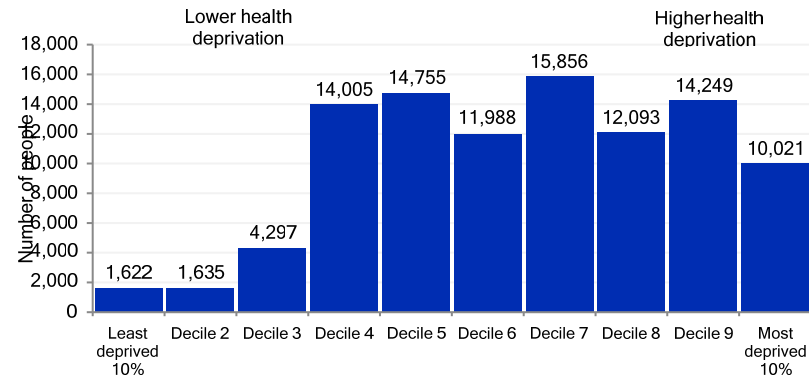
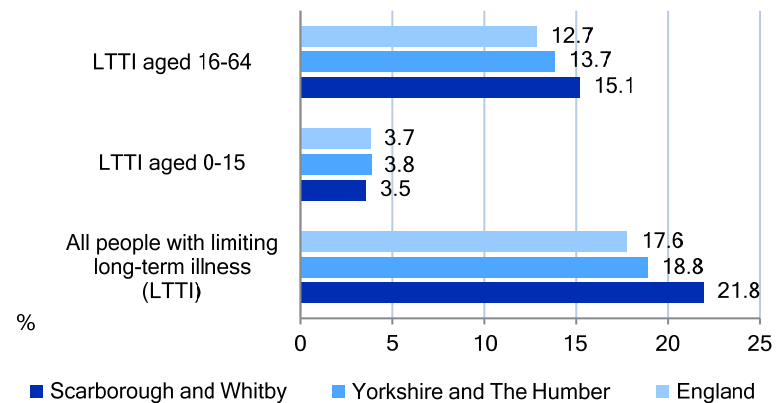


Figure: People with a limiting long-term illness
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at admissions to hospital by main health condition. The chart on the top right shows emergency admissions to hospital across Scarborough and Whitby and comparators. The chart on the bottom right shows elective in-patient hospital admissions (admissions that have been arranged in advance).

The data are presented as standardised ratios; a ratio of 100 indicates an area has an admission rate consistent with the national average, less than 100 indicates that the admission rate is lower than expected and higher than 100 indicates that the admission rate is higher than expected.

Figure: Emergency hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.

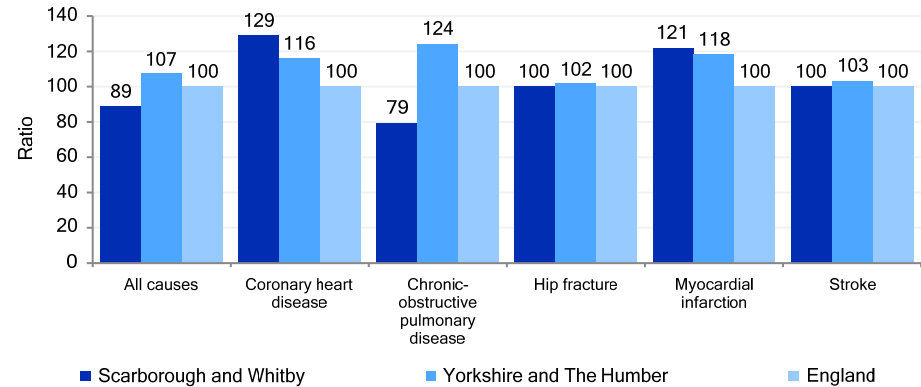
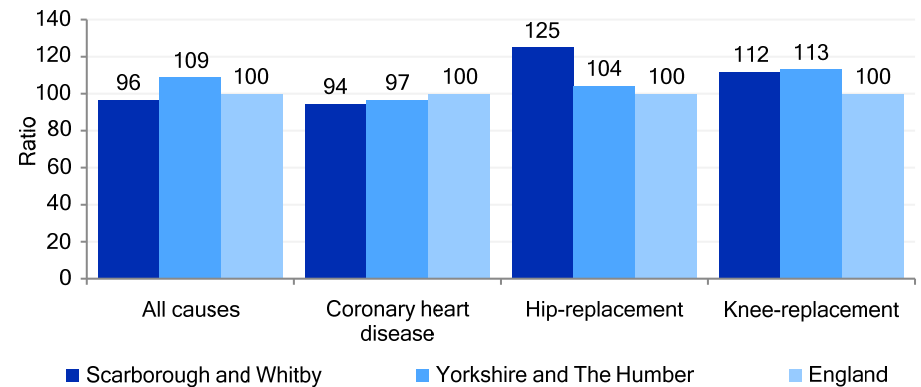


Figure: Elective hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

If an area is above 100, there is a higher proportion of admissions than had been expected. If it is below 100, there is a lower proportion of admissions than expected.





What information is shown here?

Arthritis UK have partnered with Imperial College London to produce modelled estimates of the prevalence of musculoskeletal conditions for MSOAs in England. The estimates were calculated by identifying risk factors, sourcing suitable data sources and using statistical techniques to produce synthetic estimates of the numbers of people with hip osteoarthritis, knee osteoarthritis and back pain.

We have defined percentages consistently with Arthritis UK's methodology. **Knee and hip osteoarthritis figures are expressed as a percentage of the population aged 45 and over. Back pain figures are expressed as a percentage of the total population.**

People are deemed to have severe pain if they have pain most of the time or they are unable to walk a quarter of a mile unaided or they have previously undergone hip or knee replacement due to arthritis.

For more information visit <https://www.arthritisresearchuk.org/arthritis-information/data-and-statistics/musculoskeletal-calculator.aspx>

© Arthritis Research UK

Number of people with knee osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with hip osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with back pain (Arthritis UK 2011)
10432	6275	19580
19.8% (England= 18.2%)	11.9% (England= 10.9%)	19.5% (England= 16.9%)
Number of people with severe knee osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with severe hip osteoarthritis (Arthritis UK 2011)	Number of people with severe back pain (Arthritis UK 2011)
3932	2002	12976
7.5% (England= 6.1%)	3.8% (England= 3.2%)	12.9% (England= 10.3%)

Figure: Prevalence of hip and knee arthritis in people aged 45 and over
Source: Arthritis UK (2011)

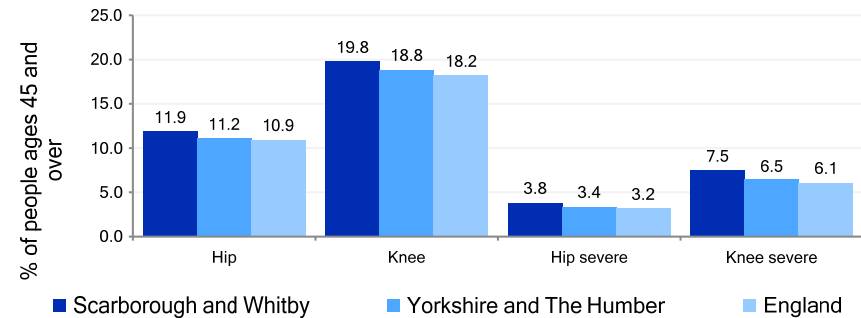
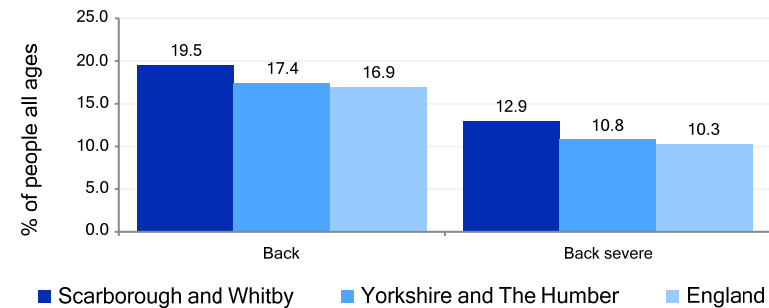


Figure: Prevalence of back pain in people of all ages
Source: Arthritis UK (2011)





What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at lifestyle behaviours of people living in Scarborough and Whitby. Lifestyle behaviours are risk factors which play a major part in an individual's health outcomes and will have varying physical and psychological consequences.

The chart on the top right shows the healthy eating levels (consumption of five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day among adults) in Scarborough and Whitby. It also shows smoking prevalence and levels of binge drinking in these areas. Binge drinking is defined as the consumption of at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women).

The chart on the bottom right shows the percentage of people children (in reception year and year 6) and adults classified as obese in Scarborough and Whitby. People are considered obese when their body mass index (BMI) a measurement obtained by dividing a person's weight by the square of the person's height, exceeds 30 kg/m2.

Data for adult health are modelled estimates created from Health Survey for England 2006-2008. This is due to a lack of alternative small-area data for these indicators.

Figure: "Healthy eating" (consumptions of 5+ fruit and veg a day), binge drinking and smoking
Source: Health Survey for England 2006-2008

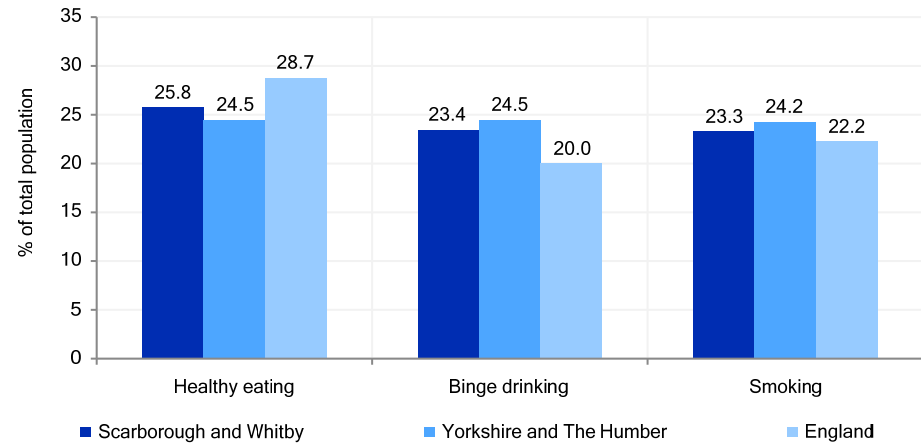
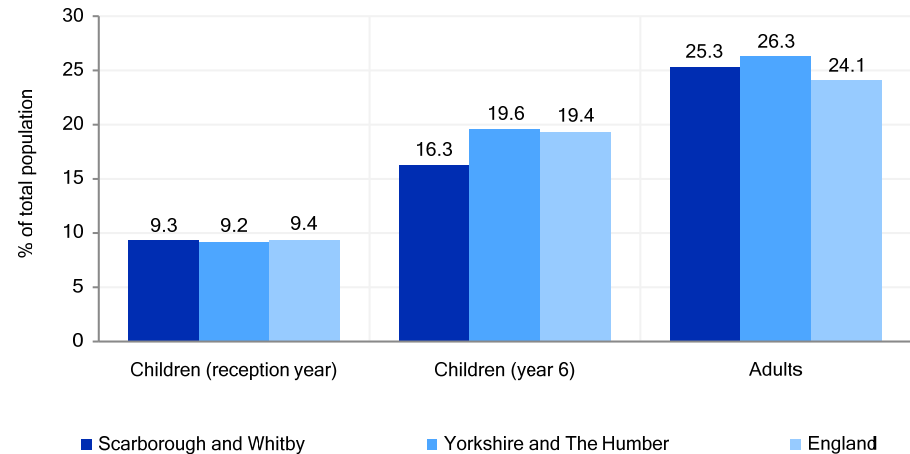


Figure: Children and adults classified as obese
Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) (2013-2015), Health Survey for England 2006-2008





What information is shown here?

This chart shows estimates of the levels of physical activity among adults. The data have been produced by Sport England using a Small Area Estimation technique - modelling down from a National Survey (the Active Lives Survey (November 2015-2016)) to Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) based on the local demographic characteristics of the local population. For more information on the modelling method see https://www.sportengland.org/media/12667/16-092901-01_sae_techreport_final.pdf

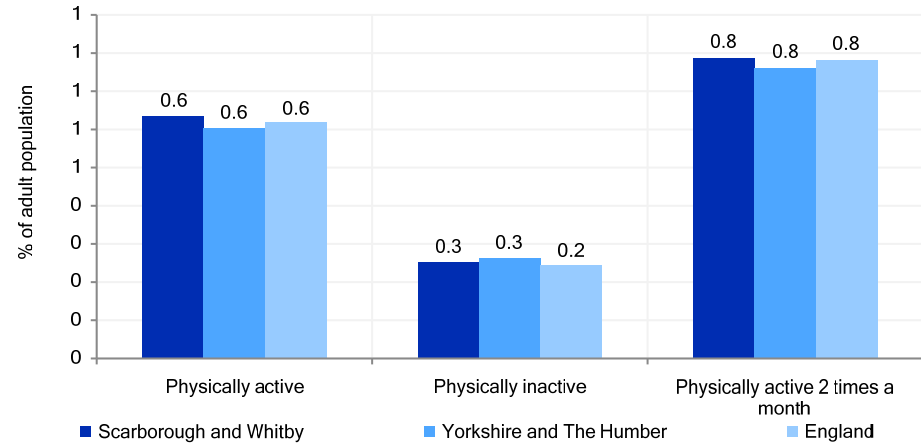
The categories of physical activity follow the guidelines set by the Chief Medical Officer and are defined below:

Physically active: undertaking at least 150 minutes per week in the past month excluding gardening

Physically inactive: undertaking less than 30 minutes in the past month excluding gardening

Physical activity at least twice a month: undertaking physical activity on at least two occasions in the past month

Figure: Physical activity among adults
Source: Sport England (Active Lives Survey) 2015/16





What information is shown here?

The information boxes and chart on the right show the education levels of residents in Scarborough and Whitby, showing the number and proportion of adults (aged 16+) by highest level of qualification.

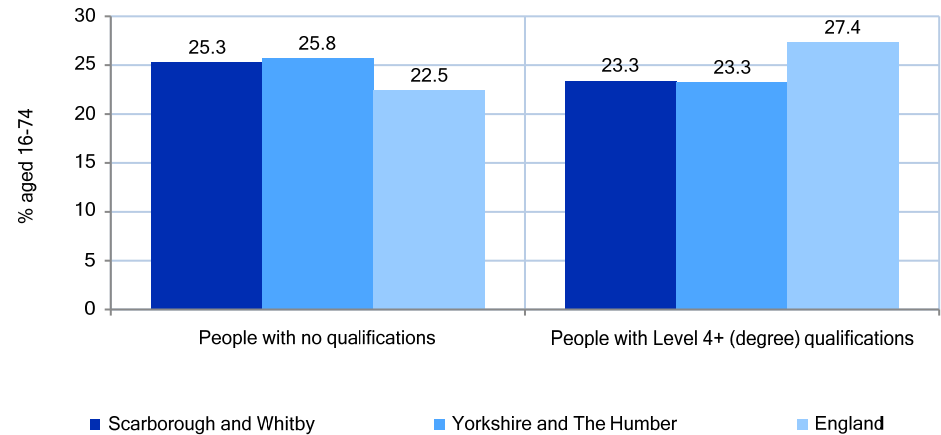
Note, figures in the table and charts may not add up to 100% because they do not include figures for those for who with other qualifications or unknown qualifications.

People with no qualifications	People with highest qualification level 1	People with highest qualification level 2	People with highest qualification level 3
21,360	10,820	13,775	10,295
25.3% of working age people (England= 22.5%)	12.8% of working age people (England= 13.3%)	16.3% of working age people (England= 15.2%)	12.2% of working age people (England= 12.4%)

People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	‘Level 1’ qualifications are equivalent to a single O-level, GCSE or NVQ. ‘Level 2’ qualifications are equivalent to five O-levels or GCSEs. ‘Level 3’ qualifications are equivalent to two A levels. ‘Level 4’ qualifications are equivalent to degree level or higher.
19,675	
23.3% of working age people (England= 27.4%)	

Source: Census 2011

Figure: People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications
Source: Census 2011





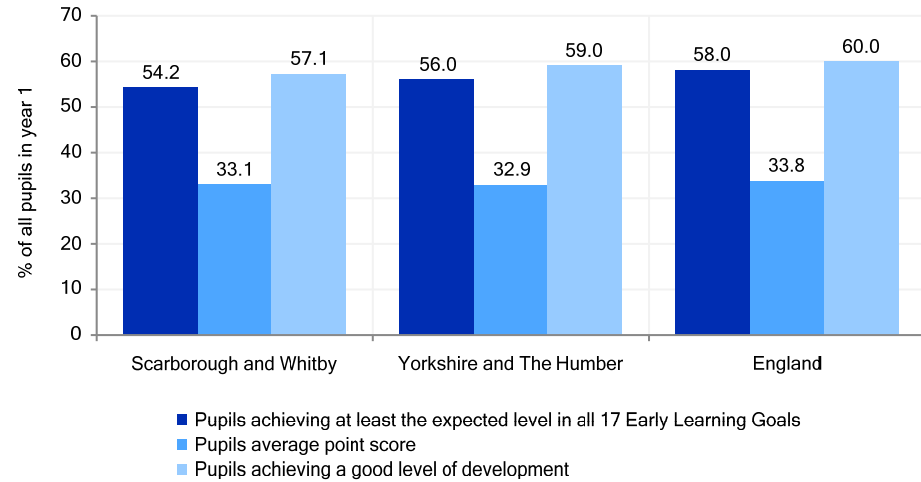
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the outcomes of children in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), a series of tests measuring children's progress in terms of Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED) and Communication, Language and Literacy (CLL). These are typically 5 year old pupils; however a minority of slightly older and younger pupils may have been assessed.

The new Early Years Foundation Stage Profile requires practitioners to make a best fit assessment of whether children are emerging, expected or exceeding against each of the new 17 Early Learning Goals (ELGs). Children have been deemed to have reached a Good Level of Development (GLD) in the new profile if they achieve at least the expected level in the ELGs in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy. These are 12 of the 17 ELGs. The Department for Education has also introduced a supporting measure which measures the total number of points achieved across all 17 ELGs and reports the average of every child's total point score.

The chart on the right shows the percentage of pupils achieving 17 ELGs, the average point score at Early Years Foundation stage and the percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development.

Figure: Early years foundation stage profile
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)





What information is shown here?

The chart on the top right show the education levels of pupils in Scarborough and Whitby, showing the examination results at Key Stage 1 (tests set at aged 7) Key Stage 2 (tests set at aged 11) and Key Stage 4 (GCSEs).

The figures show the Average Point Score of pupils from each of the Key Stage examinations. This adjusts for high achieving pupils as well as pupils achieving expected levels.

The chart on the top right shows Average Point Score (across all examinations) per pupil at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. The chart on the bottom right compares the gap in Average Point Score at Key Stage 4 (GCSE) per pupil between Scarborough and Whitby and the national average over time. The gap is measured as the point difference against the England average. Areas with a score of greater than 1 are performing better than the national average, while areas with a score of less than 1 are performing below.

Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)

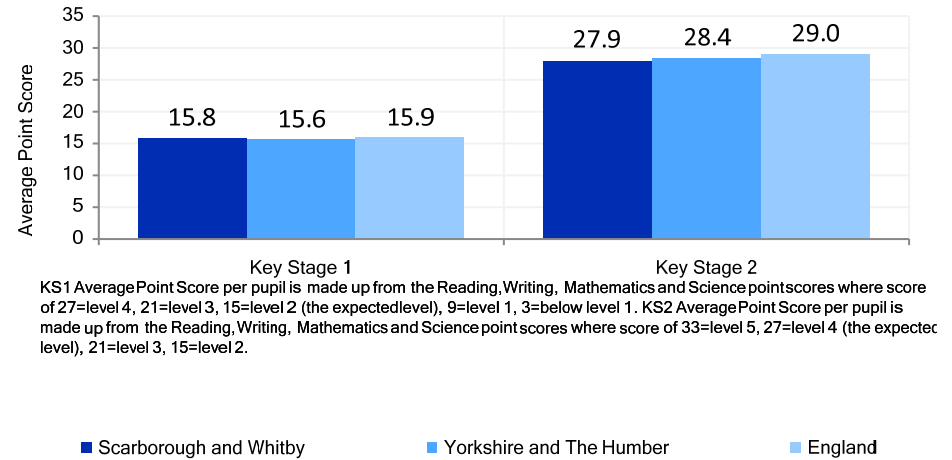


Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)

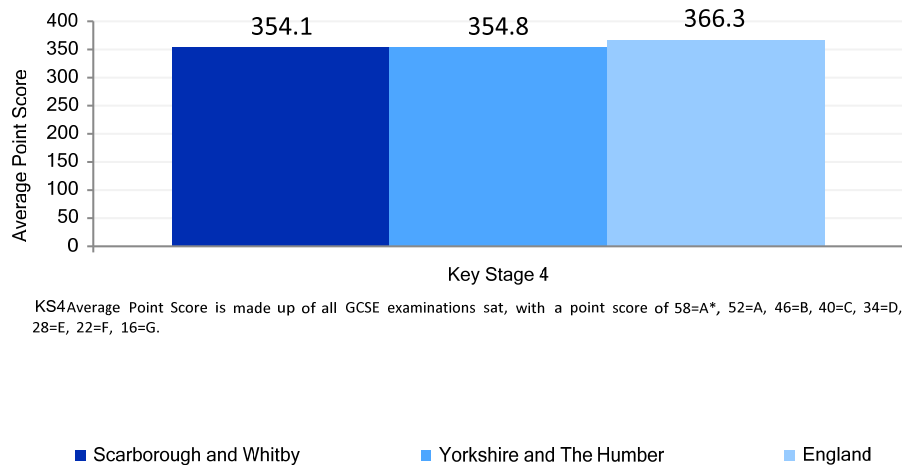
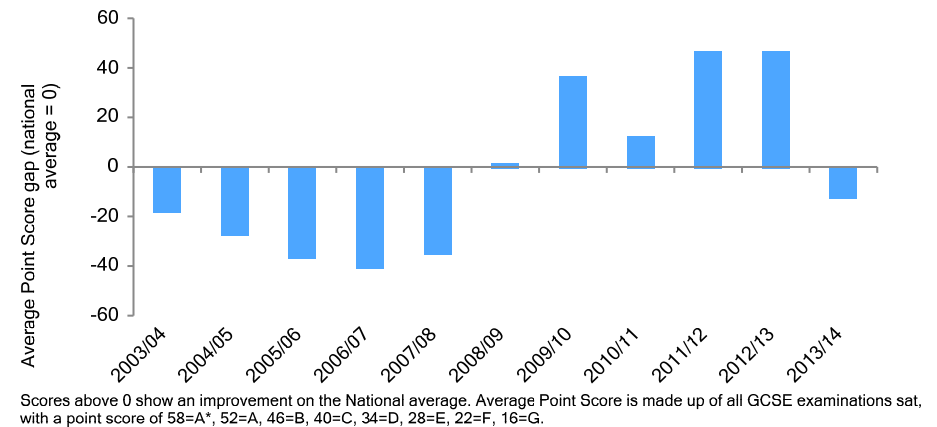


Figure: Gap in pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (difference from the national average)
Source: Department for Education





What information is shown here?

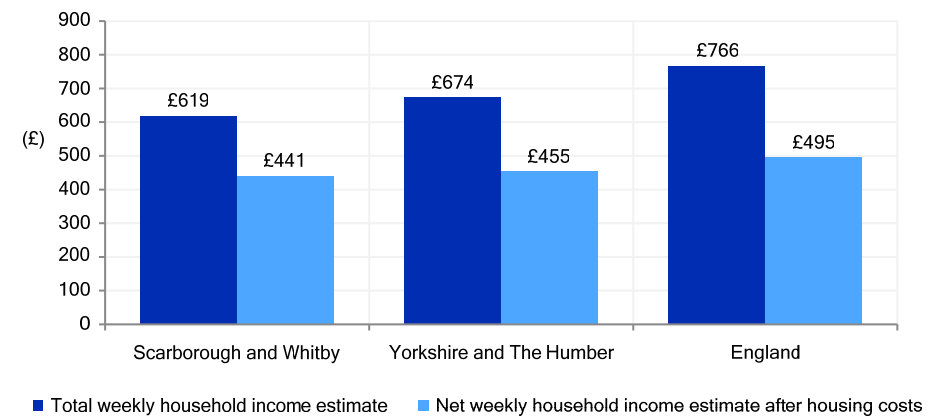
The information on this page looks at three types of income category: average household income; average household income after housing costs; and households living in fuel poverty. Fuel poverty is said to occur when in order to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use.

The information boxes on the top right provide an estimate of the number of households in Scarborough and Whitby below the poverty line and an estimate for the number of households in fuel poverty.

The chart on the right shows the average weekly household income estimate (equivalised to take into account variations in household size) across Scarborough and Whitby and comparator areas (before and after housing costs).

Weekly household income (Office for National Statistics 2013/14)	Weekly household income, after housing costs (Office for National Statistics 2013/14)	Households living in 'Fuel Poverty' Department for Energy and Climate Change (2015)
£619	£441	5,845
England Average = £766	England Average = £495	12.7% of households (England = 11.0%)

Figure: Weekly household earnings (£)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2013/14)





What information is shown here?

The levels of private debt, in the form of unsecured loans and mortgage debt, for Scarborough and Whitby are displayed here.

These figures, available at postcode sector level, are published by UK Finance and account for around 60% of borrowing in the UK. OCSI have modelled this data to Output Areas using an address based lookup from postcode sector to Output Area in combination with the number of local households and the local population.

The personal debt figure is the total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts divided by the population aged 18+. Personal debt includes all unsecured loans such as credit cards, credit for new cars (eg when buying on finance) and other personal loans. Student debt is not included.

The mortgage debt figure is the total borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for residential mortgages divided by the total number of households.

Personal debt	Residential mortgage debt
£0,608	£19,490
England Average = £0,745	England Average = £38,520

Source: UK Finance (March-2017)



What information is shown here?

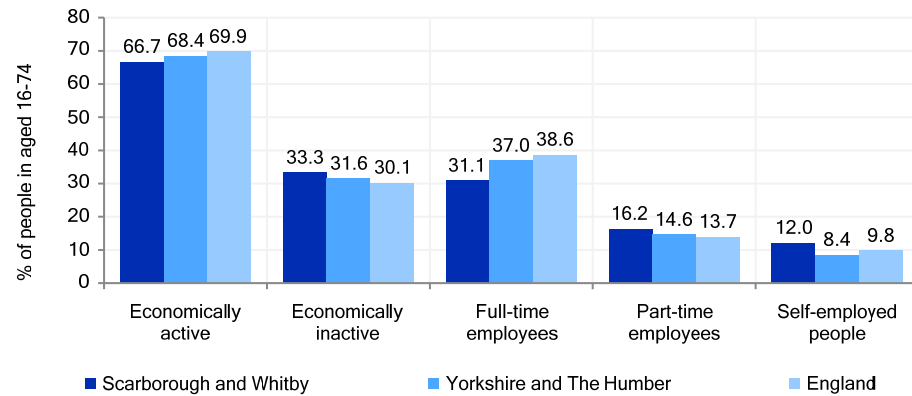
The information on this page shows economic activity breakdowns for adults aged 16-74 in Scarborough and Whitby.

The data in the information boxes shows the number and proportion of residents who are economically active, with breakdowns for those working part time, full time or are self-employed (note, these figures do not add up to all those economically active as it excludes those economically active who are unemployed or full-time students).

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
48,979	22,871	11,896	8,833	24,477
66.7% (England average = 69.9%)	31.1% (England average = 38.6%)	16.2% (England average = 13.7%)	12.0% (England average = 9.8%)	33.3% (England average = 30.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Economic Activity
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows breakdowns of the main industry sectors people in Scarborough and Whitby are working in, and their occupational status.

The data in the top information boxes shows the three largest employment sectors for residents in the local area, also the number and percentage of employed people working in each of these sectors. The lower information boxes and the chart on the right show the numbers of residents in Scarborough and Whitby by type of occupation (e.g., managers, professional, administrative).

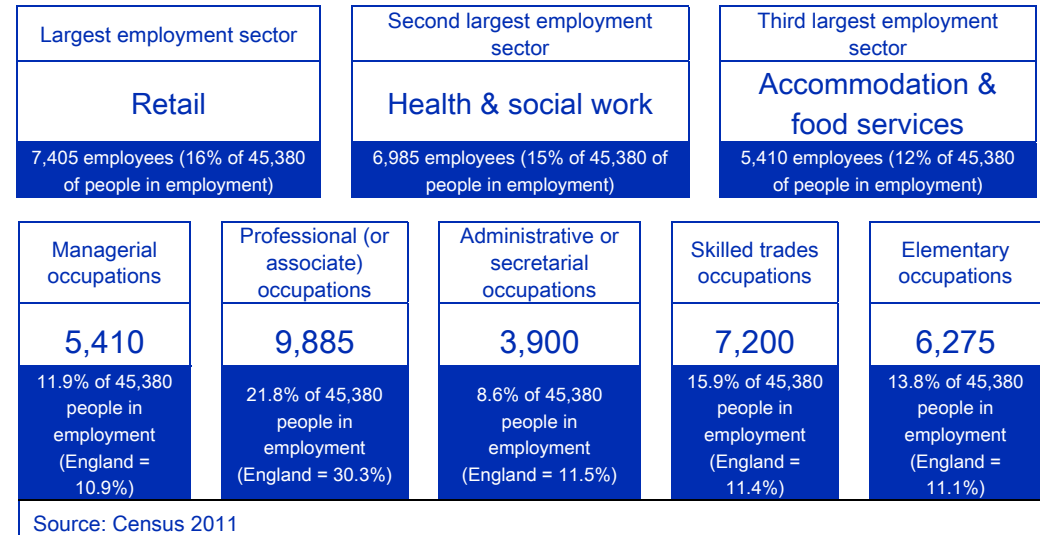
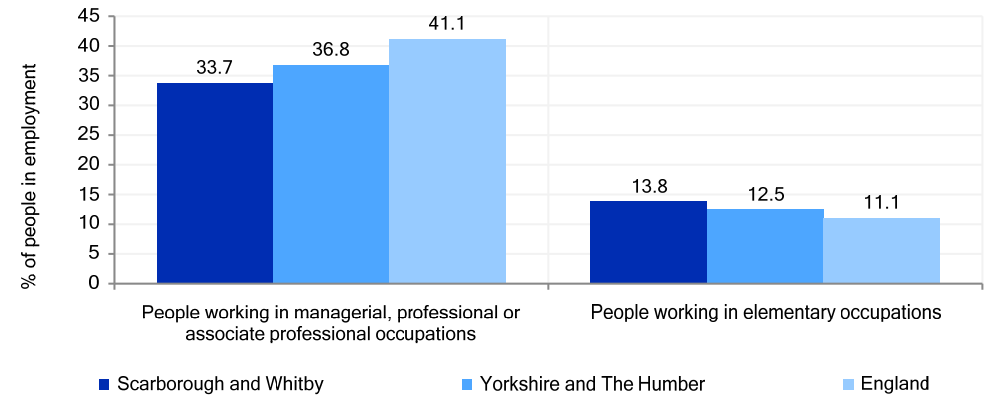


Figure: People in professional and elementary occupations

Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of vacant jobs in Scarborough and Whitby compared against the overall unemployment levels in the area.

The 'Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio, shown in the information box on the right and the line chart below is the total number of people claiming unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance) divided by the total number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus expressed as a ratio.

The bar chart on the bottom right shows month-on-month changes in the number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus, that are located in the area covering Scarborough and Whitby (based on postcode location of the job). Note this data was last updated by Jobcentre Plus for November 2012.

Unemployment to 'Available Jobs' ratio	Source: Job Centre Vacancies - Office for National Statistics/Jobcentre Plus (Nov-12), Jobseekers Allowance claimant count – Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-12)
4.50 claimants per job	
England average = 3.43	

Figure: Total number of vacancies notified to Job Centre
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus

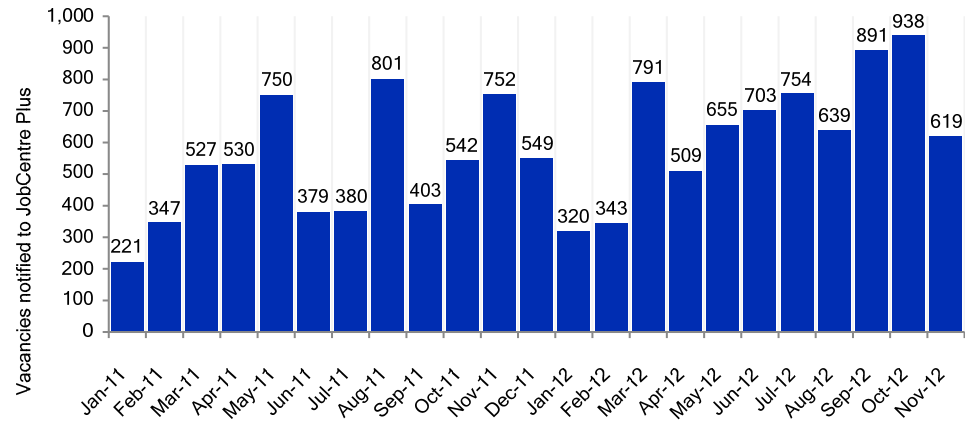
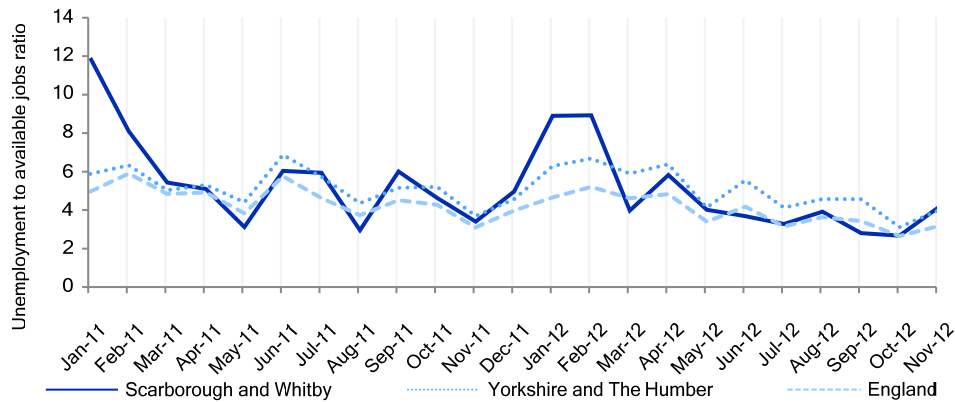


Figure: Ratio of unemployment (JSA claimants) to jobs (vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus)
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus, Department for Work and Pensions





What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of workforce jobs in Scarborough and Whitby. Workforce jobs are taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) which publishes employee and employment estimates based on a survey of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy.

The information boxes show the three largest industry groups for workforce jobs based in Scarborough and Whitby. The bar chart on the top right shows the change in 'Jobs Density' (the number of jobs as a % of working age population) across Scarborough and Whitby over time. The bar chart on the bottom right shows the share of jobs broken down by public and private sector.

Largest industry sector	Second largest industry sector	Third largest industry sector
Health	Hotels and catering	Retail industry
20.8% of all people in employment	14.7% of all people in employment	11.1% of all people in employment

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2016)

Figure: Change in Jobs Density (jobs as a % of working age population)
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

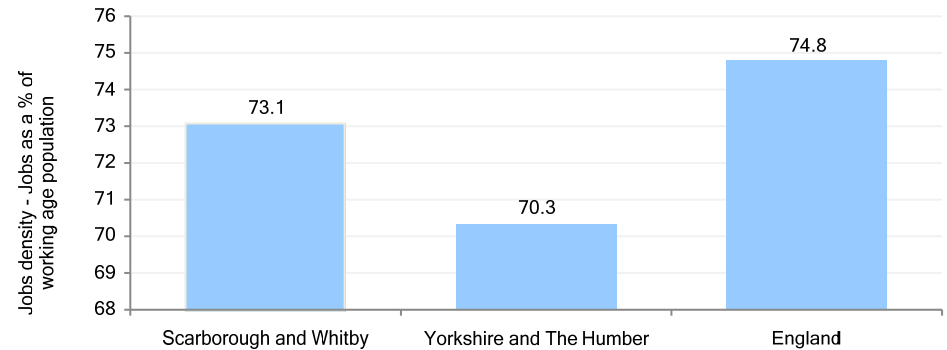
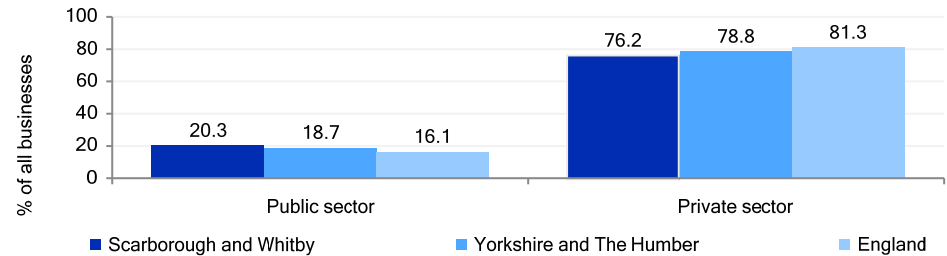


Figure: Jobs by public sector/private sector
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)



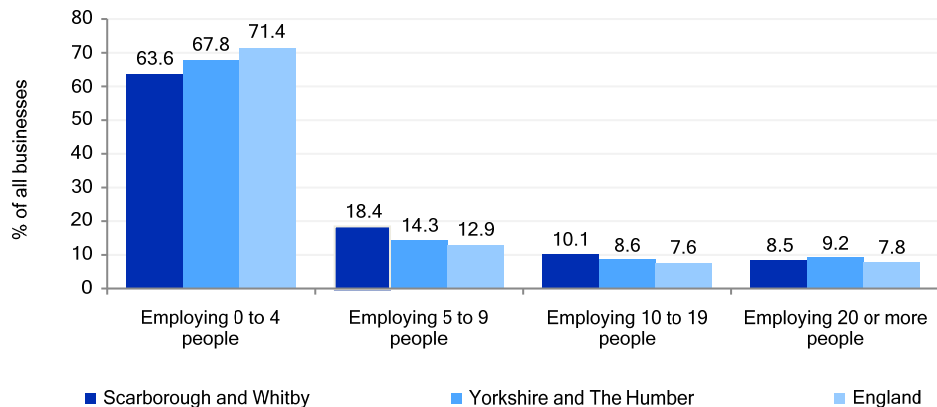


What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of 'local business units' in Scarborough and Whitby. 'Local business units' are counts of businesses based on the location of an operational unit. Though larger businesses such as supermarket chains may have their head office in a large city, these figures measure all subsidiaries of that larger enterprise based on where subsidiaries are located. The figures cover all business eligible for VAT (1.7 million businesses in the UK are registered for VAT). These businesses are categorised into 16 broad industry groups derived from the Standard Industrial Classification (UKSIC (2003)).

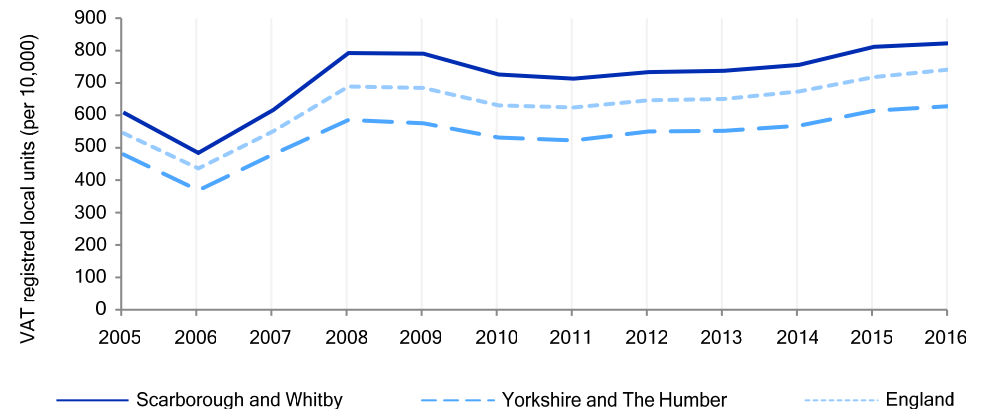
The information boxes show the three largest industry groups for businesses based in Scarborough and Whitby. The line chart shows the change in the number of businesses per head of the population across Scarborough and Whitby over time. The bar chart shows the count of local business broken down by size of business. Businesses are broken down into four employment size bands based on the number of paid employees (0-4, 5-9, 10-19 and 20+ paid employees).

Figure: Businesses (VAT based local units) by employment size band
Source: Office for National Statistics



Largest business sector	Second largest business sector	Third largest business sector
Hotels and catering	Retail industry	Agriculture
13.7% of all local businesses	13.0% of all local businesses	13.0% of all local businesses

Source: Office for National Statistics (2016)
Figure: Percentage change in number of businesses (VAT based local units) per 10,000 working age population
Source: Office for National Statistics





What information is shown here?

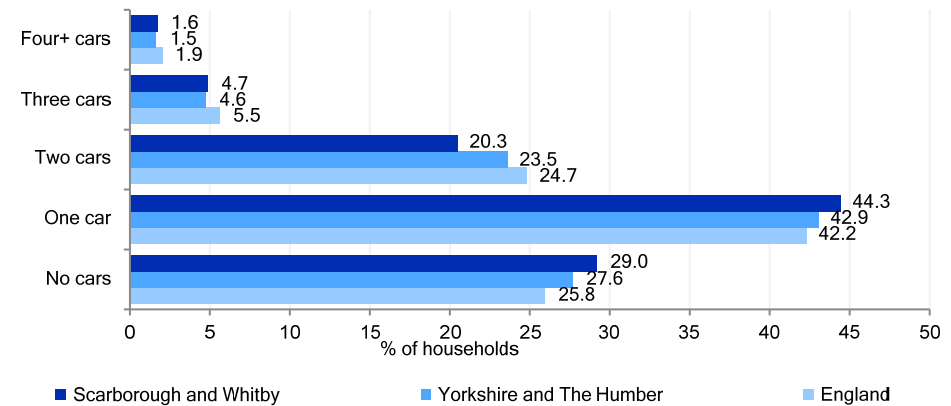
The information on the right shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in Scarborough and Whitby. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

The information boxes show the number of households by number of cars owned across Scarborough and Whitby, while the charts show the same information (expressed as a percentage) against comparator areas.

No cars	One car	Two cars	Three cars	Four + cars
13,195	20,130	9,250	2,155	735
29.0% of 45,465 households (England = 25.8%)	44.3% of 45,465 households (England = 42.2%)	20.3% of 45,465 households (England = 24.7%)	4.7% of 45,465 households (England = 5.5%)	1.6% of 45,465 households (England = 1.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Car ownership
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

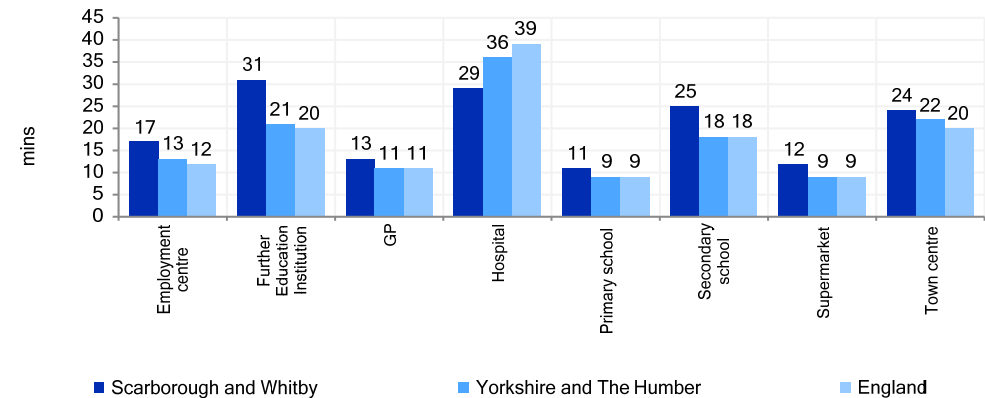
The information on this page shows the accessibility of key services and amenities to people living in Scarborough and Whitby. Accessibility is measured both in terms of distance and travel times to key services.

The information boxes on the right show average distances (in kilometres) to five key services. The chart on the right shows average travel times in minutes to key services when walking or taking public transport.

Average road distance from Job Centre	Average road distance from Secondary School	Average road distance from GP	Average road distance from Pub	Average road distance from Post Office
4.2km	3.3km	1.3km	0.7km	1.1km
England average = 4.6km	England average = 2.1km	England average = 1.2km	England average = 0.7km	England average = 1.0km

Source: Road distances - Commission for Rural Communities: Distance to Service dataset (2010)

Figure: Average travel time (mins) by walking or public transport to the nearest key service
Source: Department for Transport: Core Accessibility Indicators (2015)





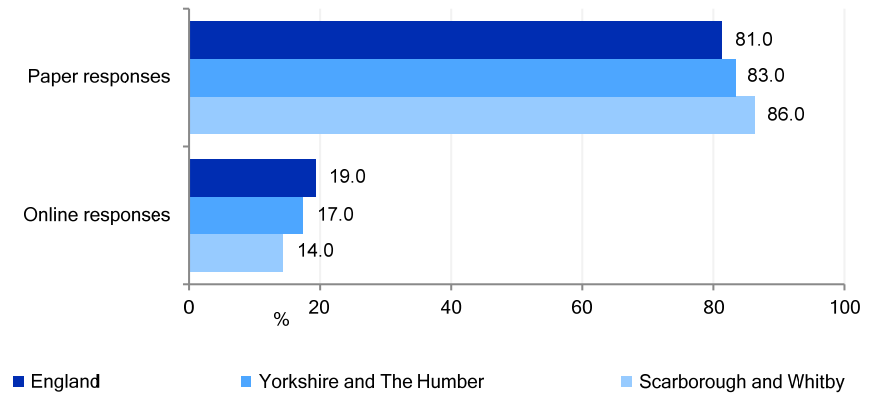
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows two measures of access to the internet. The first measure shows information on broadband take-up, speeds and availability. It has been produced by Ofcom and contains data provided by communications providers. The data shows the average broadband line speed in Scarborough and Whitby and the proportion of broadband connections in Scarborough and Whitby which with low broadband speeds (less than 2 Mbit/s).

The chart on the right shows the proportion of people who responded to the 2011 Census online, compared with the proportion that filled in the Census form on paper in Scarborough and Whitby. This is a proxy measure of digital engagement as areas with a high proportion of online Census responses are more likely to be digitally engaged than those in areas with low levels of online responses.

Connections with low broadband speeds (less than 2 Mbit/s)	Average broadband download speed (Mbit/s)	Average broadband upload speed (Mbit/s)
1,169	23.97	3.79
3.4% (England average = 2.7%)	England average = 37.81	England average = 3.81
Source: Ofcom 2016		

Figure: Census online and paper responses
Source: Census 2011





What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the characteristics of neighbourhoods across Scarborough and Whitby as defined using the Output Area Classification (OAC). OAC classifies every area in the country based on a set of socio-demographic characteristics, to provide a profile of areas to identify similarities between neighbourhoods. The information boxes on the right show the number and proportion of neighbourhoods in Scarborough and Whitby that fall within the eight supergroup categories, detailed below. The chart on the right shows the proportion of areas falling within supergroup categories across Scarborough and Whitby and comparators.

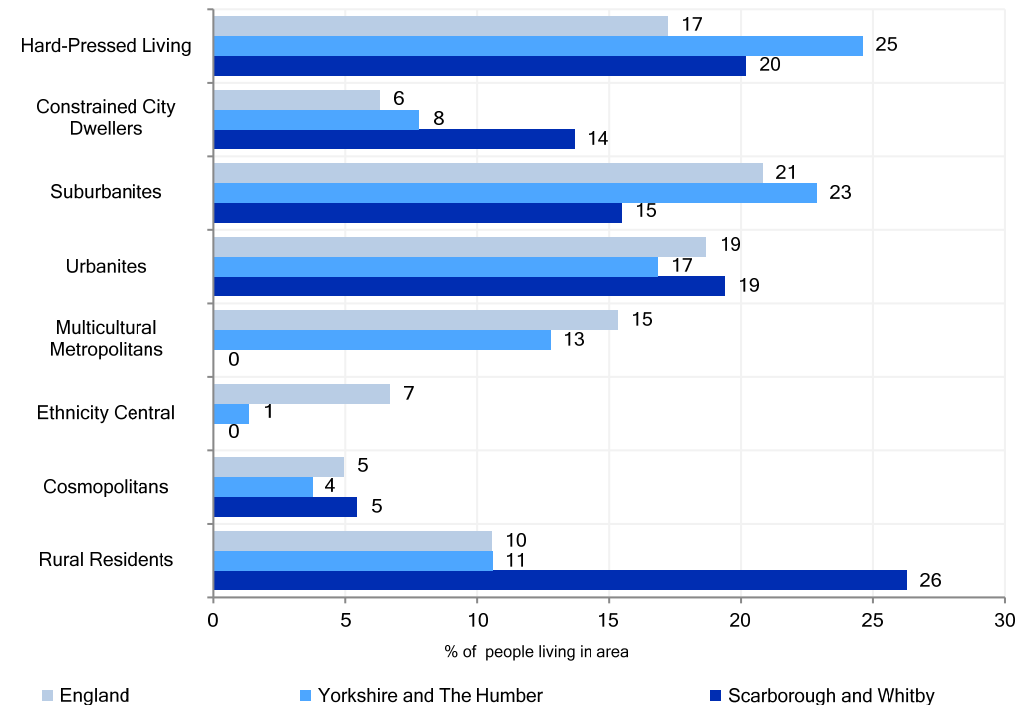
Rural residents	Cosmopolitans	Ethnicity central	Multicultural metropolitans
26,369	5,415	0	0
26.2% (England average = 10.5%)	5.4% (England average = 4.9%)	0.0% (England average = 6.6%)	0.0% (England average = 15.3%)
Urbanites	Suburbanites	Constrained city dwellers	Hard-pressed living
19,421	15,513	13,711	20,226
19.3% (England average = 18.6%)	15.4% (England average = 20.8%)	13.6% (England average = 6.2%)	20.1% (England average = 17.2%)

Source: Office for National Statistics Output Area Classification 2011

Rural residents	Rural areas, sparsely populated, above average employment in agriculture, higher number owning multiple cars, an older married population, a high provision of unpaid care and an above average number of people living in communal establishments.
Cosmopolitans	Residing in densely populated urban areas, high ethnic integration, high numbers of single young adults without children including students, high public transport use, above average qualification levels
Ethnicity central	Concentrated in Inner London and other large cities, high ethnic diversity, high proportion of rented accommodation, high proportion of people living in flats, low car ownership.
Multicultural metropolitans	Concentrated in larger urban conurbations in the transitional areas between urban centres and suburbia, high proportion of BME groups, high proportion of families.
Urbanites	Predominantly in urban areas with high concentrations in southern England. More likely to live in either flats or terraces that are privately rented.
Suburbanites	Located on the outskirts, in areas with high owner occupation, high numbers of detached houses, low unemployment, high qualifications and high car ownership.
Constrained city dwellers	Higher proportion of older people, households are more likely to live in flats and to rent their accommodation, and there is a higher prevalence of overcrowding, higher proportion of people in poor health, lower qualification levels and high unemployment
Hard-pressed living	Mostly on the fringe of the UK's urban areas, particularly in Wales and the North of England. High levels of people in terraced accommodation, high unemployment, low ethnic diversity, high levels of people employed in manufacturing

Figure: Area Classification 2011: Number of people living in different types of neighbourhood (by classification type)

Source: Output Area Classification (2011)





What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows different measures of people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood and their sense of community cohesion in the neighbourhood. It also shows different measures of people's participation in volunteering and political decision making in the local area. In addition the information box on the far bottom right shows the number of active charities per 1,000 population.

Figures are self-reported and taken from the Place Survey. The Place survey is collected at Local Authority level so does not include neighbourhood information, and ceased nationally in 2008 so is increasingly out of date.

"People from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area"	People who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	People who are satisfied with local area as a place to live	Aged 65+ "satisfied with both home and neighbourhood"
77%	69%	83%	89%
(England = 76%)	(England = 58%)	(England = 79%)	(England = 83%)
People involved in decisions that affect the local area in the past 12 months	People who believe they can influence decisions in their local area	People who have given unpaid help at least once per month over the last 12 months	Active charities
16%	27%	28%	3.4 per 1,000 population
(England = 14%)	(England = 29%)	(England = 23%)	(England = 2.6 per 1,000)

Source: Place Survey (2008), Active Charities - National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) (2009). Note all information is collected at Local Authority level

Figure: Indicators of community strength

Source: Place Survey (2008)

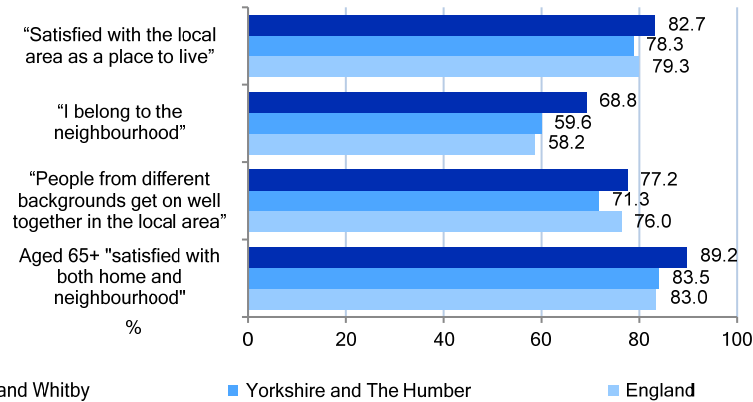
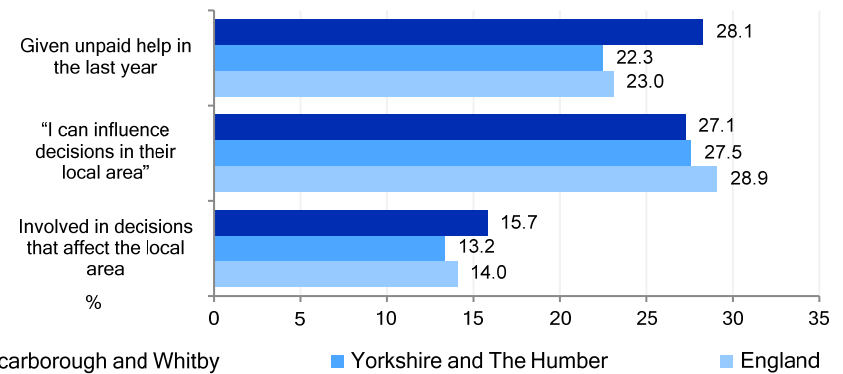


Figure: Indicators of civic engagement

Source: Place Survey (2008)





What information is shown here?

The page shows the Community Dynamics indicators for Scarborough and Whitby. The Community Dynamics dataset (<http://communitydynamics.social-life.co/index.html>) has been developed by Social Life with the aim of quantifying how people feel about the area they live in.

By modelling responses from the annual Community Life Survey and Understanding Society Survey to Output Areas, Social Life have created small area measures of: **strength of local social relationships**, **strength of belonging to a local area** and **satisfaction with a local area as a place to live**.

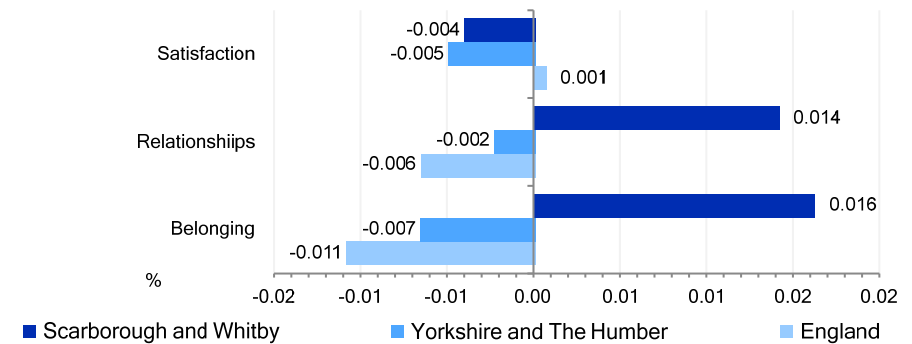
Positive values represent greater belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average. Negative figures represent less belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average.

Please note that these indicators have been created by combining the survey responses of samples of the population and modelling these to Output Areas by linking survey sample demographics to the demographics of Output Areas. As a result, many implicit assumptions are built into the data which will not hold for all areas.

The values presented here offer an indication of community belonging, strength and satisfaction rather than an absolute measure.

Local social relationships	Belonging	Satisfaction with local area as a place to live
0.014	0.016	-0.004
(England = -0.006)	(England = -0.011)	(England = 0.001)

Figure: Community Dynamic scores for belonging, relationships and satisfaction
Source: Social Life (modelled from the annual Community Life Survey), 2015/2016





What information is shown here?

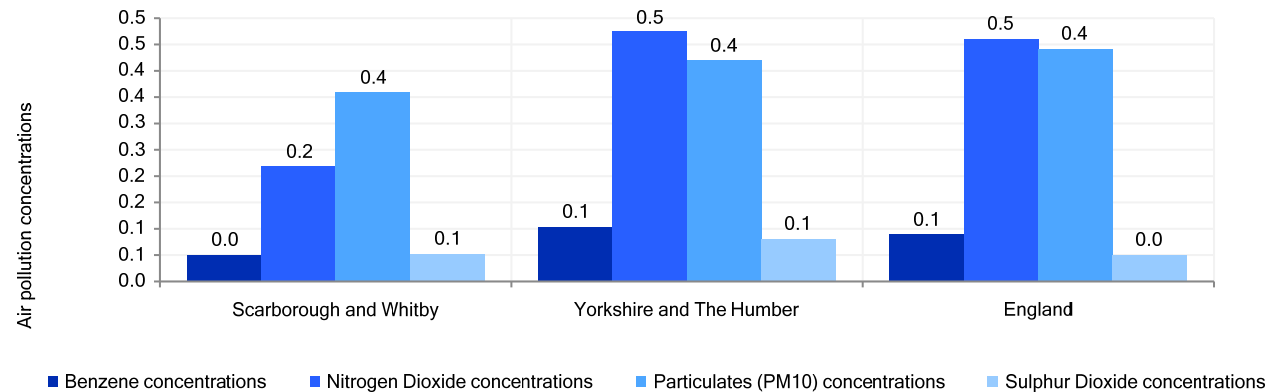
The information on this page shows background concentrations from four air pollutants: nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates. The air quality data was collected for 2012 on a 1km grid and obtained from the UK National Air Quality Archive for use in the Indices of Deprivation 2015. A higher score indicates a higher concentration of the pollution with a score of greater than 1 indicating that the levels of pollution exceed national standards of clean air.

Benzene concentrations	Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations	Particulates (PM10) concentrations	Sulphur Dioxide concentrations
0.05	0.2	0.4	0.05
(England average = 0.09)	(England average = 0.5)	(England average = 0.4)	(England average = 0.05)

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015 - from National Air Quality Archive 2012)

Figure: Air pollution concentrations for four pollutants

Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015 – from National Air Quality Archive 2012)





What information is shown here?

Ordnance Survey (OS) publish the locations and extent of green spaces that are likely to be accessible to the public. The data include the following types of green spaces: allotments or community growing spaces, bowling greens, cemeteries, religious grounds, golf courses, other sports facilities, play spaces, playing fields, public parks or gardens and tennis courts.

OCSI have intersected OS Open Greenspaces data with Output Area boundaries to produce data for the greenspace per standard geographical area (eg OA, LSOA, LA).

Two green space measures are shown here. The **total green space** (which includes all types of green space) and the **public parks and gardens green space** (only public parks and gardens).

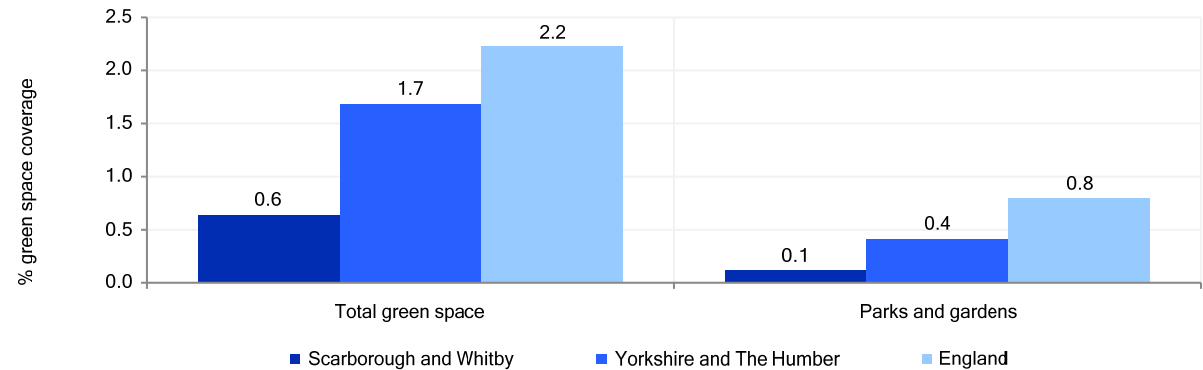
Large rural areas such as National Parks are not included in the OS Greenspace dataset. Religious grounds are included where there is seen to be a significant amount (>500m²) of accessible greenspace. Sports stadiums and grounds which are primarily for spectating rather than participating in sports are not included. Playing fields should only be included in OS Greenspace dataset where they are used by the public at least some of the time. Playing fields such as school fields which are entirely enclosed and only for use of the school, would not be expected to be included.

Wooded areas that function as public parks (i.e. are freely accessible to the public in their entirety and are managed for recreation) should be included, however, the constraints of the capture method employed to create the data mean that in many cases these may not yet be included.

OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

Total green space	Public parks and gardens greenspace
0.64%	0.12%
579.86 hectares (England average = 2.22%)	106.53 hectares (England average = 0.79%)
Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017	

Figure: Percentage of green space coverage
Source: OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017





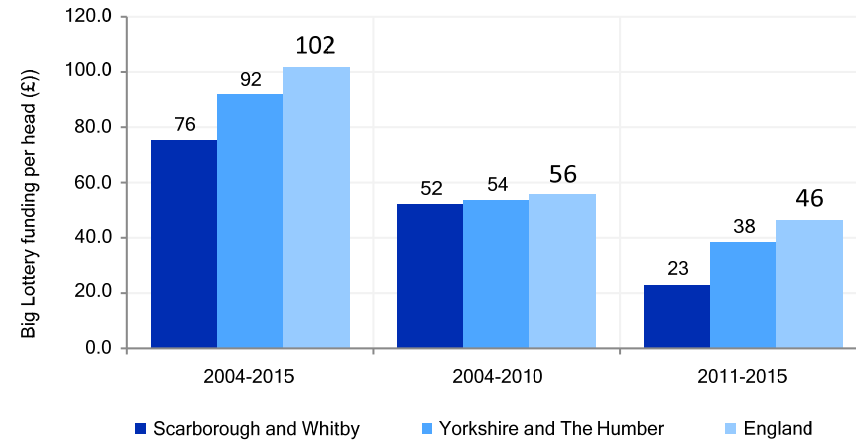
What information is shown here?

Figures on this page are taken from data on grants made to projects and organisations in local areas in the UK by the Big Lottery Fund, modelled down to standard statistical geographies from ward grants data published by Big Lottery in conjunction with the 360Giving initiative. Big Lottery used the 360Giving standard to produce a dataset of all the grants made from 2004-2015 as well as 2004-2010 and 2011-2015. Note the (N) figure refers to total funding in the area (in £1000s) over the period.

For more information on the 360Giving data format and initiative please visit www.threesixtygiving.org/

Big Lottery funding (2004-2015)	Big Lottery funding (2004-2010)	Big Lottery funding (2011-2015)
£7522k	£5215k	£2292k
(£76 per head) England average = £102 per head	(£52 per head) England average = £56 per head	(£23 per head) England average = £46 per head
Source: Big Lottery, 360Giving		

Figure: Big Lottery grant funding per head, 2004-2015
Source: Big Lottery, 360Giving, 2015





How we have identified the “Scarborough and Whitby” area

This report is based on the definition of the “Scarborough and Whitby” area (this area can be viewed on the Local Insight map, through finding the area on the ‘show services’ dropdown in the top left hand corner of the map. We have aggregated data for all the neighbourhoods in “Scarborough and Whitby” to create the data used in this report.

Alongside data for the “Scarborough and Whitby” neighbourhood we also show data for selected comparator areas.

Data in this report is based on regularly updated open data published by government sources

All the data in this report is based on open data published by more than 50 government agencies, collected and updated by OCSI on weekly basis. Data is updated on regular basis, with the reports and mapped data on the website reflecting the latest available data.

Details of the individual datasets are provided on the pages where the data is presented, with information on dates and sources presented alongside the charts and tables. On the website, information about each source is available on the popup “About the indicator” link at the top-right of the map.

Standard geographies used in this report

Super Output Areas (SOAs): SOAs are a statistical geography created for the purpose of presenting data such as the Census, Indices of Deprivation, and other neighbourhood statistics. There are two layers to the SOA geography: ‘lower layer’ (LSOA) and ‘middle layer’ (MSOA). SOAs are designed to produce areas of roughly equal population size - 1,500 people for LSOAs and 7,200 for MSOAs. The majority of data used in this report is based on LSOA boundaries; of which there are 32,844 in England (there were changes to around 4% of LSOA definitions in Census 2011).

Output Areas (OAs): OAs are a more detailed statistical geography than SOAs, with each covering around 300 people, or 120 households. There are 171,372 OAs in England (there were changes to around 5% of OA definitions in Census 2011).

Wards: A small number of datasets are published at ward level. These are on average four times larger than LSOAs. Data is less detailed than LSOA level datasets and wards vary greatly in size, from less than 200 residents (Isles of Scilly), to more than 36,000 residents (in Sheffield).



Local Insight gives you the data and analysis you need to ensure your services are underpinned by the best possible knowledge of local communities, leveraging the power of information right across your organisation, from high-level visualisations for Board level to detailed reports on local neighbourhoods. Saving you time and money, Local Insight gives you the most relevant and up-to-date data on the communities where you work, with no need to invest in specialist mapping and data staff, consultancy or software. See <http://local.communityinsight.org/> for more information.

Local Insight is developed by OCSI, based on a project that was jointly developed by HACT and OCSI.



OCSI work with public and community sector organisations to improve services. We turn complex datasets into engaging stories; making data, information and analysis accessible for communities and decision-makers. See www.ocsi.co.uk for more information.

Scarborough & Whitby Area Constituency Committee – Education Data

Below North Yorkshire overall figure

Above North Yorkshire overall figure

School Attainment & Ofsted

EYFSP (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile)

	% Achieving a good level of development		
	2015	2016	2017
Scarborough and Whitby	62.1	63.7	67.1
North Yorkshire	66.6	70.0	71.6
National	66.0	69.0	71.0

KS2 (Key Stage 2)

	% achieving the expected level or above in reading, writing and maths		
	2015	2016	2017
Scarborough and Whitby	-	42.5	49.3
North Yorkshire	-	51.1	58.7
National	-	53.0	61.0

Prior to 2016 the data is not comparable due to changes in assessment

KS4 (Key Stage 4/GCSE)

	Achievement 8		
	2015	2016	2017
Scarborough and Whitby	-	46.1	42.3
North Yorkshire	-	51.8	49.6
National	-	49.9	46.3

Achievement 8 wasn't available in 2015

KS4 (Key Stage 4/GCSE)

	Progress 8		
	2015	2016	2017
Scarborough and Whitby	-	-0.19	-0.12
North Yorkshire	-	0.04	0.17
National	-	0.00	0.00

Progress 8 wasn't available in 2015

KS4 (Key Stage 4/GCSE)

	5A*-C/9-5 inc English and Maths		
	2015	2016	2017
Scarborough and Whitby	49.7	49.9	54.0
North Yorkshire	62.4	61.6	68.5
National	57.1	57.4	NA

In 2017 English and Maths were graded as numbers as opposed to letters used previously and by other subjects
5A*-C Inc English and Maths in not available for 2017 as it is no longer a secondary school accountability measure

Definitions on Achievement 8 and Attainment 8

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/progress-8-school-performance-measure>

Ofsted - Good or outstanding schools*Date of extract (17/5/18)*

	G/O primary schools	G/O secondary schools
Scarborough and Whitby	84.6	66.7
North Yorkshire	88.0	82.5
National	89.4	79.7

Ofsted - Pupils attending good or outstanding schools*Date of extract (17/5/18)*

	Pupils attending G/O primary schools	Pupils attending G/O secondary schools
Scarborough and Whitby	69.8	63.0
North Yorkshire	86.3	86.2
National	88.9	82.4



**North Yorkshire County Council
Scarborough and Whitby Area Constituency Committee
20 June 2018
Draft Work Programme**

Purpose of Report

That Members review the Committee's draft work programme, taking into account the outcome of discussions on previous agenda items and any other developments taking place across the area.

Draft Work Programme

The draft work Programme is attached at Appendix 1. Taking account of the areas of work identified by the previous Area Committee highlighted in Appendix 1, and the suggested areas of work based upon current scrutiny activity at Appendix 2, Members are asked to consider, amend and add to the Committee's work programme for 2018/19.

Remit of the committee

The Area Constituency Committees:

- Act as a forum for Members to bring forward issues affecting their local Electoral Divisions
- Hear and respond to questions and statements from members of the public relating to anything affecting the community within the constituency area
- Agree a Work Programme which lists items of business which the Committee wishes to consider at future meetings
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local health issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by the Scrutiny of Health Committee
- Undertake meaningful scrutiny of local transport issues within their constituency area, complementing the strategic work undertaken by Transport, Economy and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Act as consultees in major decisions that affect their constituency area (including responding to consultations)
- Make recommendations on the application of Innovation funding (supported by the Stronger Communities Team)
- Develop a working relationship with the local MP, sharing updates and information on relevant local issues being addressed by the committee.

Scheduled committee dates in 2018/19

Forthcoming committee dates are:

- 10.30am on Wednesday 26 September 2018
- 10.30am on Wednesday 12 December 2018
- 10.30am on Wednesday 20 March 2019

Recommendation

Members are asked to consider, amend and add to the Committee's draft work programme.

Kate Arscott
Senior Democratic Services Officer
North Yorkshire County Council
Tel: (01609) 532834
Email: kate.arscott@northyorks.gov.uk
11 June 2018

**Scarborough and Whitby Area Constituency Committee
Work Programme 2018/19**

9.30am on 20 June 2018

Subject	Description
Area Constituency Committees a suggested way forward	To update Members on role of the Area Constituency Committee and outline suggestions for: a standard agenda; co-option of members; management of regular updates; and links with NYCC Overview and Scrutiny
Scarborough and Whitby Area Constituency Committee Area Profile Work Programme	To provide an overview of some of the key issues in the area covered by the Area Constituency Committee

10.30am on 20 September 2018

Subject	Description

10.30am on 12 December 2018

Subject	Description

10.30am on 20 March 2019

Subject	Description
Community safety	Overview of community safety issues, including updates from: Police; Fire and Rescue; Community Safety; Highways – road safety; Stronger Communities; and Public Health – identification of any further lines of enquiry

Areas of work identified by the previous Area Committee:

1. Suicide Prevention Strategy
2. Highways Capital Programme

3. A Boards and Street Furniture
4. Local Bus Services
5. Whitby Hospital Redevelopment
6. Annual Review of Health Integration
7. NYCC financial contribution to CCTV

Author:

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Democratic Services Officer

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E: kate.arscott@northyorks.gov.uk

11 June 2018

**Area Constituency Committee
Draft Work Programme 2018/19**

Suggested areas of work – based upon current scrutiny activity

Subject	Description	Area Constituency Committee	Overview and Scrutiny Committee
NHS finances	Impact of deficits in 2017/18 and any recovery plans for 2018/19	All	Scrutiny of Health
Mental health services	Reconfiguration of mental health services and local impact. Note, Craven services not provided by TEWV but by Bradford FT	All	Scrutiny of Health
Whitby Hospital	Development of the site and review of what services will be available	Scarborough and Whitby	Scrutiny of Health
Highways England	Improvement of a roads and key road routes in the county	All	Transport Economy and Environment
Road Casualties	Annual report – could be taken as part of a session on ‘safety’ or ‘place’	Where relevant	Transport Economy and Environment
20 mph speed limits	Introduction and enforcement of speed limits and Vehicle Activated Signs	Where relevant	Transport Economy and Environment
Rural Bus Services	Access to services and the role of community transport – linked to the Stronger Communities agenda and volunteering	All	Transport Economy and Environment
Local Nature Partnership	Links with sustainable tourism and health and wellbeing (particularly mental health)	Where relevant	Transport Economy and Environment
Promotion of heritage	Links with sustainable tourism and the local economy, particularly in the more remote areas of the county	Where relevant	Transport Economy and Environment
Funding for supported housing	Local review undertaken by HAS which may have particular local impacts	Where relevant	Care and Independence
Extra care charging regime	Local review undertaken by HAS which may have particular local impacts	Where relevant	Care and Independence

Subject	Description	Area Constituency Committee	Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Mental health prevention services	Local review undertaken by HAS and CCGs which may have particular local impacts	All	Care and Independence
Drug, alcohol and smoking prevention and treatment services	Re-procurement of substance misuse services by Public Health which may have a local impact	All	Care and Independence
Rural Crime Strategy	Review effectiveness of plans to tackle rural crime	Where relevant	Police and Crime Panel and/or district crime and disorder committees
101 non-emergency service	Review effectiveness of 101 service	All	Corporate and Partnerships
Wildlife crime	Response to high level of wildlife crime in parts of North Yorkshire	Where relevant	Police and Crime Panel and/or district crime and disorder committees
Small schools	Review of the educational outcomes achieved by small schools	All	Young People's Overview and Scrutiny
Under-performing schools	Identification of under-performing schools and an assessment of what is being done to improve their outcomes	Where relevant	Young People's Overview and Scrutiny
Coastal education outcomes	Linked to the previous item	Scarborough and Whitby	Young People's Overview and Scrutiny
Parent governors	Roles and responsibilities and whether more can be done to recruit and retain them	Where relevant	Young People's Overview and Scrutiny
School exclusions	Review of levels of exclusions and 'hot spots'	Where relevant	Young People's Overview and Scrutiny
SEND transport	Follow up once the proposed changes to charging have been implemented to ascertain the impact	All	Young People's Overview and Scrutiny

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