North Yorkshire County Council

Agenda

Meeting: **Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee**

Venue: **Selby Civic Centre**
(see location plan overleaf)

Date: **Monday 4th June 2018 at 6.00pm**

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 Selby Area Committee held on 26 March 2018**
(Pages 5 to 18)
     Purpose: To note the minutes of the previous Area Committee.

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 Steve Loach of Democratic Services *(contact details below)* no later than midday on Tuesday 29 May 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.

6. **Any business relating to the Selby Area Committee that needs to be addressed at this meeting**

Purpose of the report: To consider whether there is any outstanding business relating to the Selby Area Committee to be discussed before adopting the new ways of working of the Area Constituency Committee for Selby and Ainsty.

7. **Area Constituency Committees a suggested way forward** - Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)

(Pages 19 to 26)

Purpose of the report: 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.

8. **Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee Area Profile** - Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)

(Pages 27 to 92)

Purpose of the report: To provide an overview of some of the key issues in the area covered by the Area Constituency Committee

9. **Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee work programme** – Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)

(Pages 93 to 98)

Purpose of the report: To provide a draft work programme for the Area Constituency Committee to consider, develop and adopt.

10. **Future Meetings** – Report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)

(a) **Next Meeting** – Members are asked to confirm the time and venue for the next meeting on 24 September 2018.

11. **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, May 2018.

SELBY AND AINSTY AREA CONSTITUENCY COMMITTEE

Membership

County Councillors (12)

	Councillors Name	Political Group	Electoral Division
1	ARTHUR, Karl	Conservative	Selby Barlby
2	DUCKETT, Stephanie	Labour	Selby Barlby
3	HOBSON, Mel	Conservative	Sherburn in Elmet
4	JORDAN, Mike	Conservative	South Selby
5	LEE, Andrew	Conservative	Cawood & Saxton
6	LUNN, Cliff	Conservative	Selby Brayton
7	McCARTNEY, John	NY Independent	Osgoldcross
8	MACKAY, Don	Independent	Tadcaster
9	MUSGRAVE, Richard	Conservative	Escrick
10	PARASKOS, Andy	Conservative	Ainsty
11	PEARSON, Chris	Conservative	Mid Selby
12	TROTTER, Cliff	Conservative	Pannal and Lower Wharfedale

Members other than County Councillors – ( )

	Name of Member	Representation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

Total Membership – ( )	**Quorum – ( )**

Civic Centre
Doncaster Road
Selby
YO8 9FT
(For Sat Navs use YO8 9BX)

Selby High School

FAIRFAX AVENUE

WHITE LODGE

Selby Town
Centre

HARD RD

COURTNEYS

6m

LC

WESTFIELD

WESTBOURNE GROVE

TH AT

Civic Centre

THE RUDDINGS

LARKFIELD

NEWPORT A

WESTFIELD RD

FERNDALE ROAD

WESTBOURNE ROAD

BRIDLE WALK

Work

PW

GREEN LANE

Hospl

6m

A19

LONG MANN HILLS RD

Westfield

Cemetery

Allot
Gdns

Playing
Field

Brayton
College

THE MOUNT

LANGDALE GROVE

MOUNT GR

Longman
Hills Farm

Tk

SANDY RISE

Selby Canal
Junction

Drain

Pa

MYRTLE AVENUE

HOLLY

Inset map labels: Olive Bush Fm, The Holmes, Bank House Fm, Flaxley Lodge, Abbey, SELBY, Mill, Che Orc Cro Fm, Selby Dam, Sch, MP, LC, Hospl, Cemy, East Common Coll, Coll, Cemy, Brayton, MS, P, LC, Hotel, Staynor Hall, Barlow Lodge

North
Yorkshire County Council

North Yorkshire County Council

Selby Area Committee

Minutes of the meeting of the Selby Area Committee held at Selby Civic Centre on 26 March 2018 at 6.00 pm.

Present:-

Members:-

County Councillor Karl Arthur (Vice-Chairman in the Chair), Mike Jordan, Andrew Lee, Cliff Lunn, Don Mackay, John McCartney and Chris Pearson.

Co-opted Members:-

Councillor Ian Chilvers - Selby District Council
Councillor Brian Marshall - Selby District Council
Councillor Liz Johnston - Selby North Parish Councils
Councillor Rita Stephenson - Selby South Parish Councils
Mark Hopley - Community First Yorkshire

Other Member in attendance:-

County Councillor Carl Les

In attendance:-

Fiona Ancell (Road Safety Team Leader), Phil Dodson (Chair of the North Yorkshire and Selby Disability Forums), Sgt Richard Fell (North Yorkshire Police), Sally Lacy (Business Support), Steve Loach (Democratic Services), Gary Lumb (Area Highways), Group Manager Stuart Simpson (North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service) and Nigel Smith (Area Highways Manager).

There were six members of the public in attendance.

Apologies: County Councillors Stephanie Duckett and Richard Musgrave.

Copies of all documents considered are in the Minute Book

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36.   **Minutes**

Resolved -

That the Minutes of the meeting held on 13 November 2017, having been previously circulated, be taken as read and confirmed and signed by the Chairman as a correct record, subject to the following amendment:-

Minute No. 31 - Highways Update - bullet point eight - remove "Garfoot" and replace with "Gowthorpe".

37.   **Declarations of Interest**

There were no declarations of interest.

38.   **Public Questions or Statements**

There were no questions or statements from the public.

39.   **North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service - Community Safety Update**

Considered -

The report of Group Manager Stuart Simpson, informing the Area Committee of the community safety initiatives undertaken by North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service since the previous meeting.

The report provided details on service delivery including community fire safety, technical fire safety and incidents of note.

Group Manager Simpson provided the following highlights from the report:-

♦   The Community Fire Safety Team were focusing on health related issues, in line with national initiatives, assisting people on matters such as quitting smoking, which, in turn, provided an additional benefit of enhanced fire safety. The Community Fire Safety Team were able to provide advice and direct people to the appropriate pathways of assistance. These are known as 'safe and well' visits.

♦   The Service had been working closely with the Probation Service in delivering a bespoke fire safety awareness programme/risk assessment for a convicted arsonist with mental health issues. The work had been undertaken in an attempt to prevent re-offending.

♦   As part of National Road Safety Week, during November 2017, the Community Safety Team had worked alongside North Yorkshire Police and the 95Alive Partnership at Selby College to engage with students. A number of sessions were held throughout the day to discourage the use of drugs and alcohol when using the roads.

♦   A Member referred to the recent press coverage regarding attendance at incidents by North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service and the failure of the call handling software system. He noted there had been specific incidents outlined in the press, in the east of the county, where the fire service's response had been delayed due to this. The Group Manager provided assurance that the issues in respect of the software system had now been resolved. He noted that, during the period when this had been an issue, the vast majority of incidents had still been attended on time. He also noted that the suppliers of the software system had provided reassurance that this could not occur again.

Resolved -

That the activities that have taken place, and the update provided, be noted.

40. Work Programme

Considered -

The report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services) presenting the future Work Programme and inviting Members to comment, amend and/or suggest additional items to be included.

It was noted that a refocusing of Area Committees was currently under consideration and changes to the Work Programme could result from that. It was stated that, currently, there were no timescales as to when the refocusing exercise would be completed.

Resolved -

That the report, and the potential for the Work Programme to change following the refocusing of Area Committees, be noted.

41. Community First Yorkshire

Mark Hopley, representative of Community First Yorkshire and Co-opted Member to the Committee gave a presentation highlighting the following:-

Introducing Community First Yorkshire

♦ An independent charity formed in April 2017 from a merger of two well-established charities - Rural Action Yorkshire and North Yorkshire and York Forum.

♦ A regional charity working across North, South and West Yorkshire to inspire and support positive local action.

♦ Successfully tendered to secure a grant from North Yorkshire County Council and NHS North Yorkshire to provide a countywide service to provide support for capacity building, VCS organisations and volunteering.

Community Support and Volunteering in North Yorkshire

♦ Capacity and capability support for social enterprises, voluntary and community organisations.

♦ Volunteering support for individuals and volunteer involving organisations.

♦ NYCC funded service branded Community Support and Volunteering North Yorkshire.

♦ Details were provided of support offered and how this was delivered.

♦ Representation, collaboration and sharing good practice.

♦ Information and intelligence.

♦ Service for the whole sector - from registered charities to individuals with great ideas and everything in between.

♦ Development of more peer to peer support networks.

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◆ Ex-forces support North Yorkshire - collaborative project led by Community First Yorkshire.

◆ Regular e-bulletin for the voluntary sector.

◆ New aspects of the Service to be launched over the next 12 months.

Support Available

◆ Marketing and communications.

◆ Funding, fundraising and income generation.

◆ Service delivery and improvements to services.

◆ Volunteer recruitment and/or volunteer management.

◆ Governance including leadership support, policy development, support for Trustees.

◆ Strategy - plans and planning including business planning.

◆ Outcomes, impacts monitoring, evaluations and quality.

◆ Workforce development and employment advice.

◆ Finances and legal compliances e.g. data protection, safeguarding.

◆ Community engagement and consultation.

◆ Training on a wide range of topics.

The Community Support North Yorkshire Team

◆ Details of the team were provided - extensive background and experience in community ventures and projects.

◆ Team work countywide.

◆ Team employed by Community First Yorkshire and supported by staff across the organisation and six service sub-contractors.

Other Services from Community First Yorkshire

◆ Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS).

◆ Employment advice service.

◆ Rural advocacy and rural community development in role as Rural Community Council.

◆ Village Hall Support Service and Community Venues Directory.

◆ Enhanced community-led housing support in some Districts.

◆ North Yorkshire Parents and Carers Together (NYPACT).

♦   Ex-Forces Support North Yorkshire (Lead Partner).

Getting Started

♦   Contact by phone, email or in person.

♦   Development Officer or Volunteer Co-ordinator allocated.

♦   Initial diagnostic to identify support needs.

♦   Appropriate support agreed.

♦   Support ranges from quick response to a 6-12 month action plan.

♦   Review and feedback on support provided.

♦   Service available as many times as required.

Other Issues

♦   The need for Trustees on community and voluntary groups.

♦   Work on various initiatives including - Warm and Well Campaign/Ex-Forces Support/Men in Sheds - She-Sheds.

♦   Assistance with grant funding, including Lottery funding.

Following the presentation the following issues were raised:-

♦   A Member asked how Community First Yorkshire interacted with Selby AVS. In response Mark Hopley outlined the complementary work undertaken with Selby AVS, including assisting with the development and sustainability of community groups, forums, local charities, etc. A large amount of work was undertaken in relation to assisting with the obtaining of grants and funding. Assistance was also offered in recruiting volunteers to assist with the various initiatives. Community development work was also undertaken alongside Selby AVS. It was noted that Community First Yorkshire was sponsored by North Yorkshire County Council.

County Councillor Karl Arthur indicated that he was the North Yorkshire County Council representative for Selby AVS and declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to that.

Resolved -

That Mark Hopley be thanked for his presentation the content of which be noted.

42.   **Road Safety in the Selby District**

Representatives of the 95Alive Partnership - Nigel Smith and Gary Lumb (Area Highways), Fiona Ancell (Road Safety Team Leader), Group Manager Stuart Simpson (North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service) and Sgt Richard Fell (North Yorkshire Police) were in attendance to assist Members with their discussion of the issue, based around the Annual Road Casualty Report and the usual highways update.

Also in attendance was Phil Dodson (Chair of the North Yorkshire and Selby Disability Forums) to outline road safety issues in relation to people with disabilities in Selby's local communities.

Initially, Nigel Smith presented the Annual Road Casualty Report, outlining the following:-

County Summary

♦ The number of people killed on North Yorkshire's roads continued to fall last year, matching the joint lowest figures since modern records began in 1990.

♦ 28 people died in collisions on the counties roads compared to 31 in 2015.

♦ The number of people seriously injured rose by 1% from 399 in 2015 to 403 in 2016.

♦ The total number of casualties of all severities in 2016 was 2250, down 3% from 2015.

♦ One cyclist was killed in 2016, compared to four in the previous year. The number of cyclists seriously injured increased from 53 to 59. Overall there were slightly fewer cyclist casualties (188 from 205), despite the continued growing popularity of cycling in the county.

♦ The number of motorcyclists killed or injured continued its gradual decline. In 2016, eight were killed and a further 127 seriously injured, compared to 12 and 104 in 2015.

Selby District

♦ Of the 28 fatalities in the county two were on Selby's roads during 2016 - one pedestrian and one motorcyclist.

♦ There had been an increase of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) from 36 in 2015 to 48 in 2016.

♦ The number of total casualties in road collisions reported to the Police in 2016 was 244, down 2% on 2015 (250).

♦ The number of child KSI casualties (aged 0-15) in the District in 2016 was zero, which was below the previous year (one).

♦ The number of cyclist casualties had decreased by 31% from 35 in 2015 to 24 in 2016.

♦ Pedestrian casualties stayed the same in 2016, as in 2015, at 14.

♦ The number of powered two wheeler (motorcycles) casualties had increased by 3% to 37 in 2016 from 36 in 2015.

♦ A total of 180 road collisions that resulted in someone being injured were reported to the Police in 2016, 6% less than in 2015 (191).

♦ He stated that a summary of the work of the Partnership, detailing how road safety issues were being addressed would be circulated with the Minutes.

Road Safety Team Leader, Fiona Ancell, provided a presentation on the 95Alive York and North Yorkshire Road Safety Partnership.

The Vision

♦ The Partnership sought to make travelling in York and North Yorkshire safer and act in a way that inspired the trust and confidence necessary to make people safer too - the role of the Partnership was to develop, implement and oversee the strategies to deliver the vision.

2016 Road Casualties North Yorkshire

♦ 28 killed.
♦ 403 seriously injured.
♦ 1819 slightly injured.
♦ 10 children killed or seriously injured.
♦ 8 powered two wheeler riders killed, 127 seriously injured.
♦ 1 cyclist killed, 59 seriously injured.
♦ 7 older drivers killed or seriously injured and 72 slightly injured.
♦ 7 young people killed (cars) and 39 seriously injured.

♦ The majority of incidents related to driver error which was why road safety education was considered to be so important.

Lead Partners

♦ North Yorkshire County Council.
♦ City of York Council.
♦ North Yorkshire Police.
♦ North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Service.
♦ Highways England.
♦ Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

Supporting Partners

♦ Road Safety Task Groups from the seven District Councils/York and North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnerships/North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Parks/Yorkshire Ambulance and Air Ambulance Services.

Governance

♦ 95Alive Partnership - Local Road Safety Task Groups - Officer Working Group - Steering Group - North Yorkshire Health and Wellbeing Board.

Priorities

♦ Children.
♦ Young drivers.
♦ Older drivers.
♦ Motorcyclists.
♦ Cyclists.
♦ Driving at work.
♦ Speed management protocol.

<u>What is done to address the priorities?</u>

♦ Engagement - social media, face to face.
♦ Education - formal, informal, schools.
♦ Training - cyclists, pedestrians, drivers.
♦ Publicity - posters, press releases, leaflets.
♦ Enforcement - speed, mobile phones, drink/drugs.
♦ Engineering - improvement measures, lining and signing.

♦ Social media was seen as a very useful way to engage and examples of how that was carried out were presented.

<u>Further examples of work undertaken by Partnership</u>

♦ Cycle training.
♦ Mobile phone usage.
♦ Drink and drugs.
♦ Cyclists.
♦ Older drivers.

<u>Speed Management Protocol - Purpose</u>

♦ To provide a consistent, graduated method of managing inappropriate and excessive speed.

♦ Address complaints and concerns.

♦ Reduce casualties and improve safety.

<u>Speed Management Protocol - Process</u>

♦ Complaint form received.
♦ Site reviewed/assessed.
♦ Speed measuring equipment deployed for seven days.
♦ Collision reports produced.
♦ Speed data analysed.
♦ Data sent to Local Road Safety Task Group for decision.
♦ Objective assessment - using agreed criteria.

<u>Speed Management Protocol - Decision-making Process by Road Safety Task Groups</u>

♦ Speed data analysed - average and 85th percentile speeds.
♦ Casualty data analysed - site ranked on number and severity.
♦ Environmental conditions.
♦ All data used to categorise each site.
♦ Decision form returned to the Traffic Bureau.
♦ Outcome letter sent to complainant.

<u>Speed Management Protocol - Possible Outcomes</u>

♦ Education.
♦ Engineering.
♦ Enforcement.
♦ Community speed watch.

<u>Speed Management Protocol - History</u>

♦ Adopted in April 2012 and managed by North Yorkshire County Council.
♦ Since October 2015 - managed by North Yorkshire Police Traffic Bureau.
♦ Since introduction, over 1575 sites assessed.
♦ 90% of assessments do not identify a speeding issue to be addressed.

Fiona Ancell stated that the presentation would be sent out to Members and it was noted that this was available on the website for the meeting.

Phil Dodson, Chair of North Yorkshire and Selby Disability Forums, addressed the meeting outlining the following:-

♦ The Disability Forum had undertaken a mapping exercise of the streets of Selby to determine their safety in respect of people with disabilities. He circulated the details to the meeting.

♦ He noted that the groups have links into the 95Alive Partnership.

♦ He outlined the specific difficulties faced by people with disabilities in terms of road safety in the area, outlining issues relating to lack of dropped kerbs, narrow pavements, poor parking, noticeboards left on pavements, etc.

♦ He outlined the close links he had with the local Area Highways Team and noted that a number of the issues detailed had been addressed through those links.

♦ He stated that the aim of the Forums was to increase the ability of those with disabilities to be able to get out of their homes and, at the same time, reduce isolation in the area.

Following the presentations Members of the Committee undertook a detailed discussion on road safety in the Selby District and the following issues and points were raised:-

♦ A Co-opted Member highlighted how the County Council used to operate a re-test scheme for drivers over 70 and considered that this should be re-introduced, in relation to the older drivers focus. In response it was stated that this issue would be considered, however, an extensive programme was available, free of charge, for older drivers providing them with driving tips, techniques and advice.

♦ A Co-opted Member raised the issue of indiscriminate parking outside schools, predominantly by younger drivers and the difficulties created by this, in his Electoral Ward, with buses being unable to negotiate the roads. In response it was noted that younger drivers was an issue that was being addressed by the 95Alive Partnership, particularly as the statistics showed that they made up 7% of the driving population but were involved in 25% of the incidents. Details of the programme available for young people, including the Enhanced Pass-Plus scheme, were outlined in the Annual Report. It was acknowledged that parking outside schools was a particular problem in the area and the issues around Barlby Community Primary would be investigated, with details passed by the Member to officers at the conclusion of the meeting.

♦ A Member suggested that a full and comprehensive analysis of collision reports was not being undertaken, as non-injury accidents were not logged by the Police. He suggested that all accidents should be logged so as to form an

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accurate picture of accident hot-spots, with the aim of preventing serious injury or death. He noted that, following a recent accident, he had tried to log a non-injury incident with the Police, but was told there was no reason to do so. He reiterated the need to build up a full picture around accident hot-spots to prevent accidents of a more serious nature from occurring. In response it was stated that the 95Alive Partnership operated under national guidance from the Department of Transport in terms of the recording of incidents. It was emphasised that a degree of reliability around the details reported was required, and evidence of the accident, to ensure that an appropriate picture was developed in terms of how to respond to such incidents. It was acknowledged that this issue was the subject of ongoing debate, in terms of preventing serious accidents, however, limited resources made it difficult to validate all submitted incident reports, therefore, those that could be validated, which required the attendance of the Police, as they involved persons that were killed or seriously injured, were taken account of in terms of incident reporting. It was also noted that many incidents occurred and were never reported, therefore, it was unlikely that a full picture could be developed. The Member considered that a simple reporting scheme could be introduced, via the Police, whereby incidents were noted down and added to a list, so that a full breakdown of what was occurring at those locations could be considered. Sgt Fell stated that he would take this matter back to North Yorkshire Police for further consideration.

♦   A Member stated that he had completed a number of speeding concern forms on behalf local Parish Councils, particularly for Great Heck and Kelingley, however, he had not received a response from the 95Alive Partnership in relation to those. In response, Fiona Ancell stated that she would be investigate the issues outlined by the Member, asking for full details to be provided at the conclusion of the meeting. She noted that, on many occasions, when speeding concerns had been reported, and the investigations had been undertaken, it was determined that there was no a speeding issue in that area, but there was a perception of speeding. She emphasised that she would investigate the Member's concerns.

♦   A Member asked Phil Dodson whether the issues he had raised, within the circulated information, which had been collected in 2015, had now been addressed. In response Mr Dodson stated that he had undertaken in-depth communications with Area Highways and Central Highways, who had responded comprehensively. Information had been provided as to where improvements could be made and where these could not be done. He emphasised that the Forums had a good working relationship with the Area Highways Team, which allowed many of the issues outlined to be addressed quickly. He provided examples of some of the issues that were of concern, such as providing a dropped kerb on one side of the street but there being no dropped kerb on the other side. He emphasised that efforts were being made to address dangerous matters urgently. He noted that the Forums were getting more involved in the planning stage of developments and related infrastructure to ensure that these matters were addressed at that time, rather than the more costly approach of attending to issues after the building work had taken place.

The Member welcomed the engagement taking place and suggested that further information be provided within the documents circulated by Mr Dodson, providing an update on matters that had been addressed and the progress made. Details of what could, and could not, be done would also be helpful. Mr Dodson acknowledged the response and stated that he would take into account the provision of these details in future communications.

♦ Noting issues raised earlier in the meeting a Member highlighted an issue in Camplesforth, which was in his Electoral Division. He noted that, previously, because of safety concerns raised, a VAS had been provided for the community, following the visit of a Traffic Management Officer. He stated that, despite this, incidents were still occurring whereby street furniture was being destroyed by traffic at that location. The Area Highways Manager stated that he would follow this matter up with the Member.

♦ A Co-opted Member highlighted problems that were occurring when accessing the A19 at Barlby, and agreed with the issues raised earlier by a Member, in respect of there being a large number of non-injury incidents, that were not reported at that location. She suggested that unless the details were recorded then it would be difficult for action to be taken to prevent more serious accidents.

She also outlined a problem in relation to parents parking outside St Mary's School at Brayton, with particular issues on Baffam Lane. She stated that she had reported the matter to the 95Alive Partnership, via the Parish Clerk, but, in response, neither Civil Parking Enforcement nor the Police were accepting responsibility for taking action.

The Co-opted Member also raised issues regarding a licensed taxi vehicle parking near to the exit road onto the A19 at Brayton and preventing visibility along the road, causing a danger to other vehicle users.

In response to the issues raised Sgt Fell emphasised that the Police should be dealing with the matters raised and he would be raising these with local officers. He knew of the school issues and noted that advisory letters had been circulated by the school, however, he acknowledged that direct Police involvement, either by presence, or action, where wilful obstruction was taking place, would assist in addressing the matter. The Co-opted Member welcomed the comments of Sgt Fell stating that there was a need to address the issues around schools in the area and where obstruction was taking place. In terms of the no response from the 95Alive Partnership, Fiona Ancell stated that she would follow this matter up and requested that the Co-opted Member provide her with details at the conclusion of the meeting. It was noted that the Co-opted Member had also reported these issues on the Police's 101 number but had received no response in relation to that.

In respect of the obstruction caused by the licensed taxi, Members suggested that this should be reported to the District Council's Licensing Committee and appropriate action could then be taken.

♦ Mr Dodson (North Yorkshire and Selby Disability Forums) asked what action could be taken where vehicles had parked over dropped kerbs, preventing people with disabilities from walking along pavements and crossing roads. Sgt Fell reiterated the position that, where wilful obstruction was taking place, the Police should respond. If the matter was a parking offence then Civil Parking Enforcement Officers would be able to take action in relation to that.

♦ A Co-opted Member, also a District Councillor, referred to a community speed watch initiative that he had assisted in getting developed for a community in his own area, through the assistance of the 95Alive Partnership. He noted, however, that this followed an initial response to a petition about speeding in the area which had indicated that the street was unknown. He acknowledged that the subsequent response had been beneficial to the area.

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He too raised concerns about parking around schools in the area, outlining particular concerns in relation to Brayton Junior School and St Mary's School. He noted that site meetings had been held with representatives of the Area Highways Team, however, there was little engineering work that could be carried out in relation to these difficulties. He noted that, previously, a Police Officer would have been in attendance outside the school when such problems were occurring, which would have assisted in preventing these difficulties. He emphasised that there was an urgent need to address the difficulties being experienced outside schools in the area. In response the Area Highways Manager stated that he, and the Area Highways Office, had some understanding of the issues raised and would undertake further discussions with local community representatives. It was suggested that Parish Council Clerk be included within those discussions, as, currently, feedback was not being provided on the issues raised. The Area Highways Manager stated that he would speak to the Members concerned at the conclusion of the meeting and make arrangements for further discussions.

♦　A Co-opted Member noted that, through close working with the Area Highways Office and the Parish Council, the majority of dropped kerb issues within Barlby Village had been attended to.

♦　A Member referred to issues relating to cars parking on pavements in Tadcaster and stated that he had been advised by the Police that they could take no action as this was the responsibility of the Civil Parking Enforcement Officers. He outlined the difficulties created for people when cars parked in this manner and that bottlenecks were being created for other road users by this indiscriminate parking. He considered that the matter required addressing. Sgt Fell responded stating that he was aware of the issues and noted that Police Officers and PCSOs should respond to matters where wilful obstruction was taking place. He stated that he would re-emphasise this message with his fellow Police Officers to ensure that these matters were being addressed effectively.

♦　A Member thanked the 95Alive Partnership for their comprehensive report and welcomed the reduction in killed and seriously injured people on the county's roads. He stated that he was encouraged by the details provided and paid tribute to the Area Highways Team and the Police for how they were addressing matters. The Area Highways Manager stated that every effort was being made, through the Partnership, to further reduce the figures, which was the major challenge for the team. He stated that the issues raised during the meeting would be taken back and responses provided via the 95Alive Partnership. In terms of incident reporting, a discussion would be held with the appropriate groups within the Partnership to determine whether more enhanced reporting would be beneficial. He noted that the Partnership sought to co-ordinate its approach to road safety to ensure that education, enforcement and engineering were complementary with a view to reducing incidents on the county's roads. A great deal of work was being done at a local level and it could be seen, through the relationships developed between the Area Highways Team and the North Yorkshire and Selby Disability Forums, that good practice was being developed. He noted the issue raised by Mr Dodson in relation to involvement in the planning process, so as not to incur undue costs in terms of introducing road safety measures at a later stage, and emphasised that he would ensure this was developed appropriately.

♦　The Chair highlighted an issue regarding parking by Barlby Bridge which was causing an obstruction and noted that the matter had been reported to the Police. Sgt Fell stated that he was aware of the situation and would be taking

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the matter up with the local Neighbourhood Policing Team to ensure that appropriate action was taken.

♦ A Co-opted Member noted that a number of streets in Barlby had "access only" signs that did not appear to be enforced. A Member suggested that the Police were not undertaking enforcement action as they considered this was the duty of Civil Parking Enforcement Officers. He noted that conversations with leading Police Officers in Selby South had indicated that the Police would not be involved with such issues. He asked what powers the PCSOs had in relation to these matters. Responding to the issues raised Sgt Fell stated that the PCSO powers varied, but they did possess the power to report wilful and indiscriminate obstruction. He noted that tickets were no longer issued and that dealing with wilful obstruction did not provide an immediate response, as appropriate paperwork was required as this was a criminal act. He emphasised, however, that Police Officers and PCSOs could speak to vehicle owners in such situations and provide education as to where was suitable, and not suitable, to park. He stated that he would liaise with his Police colleagues with a view to ensuring that they were acting appropriately in terms of poor parking in the whole of the Selby District. A Member asked what action could be taken if the situation was proving to be dangerous and Sgt Fell stated that a vehicle could be removed.

♦ A Co-opted Member noted that the Police and Crime Commissioner, during her presentation to the Committee at a previous meeting, had stated that she would take action in response to the problems with parking outside schools in the area. It was suggested that the Committee contact her and ask for her to re-engage on this matter.

The Area Highways Manager was asked to outline any highways issues that he wished to provide by way of an update. He highlighted the following:-

♦ The end of the financial year was approaching with the majority of schemes having been delivered prior to Christmas.

♦ The Area Team had responded well during the recent freezing weather, keeping the majority of traffic moving throughout the Selby District. He noted that the winter season was drawing to a close and it was hoped that there would be no further periods of freezing weather to contend with.

♦ A scheme delivery programme had been developed for 2018/19 and would be e-mailed to Members shortly.

♦ The Service was working closely with Selby District Council on development taking place in the area, and the impact that would have on the local network, with a view to co-ordinating activities to ensure the Service was proactive as possible.

♦ Monitoring of surface dressing undertaken by other contractors, particularly those working with the utilities, was taking place. A co-ordination programme was also in place to ensure that the works of all agencies were co-ordinated as possible so as to keep the impact on the local highways network to a minimum.

♦ The resources available to Area Highways Officers were being reduced, which required members of the Selby Team to provide their services to other areas as well as continuing with the service in Selby. It was emphasised that every effort would be made to ensure the same level of service was provided.

- One to one meetings with Members would continue and an open door policy with the Area Highways Team was still in place.

- Statistics were being obtained in relation to the development of the 2019/20 programme and data collection would be commencing shortly for the 2020/21 programme.

The following issues were raised in relation to the Area Highways Manager's report:-

- A Member asked how the co-ordination of road repairs with other contractors, particularly utilities, was developing. In response the Area Highways Manager stated that the system was developing well in that utility companies could now be held to account in terms of the poor re-instatement of roads and made to respond to issues that arise. The system was also assisting in ensuring that the impact on the local road network was minimised as far as possible.

- It was asked when the toll bridge would be re-opened. The Area Highways Manager stated that he would let Members know of the arrangements in relation to that outside of the meeting.

- A Co-opted Member referred to a diversion that had been in place on the A19 at Brayton during the day, he noted that the diversion appeared to have been placed in error as there were no works in that vicinity. The Area Highways Manager stated that the diversion had not been provided by Area Highways and he would investigate the matter and report back to the Member.

- Noting that the swing bridge was currently being painted, the Chairman asked when this was likely to be completed. The Area Highways Manager stated that he would contact Members directly with the details in relation to this.

- A Member noted that, during the meeting, he had received a message regarding parking issues on All Saints Drive at Whitley, asking what could be done about the problems encountered. The Area Highways Manager stated the matter would need to be investigated to determine whether there were appropriate lines and signs in place for the Civil Parking Enforcement Officers to take action, however, he noted that Sgt Fell had given pro-active comments about the Police addressing such matters. Sgt Fell stated that, the matter should be called in, logged on the system and then the Police could respond accordingly.

Resolved -

That the representatives of the 95Alive Partnerships be thanked for their responses to the issues raised at the meeting, the contents of the presentations provided be noted and the action outlined, in the discussions above, be undertaken accordingly.

The meeting concluded at 7.45 pm

SL/JR

North Yorkshire County Council

Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee

4 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 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.

Steve Loach
Democratic Services

23 May 2018

North Yorkshire County Council

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.

2

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

3

- 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.

T: 01609 533531
E: daniel.harry@northyorks.gov.uk

DH - 21 May 2018

North Yorkshire County Council

Selby & Ainsty 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.

North Yorkshire County Council

There are **99,395** people living in Selby & Ainsty.

(18.4% aged 0–15 / 61.6% working age / 20.1% aged 65 and over) = local
(19.1% aged 0–15 / 63.1% working age / 17.9% aged 65 and over) = England

11% of children are living in poverty in this area compared with 20% across England.

16% of people have a limiting long-term illness in this area compared with 18% across England.
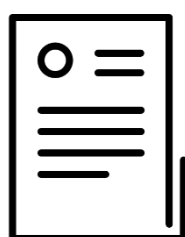
48.1 is the areas Attainment 8 score (in regards to GCSE results), 46.3 is the national average.

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

80% of Secondary Schools are OFSTED rated good or outstanding compared to 79.7% nationally.

£804 is the average household weekly income in this area compared to £766 across England.
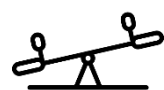
Best start to life

- 48 primary schools, 5 secondary schools and 1 Further Education college. 1 school (Saxton CoE Primary School) rated inadequate.
- 96.4% of Primary School pupils and 89.2% of Secondary School pupils attend good or outstanding schools.
- Strong performance at early years with 76.2% achieving a good level of development during 2016/17 compared to 71.6% across North Yorkshire.
- As a rate per 10,000 children, Selby and Ainsty has a rate of LAC of 30 per 10k (based on home postcode). This is slightly lower than the North Yorkshire total rate of 37.3 per 10k. This is the third highest rate in the county, compared to the other 6 ACCs.
- Selby and Ainsty (based on the Selby safeguarding Team) have a relatively low rate of Children subject to a Child Protection Plan than the countywide rate (24.7 per 10k, compared to 44.7 per 10k). This is within the range we would expect for Selby and Ainsty.

Healthy and independent living

- Health provision: York District and Harrogate District Acute Hospitals and Selby War Memorial community hospital including Selby Integrated Care Hub a central point of access to health and social care.
- Selby Health Matters Action Plan to reduce health inequalities.
- Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) declared at New Street, Selby.
- Extra care schemes - Fernbank Court, Selby and Popple Well Springs, Tadcaster.
- NYCC care home - Carentan House, Selby.

Sustainable growth

- Growth drivers – Sherburn-in-Elmet (Logistics), Drax Power Station.
- Growth town – Selby.
- Strategic site: Olympia Park, Selby.
- Green Hammerton - plan for 3,000 new homes.
- Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project - replacement power station at Eggborough.
- Areas at high risk of flooding.
- Tadcaster flood defence upgrade faces £7.5m shortfall.
- Allerton Waste Recovery Park.

Modern Council

- Better Together – close working Selby District Council.
- 3 community managed libraries plus recently refurbished core library in Selby.
- Stronger Communities priorities:
  - Support Sherburn in Elmet Community Trust to develop of hub services through Sherburn and Villages Library and the Old Girls' School.
  - Strengthen the Tadcaster offer for young people and families through Tadcaster & Rural CIC and the Bridge Project and for older people through Tadcaster Volunteer Car Service Association.
  - Support Selby Town Big Local Partnership to deliver on resident's wants and needs.
  - Work with Community First Yorkshire to ensure VCSE across Selby District can access organisational development support.
  - Identifying and supporting community based activities in the Spofforth, Whixley, Green Hammerton, Kirk Hammerton and Tockwith areas.

Selby & Ainsty ACC Area

Sherburn in Elmet (Logistics)

Selby

Drax Power Station

Key to symbols

➕ 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

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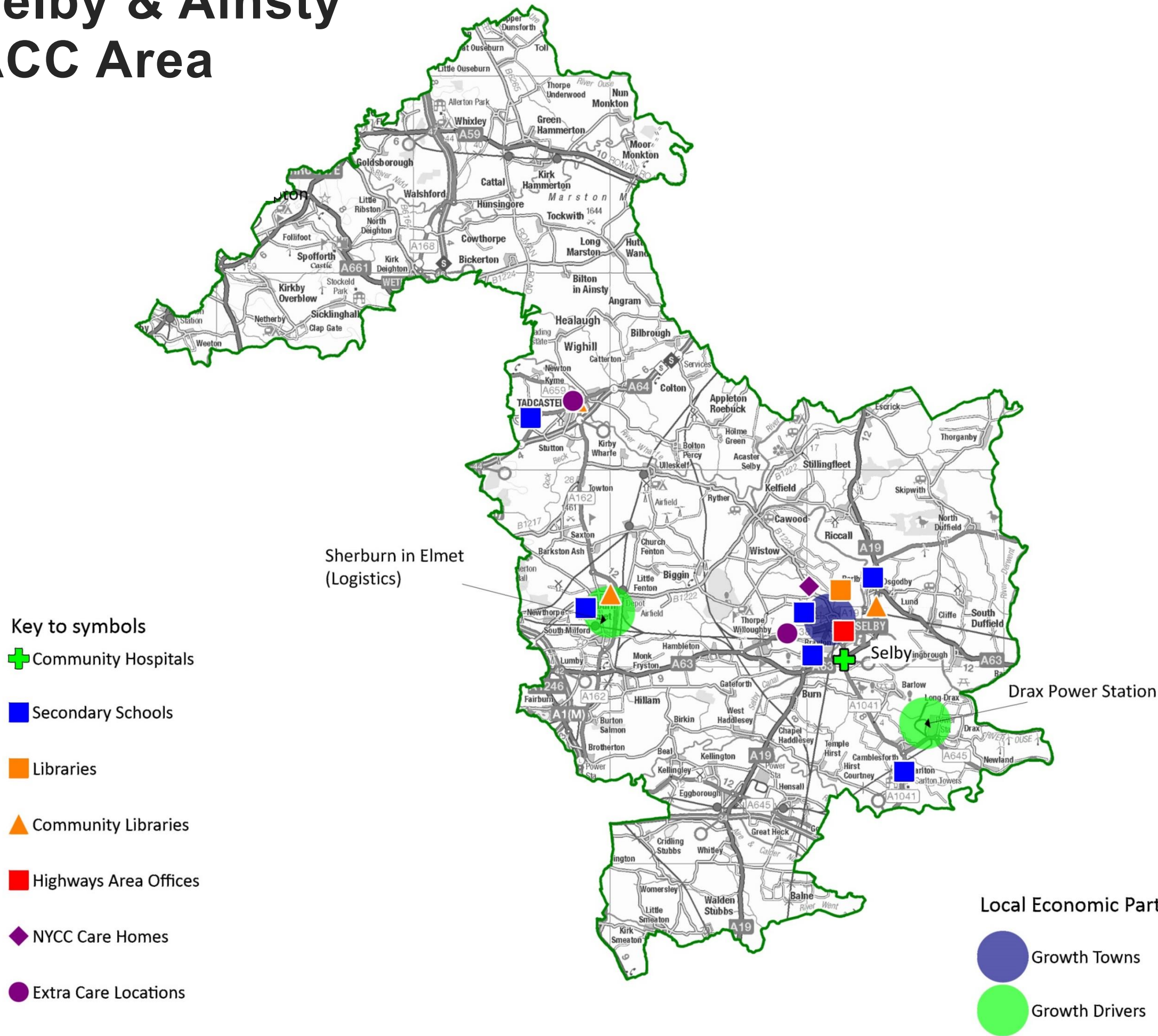
Local Insight profile for 'Selby and Ainsty' area

LI - North Yorkshire

Report created 2 May 2018

OCSI

Local Insight

Introduction Page 3 for an introduction to this report

Population

There are 99,935 people living in Selby and Ainsty

See pages 4-9 for more information on population by age and gender, ethnicity, country of birth, language, migration, household composition and religion

Education & skills

20% of people have no qualifications in Selby and Ainsty compared with 22% across England

See pages 41-43 for more information on qualifications, pupil attainment and early years educational progress

Vulnerable groups

11% of children are living in poverty in Selby and Ainsty compared with 20% across England

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

Economy

42% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment in Selby and Ainsty compared with 39% across England

See pages 44-50 for more information on people's jobs, job opportunities, income and local businesses

Housing

2% of households lack central heating in Selby and Ainsty compared with 3% across England

See pages 22-31 for more information on dwelling types, housing tenure, affordability, overcrowding, age of dwelling and communal establishments

Access & transport

14% of households have no car in Selby and Ainsty compared with 26% across England

See pages 51-53 for more information on transport, distances services and digital services

Crime & safety

The overall crime rate is lower than the average across England

See pages 32-33 for more information on recorded crime and crime rates

Communities & environment

The % of people 'satisfied with their neighbourhood' is higher than the average across England

See pages 54-59 for more information on neighbourhood satisfaction, the types of neighbourhoods locally, local participation and the environment, air pollution

Health & wellbeing

16% of people have a limiting long-term illness in Selby and Ainsty compared with 18% across England

See pages 34-40 for more information on limited long-term illness, life expectancy and mortality, general health and healthy lifestyles

Appendix A

Page 60 for information on the geographies used in this report and 52 for acknowledgements

Local Insight

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 "Selby and Ainsty" area

This report is based on the definition of the "Selby and Ainsty" 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 "Selby and Ainsty" to create the charts and tables used in this report.

Alongside data for the "Selby and Ainsty", we also show data for selected comparator areas: Yorkshire and The Humber and England.

Local Insight
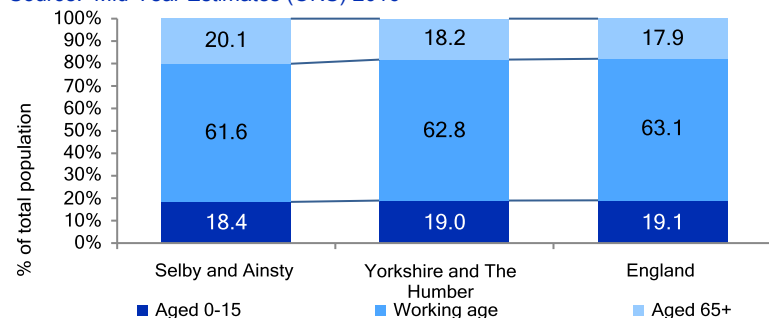
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of people living in Selby and Ainsty. 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 Selby and Ainsty and comparator areas. The stacked bar chart, below, shows the age breakdown of the population in Selby and Ainsty and comparator areas by broad age band.

Total Population	Aged 0-15	Working age population	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
99,935	18,345	61,515	20,075	0.62
49.1% male; 50.9% female	18.4% (England average = 19.1%)	61.6% (England average = 63.1%)	20.1% (England average = 17.9%)	England average = 0.59

Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016

Figure: Population estimates by 5 year age band
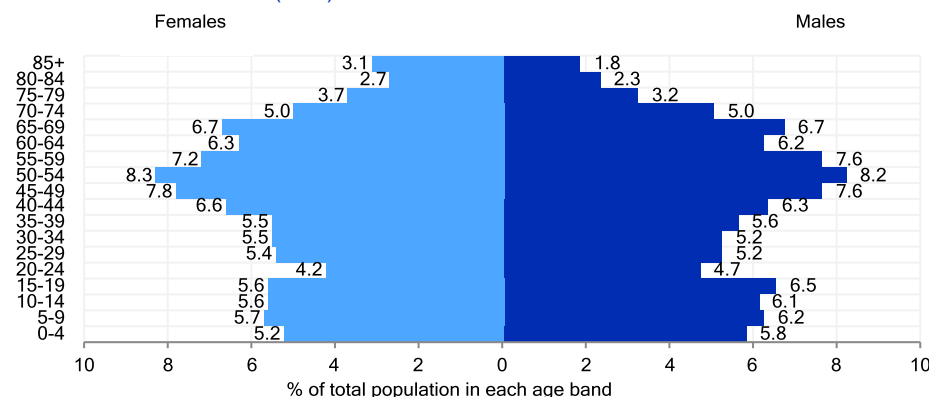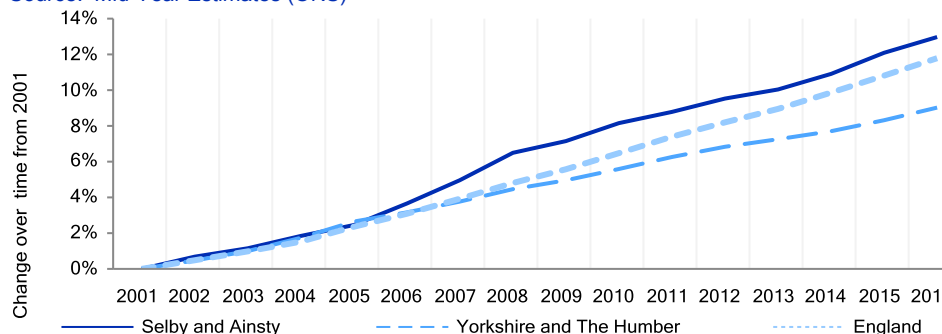Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016

Figure: Population by age
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS) 2016

Figure: % change in total population from 2001-2016
Source: Mid-Year Estimates (ONS)

What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Selby and Ainsty 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
91,555	4,570	2,785	720
95.2% (England average = 79.8%)	4.8% (England average = 20.2%)	2.9% (England average = 5.7%)	0.7% (England average = 2.3%)

Asian	Black	Other ethnic group	Households with multiple ethnicities
745	245	75	1,480
0.8% (England average = 7.8%)	0.3% (England average = 3.5%)	0.1% (England average = 1.0%)	3.7% (England average = 8.9%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population by ethnic group
Source: Census 2011
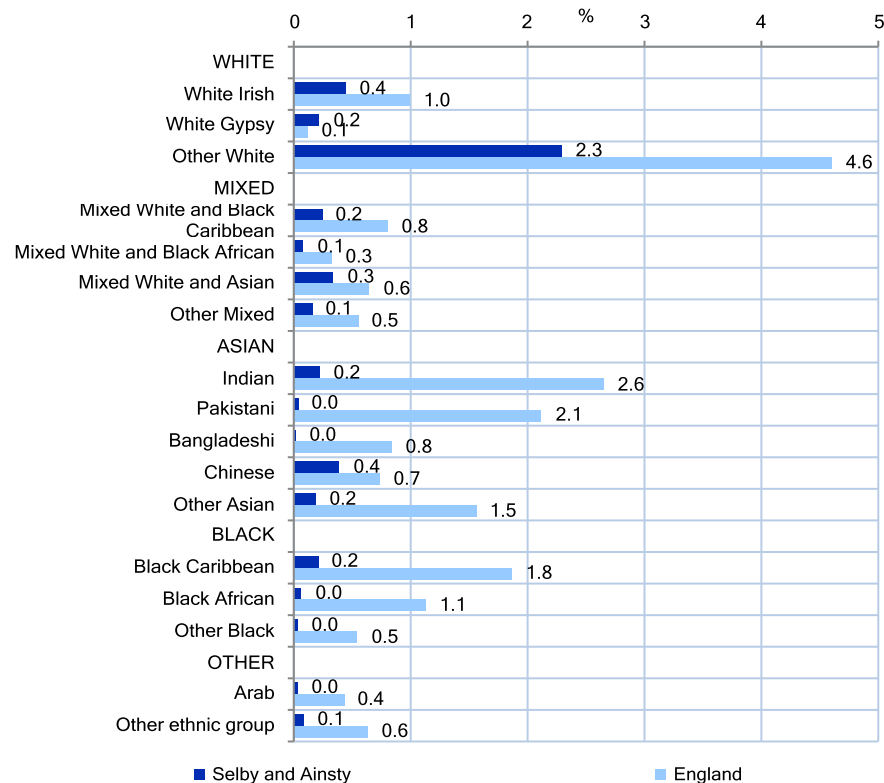
What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows the number of people in Selby and Ainsty by country of birth.

The top row information boxes display the number of people in Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty 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
88,990	4,390	77,445	2,965
92.6% (England average = 83.5%)	4.6% (England average = 13.8%)	80.6% (England average = 75.8%)	3.1% (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
38,630	425	30	450
97.7% (England average = 90.9%)	1.1% (England average = 3.9%)	0.1% (England average = 0.8%)	1.1% (England average = 4.4%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population born outside England
Source: Census 2011

Region	Selby and Ainsty	England
Middle East and Asia	0.8	4.8
Africa	0.6	2.4
EU Accession countries	1.3	2.0
Other EU Member countries	0.8	1.7
Scotland	1.8	1.3
The Americas and the Caribbean	0.3	1.3
Republic of Ireland	0.3	0.7
Rest of Europe	0.2	0.5
Northern Ireland	0.3	0.4
Oceana	0.2	0.3

■ Selby and Ainsty   ■ England
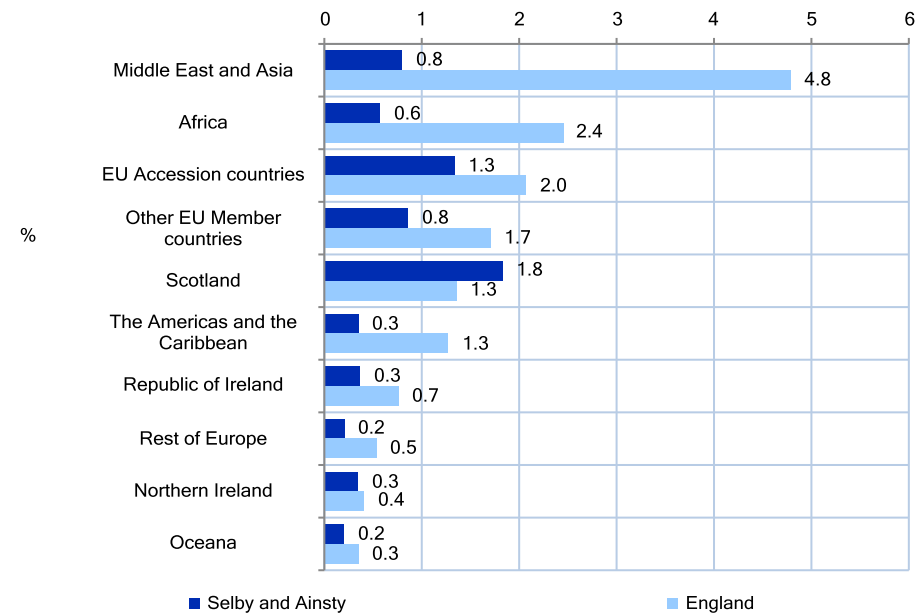
What information is shown here?

The information box shows the number and percentage of migrants in Selby and Ainsty 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)
9,025	320
9.4% (average = 12.3%)	0.5% (average = 2.2%)

Figure: Level of inward and outward migration (by age)
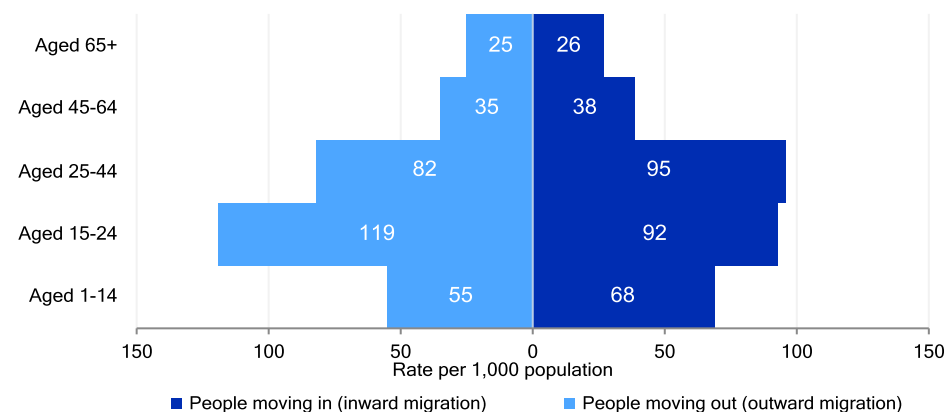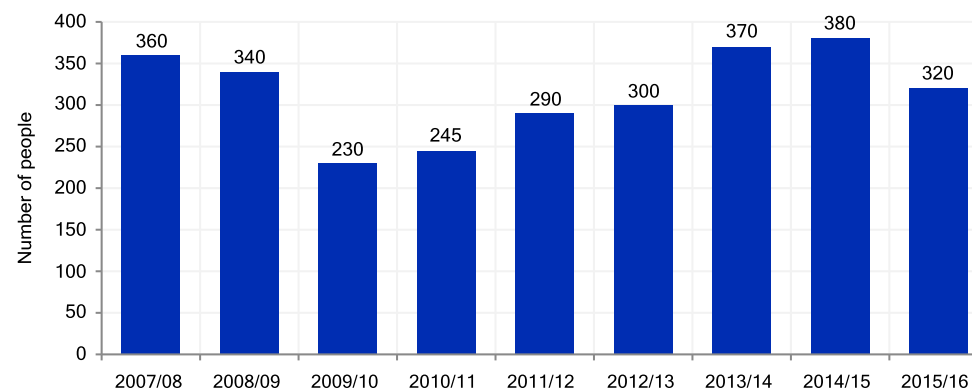Source: Population Turnover Rates – Office for National Statistics (2010)

Figure: Number of overseas nationals registering with a National Insurance Number
Source: National Insurance No. registrations – Department for Work and Pensions (2015/16)

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[1] Please note that there are currently no planned updates for this dataset, however we still consider it to be relevant.
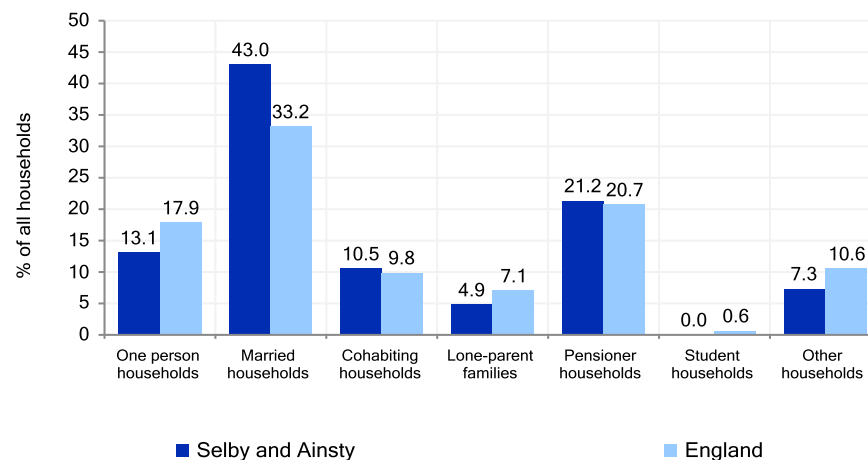
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the composition of household types in Selby and Ainsty. The information boxes contain the number of households in Selby and Ainsty 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
8,395	5,165	1,920
21.2% (England average = 20.7%)	13.1% (England average = 17.9%)	16.5% of all families with dependent children (England average = 24.5%)

Married households	Cohabiting households	Student households
17,010	4,165	0
43.0% (England average = 33.2%)	10.5% (England average = 9.8%)	0.0% (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 Selby and Ainsty by religious belief, categorised by the six major religions, other religion and no religion.

The bar chart shows the percentage of people in Selby and Ainsty 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
68,350	185	100	105
71.1% (England average = 59.4%)	0.2% (England average = 0.5%)	0.1% (England average = 1.5%)	0.1% (England average = 0.5%)

Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion
130	55	230	20,570
0.1% (England average = 5.0%)	0.1% (England average = 0.8%)	0.2% (England average = 0.4%)	21.4% (England average = 24.7%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Population with non-Christian religion
Source: Census 2011
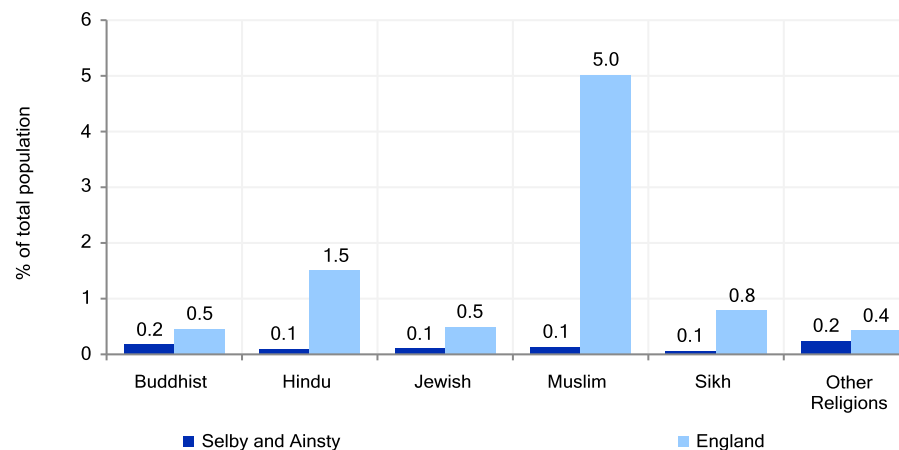
What information is shown here?

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 Selby and Ainsty 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)
775	120	150	295
1.3% (England average = 2.1%)	0.2% (England average = 0.4%)	1.6% (England average = 2.9%)	0.9% (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)
470	2,270	4,435	220
1.5% (England average = 2.6%)	3.7% (England average = 5.7%)	7.2% (England average = 10.7%)	2.4% (England average = 3.6%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance/Universal Credit) claimants
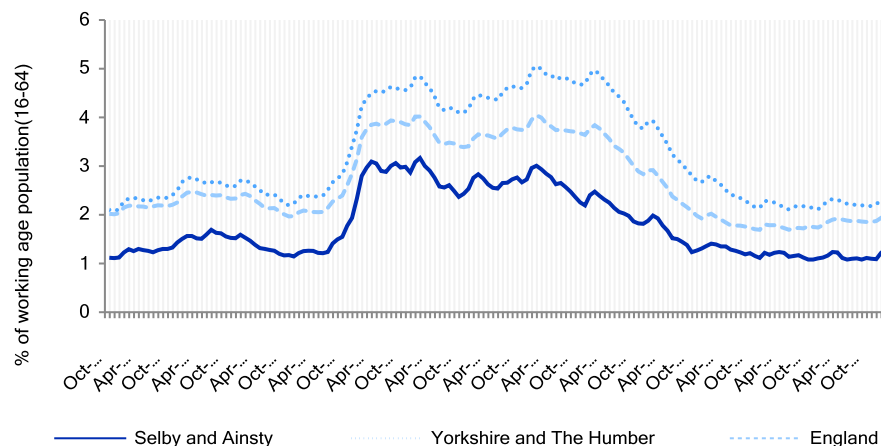Source: Department for Work and Pensions

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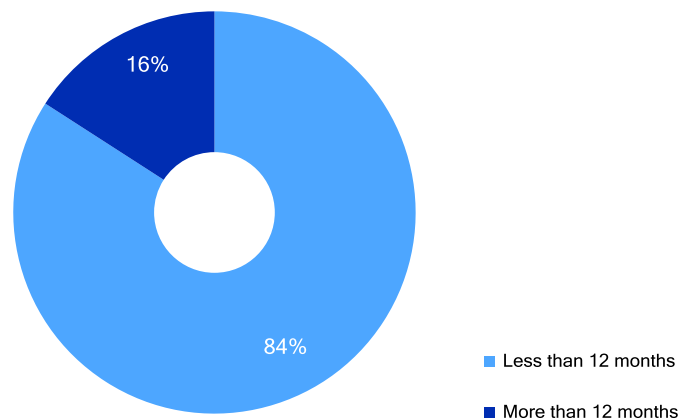Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Mar-18)

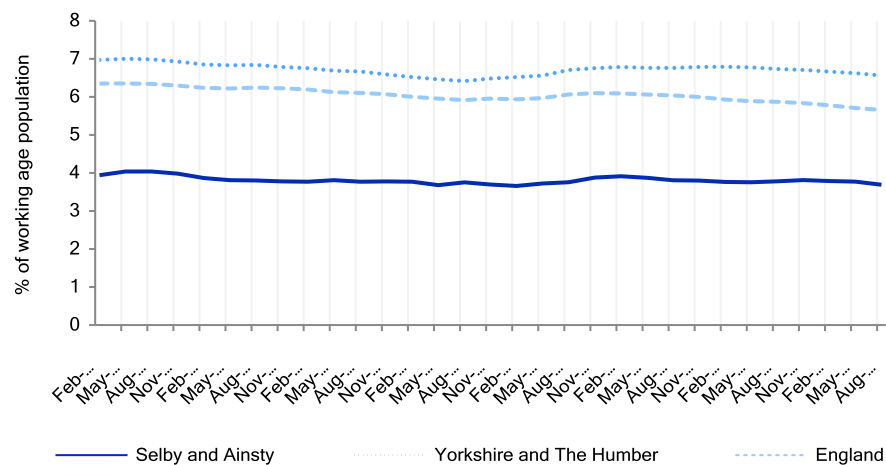- Less than 12 months
- More than 12 months

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)
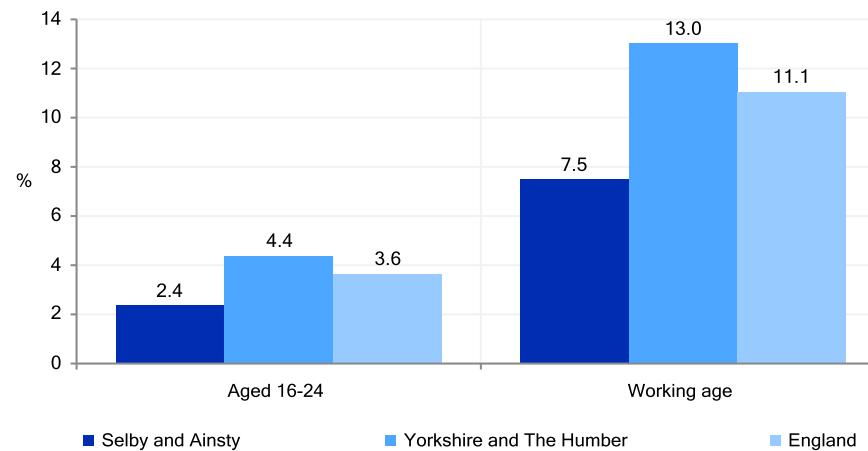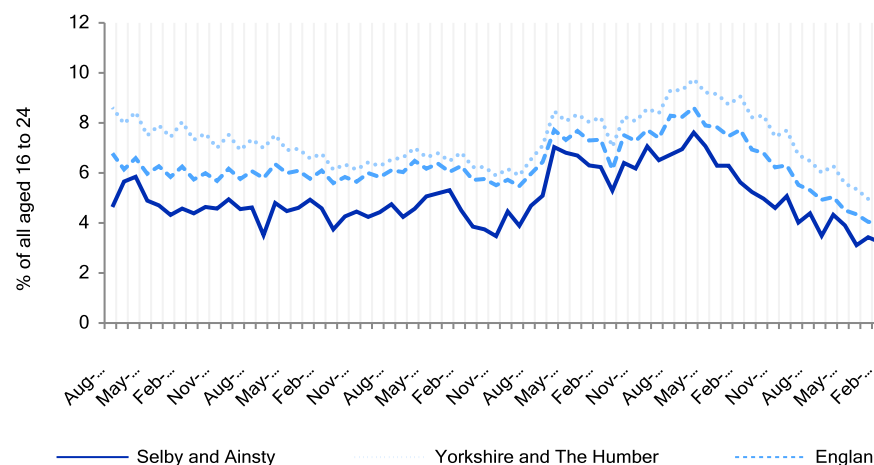

- Selby and Ainsty
- Yorkshire and The Humber
- England

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

- Selby and Ainsty
- Yorkshire and The Humber
- England

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

- Selby and Ainsty
- Yorkshire and The Humber
- England

Local Insight profile for Selby and Ainsty
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What information is shown here?

The information in this section looks at the prevalence of disability among people living in Selby and Ainsty. 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 Selby and Ainsty.

Disability Living Allowance claimants (Aug-17)	Attendance Allowance claimants (Aug-17)
2,245	**2,435**
2.2% of people claim DLA in Selby and Ainsty areas and 3.2% claim in England	12.1% of people claim Attendance Allowance in Selby and Ainsty areas and 13.4% claim in England

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: Adults with a disability (receiving Disability Living Allowance)
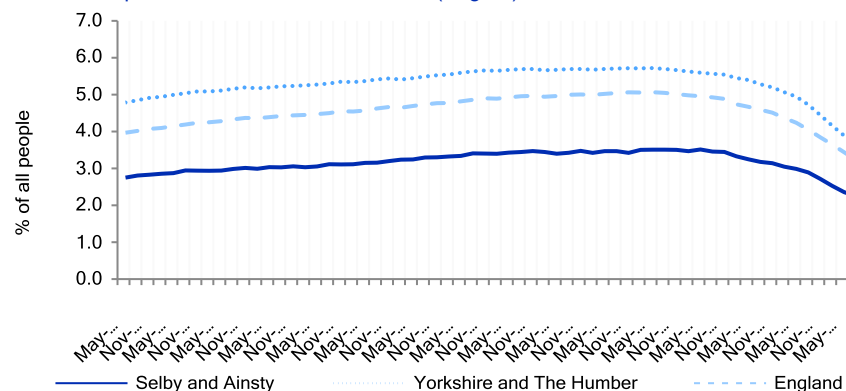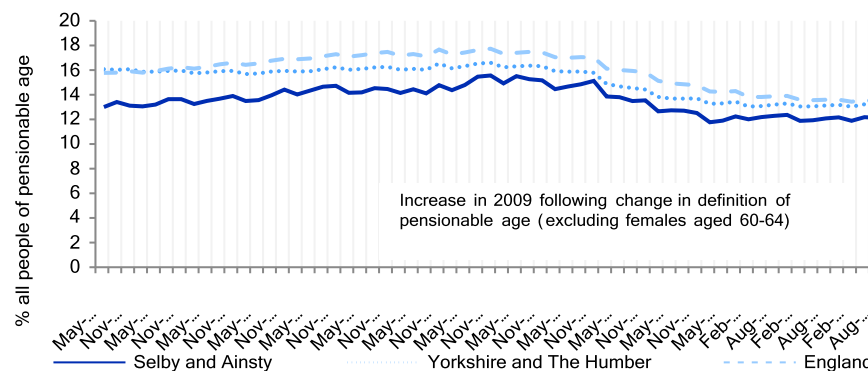Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

Selby and Ainsty   Yorkshire and The Humber   England

Figure: Older people with social care needs (receiving Attendance Allowance)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Increase in 2009 following change in definition of pensionable age (excluding females aged 60-64)

Selby and Ainsty   Yorkshire and The Humber   England

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 Selby and Ainsty and comparator areas.

Working age DWP Benefit claimants (Nov-16)	Female working age benefit claimants (Nov-16)	Male working age benefit claimants (Nov-16)
4,435	2,505	1,930
7.2% (England average = 10.7%)	8.0% (England average = 11.8%)	6.4% (England average = 9.6%)

Income Support (IS) claimants (Aug-17)	Housing Benefit claimants (Nov-17)	Universal Credit claimants (Jan-18)
580	3,845	510
0.9% (England average = 1.4%)	9.3% (England average = 16.0%)	0.8% (England average = 1.8%)

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

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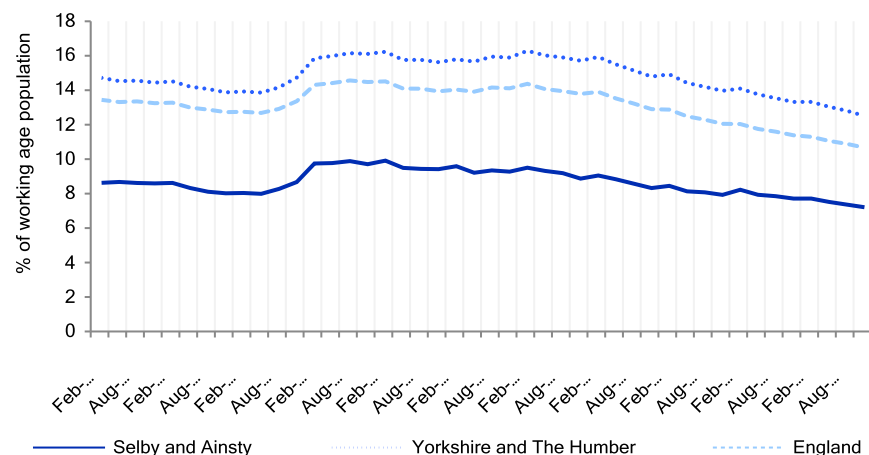Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Legend: Selby and Ainsty — Yorkshire and The Humber — England

Figure: Income Support claimants
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

Figure: Age breakdown of working age DWP benefit claimants (for all DWP benefits)
Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Nov-16)
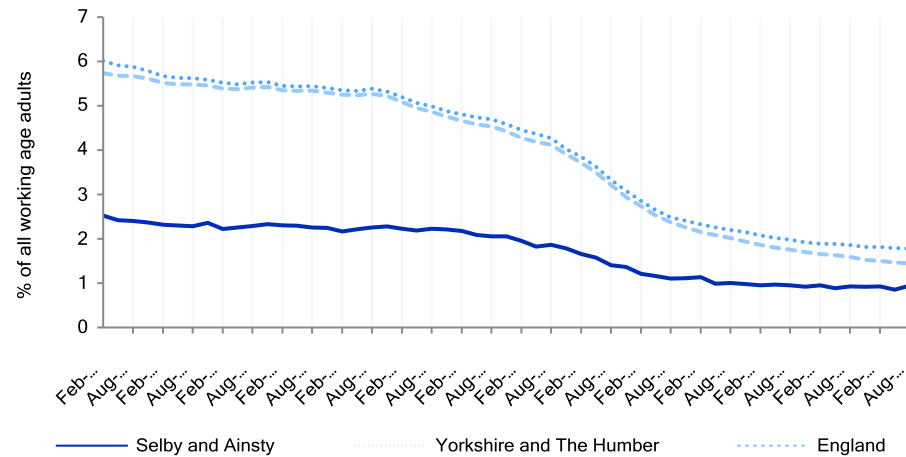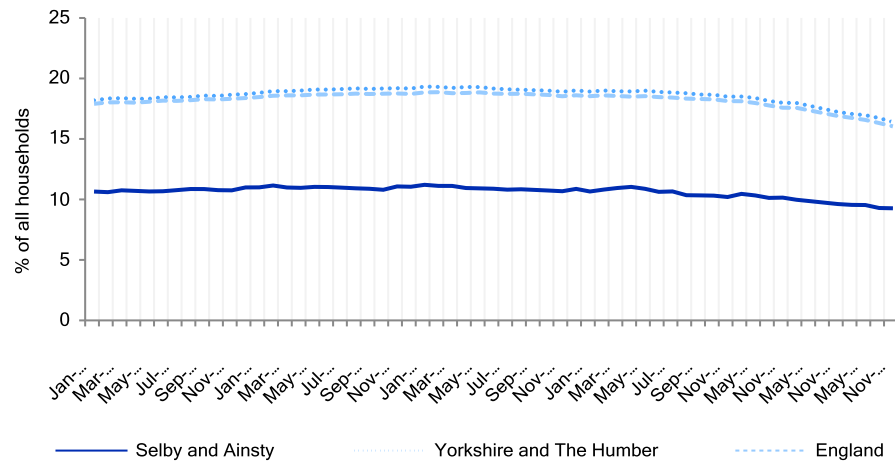

Figure: Housing Benefit claimants
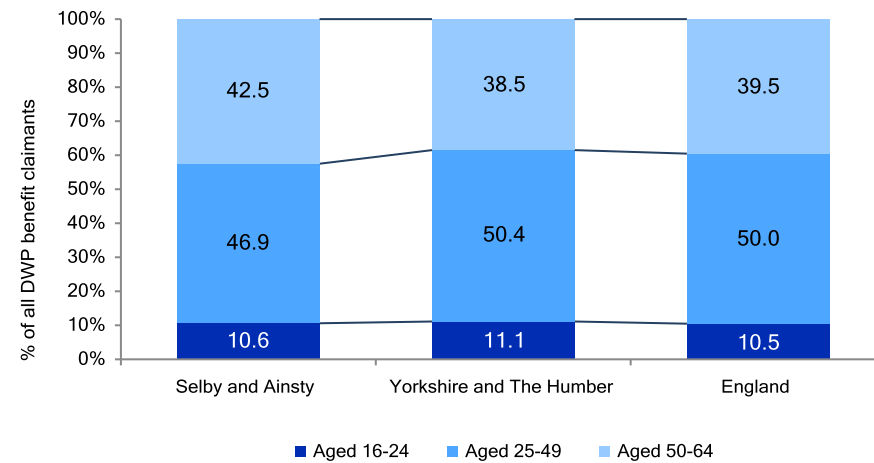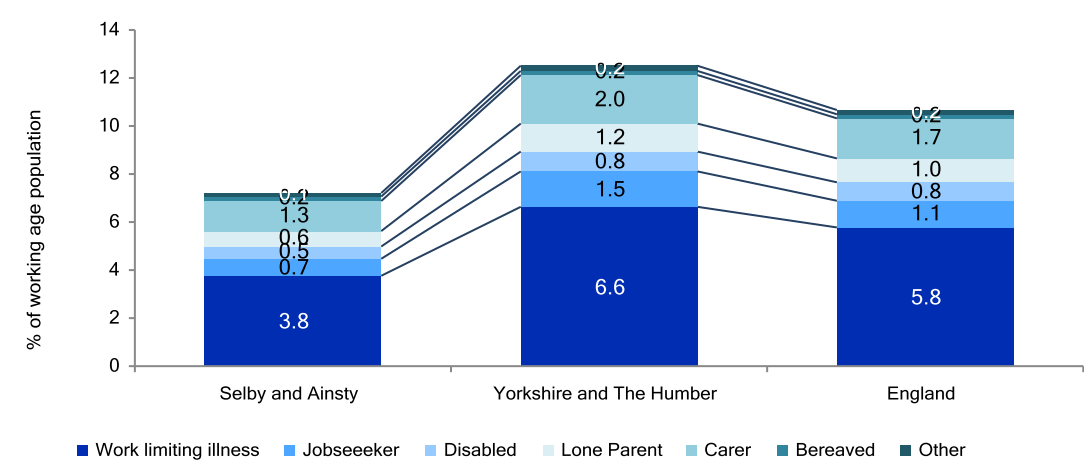Source: Department for Work and Pensions

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 Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty 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
3,420	1,406	783	11,346
3.5% (England average = 20.1%)	1.5% (England average = 20.1%)	1.4% (England average = 19.7%)	11.7% (England average = 19.8%)
Health domain	Barriers to Housing and Services domain	Living Environment domain	Crime domain
1,406	29,647	8,827	5,536
1.5% (England average = 19.8%)	30.6% (England average = 21.2%)	9.1% (England average = 20.9%)	5.7% (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)

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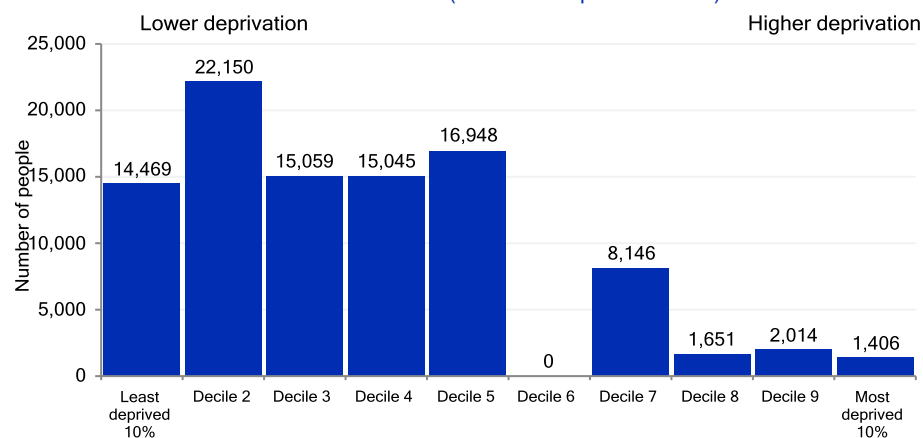
[2] The seven domains of deprivation included are: Employment deprivation, Income deprivation, Health deprivation and disability, Education, skills and training deprivation, Crime, Living environment deprivation, Barriers to housing and services.

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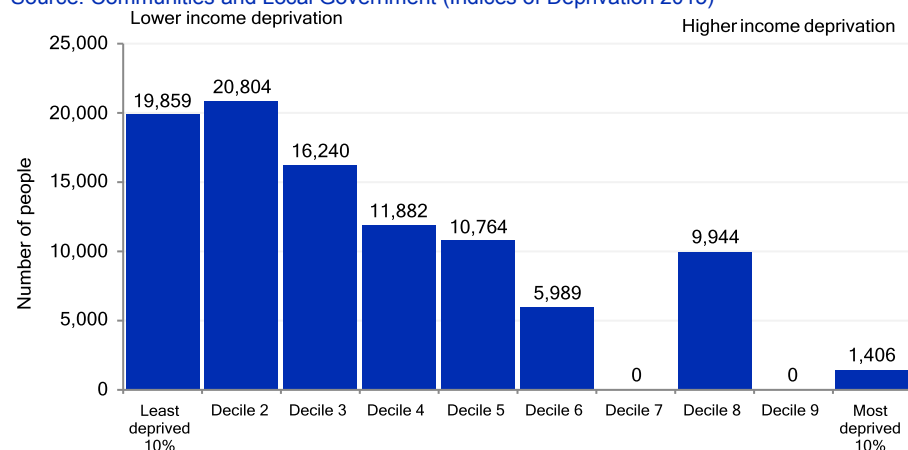

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Education domain
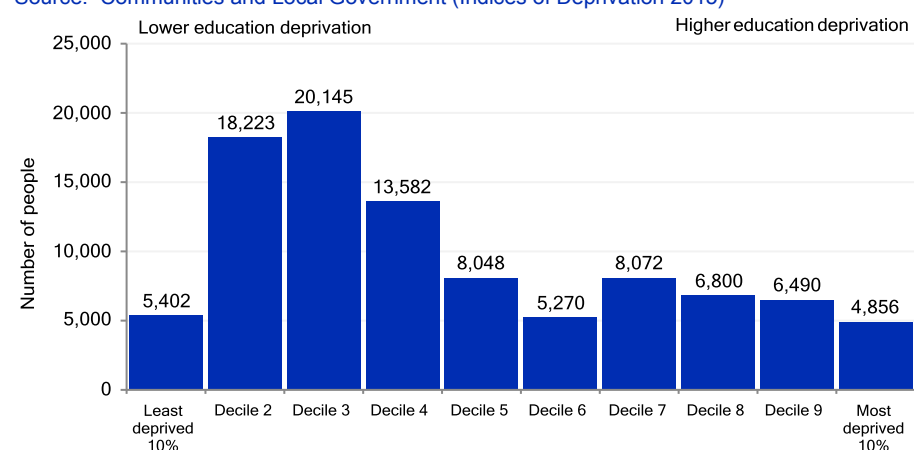Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

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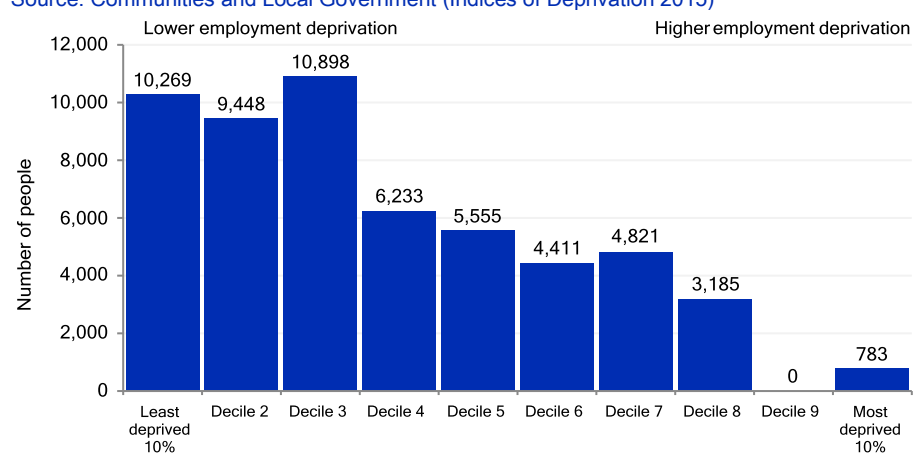

Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Health domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)

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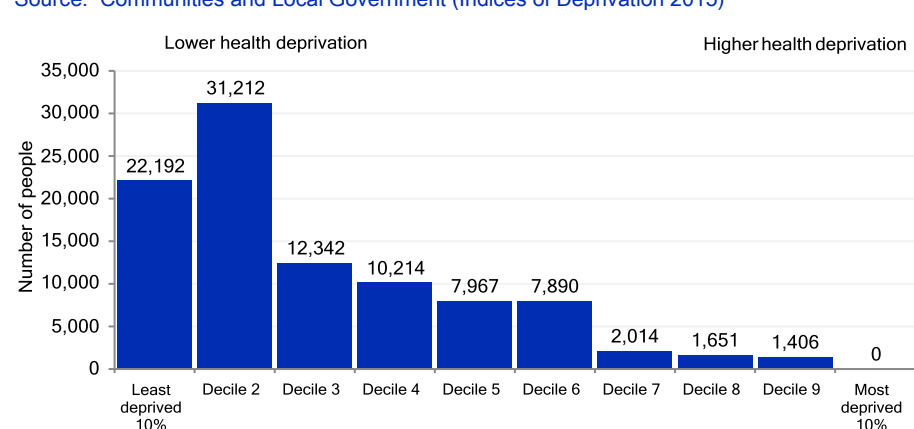
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Figure: Number of people in each deprivation decile, ID 2015 Barriers to Housing and Services domain
Source: Communities and Local Government (Indices of Deprivation 2015)
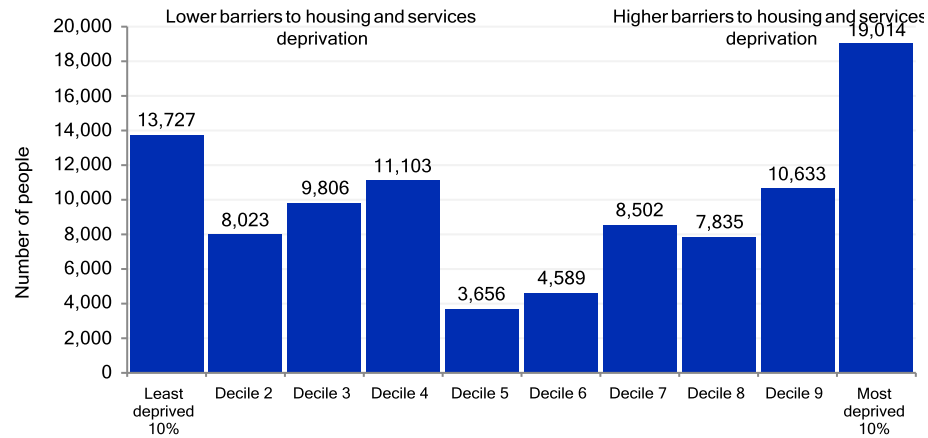

Lower barriers to housing and services deprivation　　Higher barriers to housing and services deprivation

Decile	Number of people
Least deprived 10%	13,727
Decile 2	8,023
Decile 3	9,806
Decile 4	11,103
Decile 5	3,656
Decile 6	4,589
Decile 7	8,502
Decile 8	7,835
Decile 9	10,633
Most deprived 10%	19,014

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

Lower crime levels　　Higher crime levels

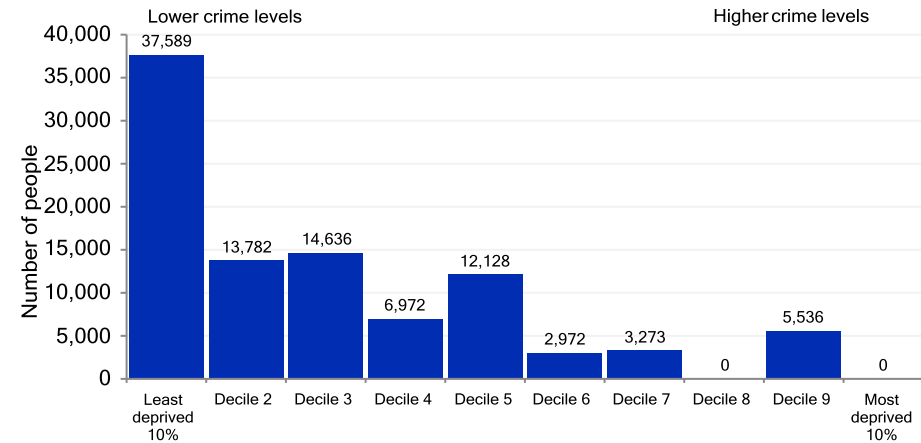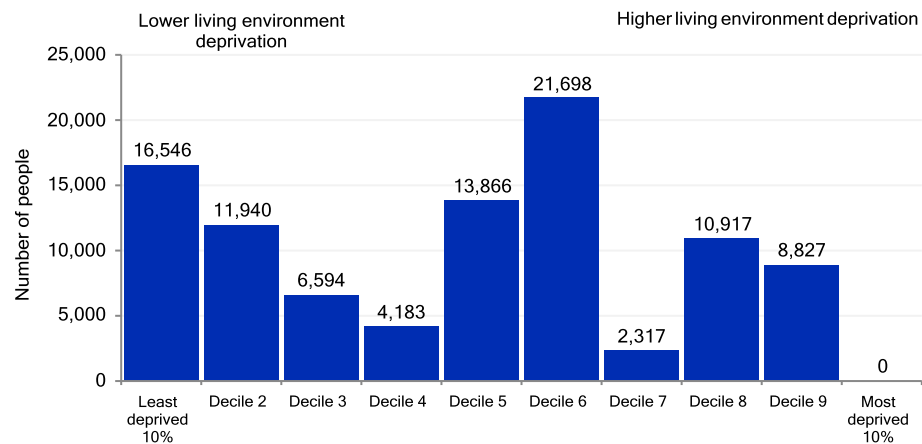| Decile	Number of people
Least deprived 10%	37,589
Decile 2	13,782
Decile 3	14,636
Decile 4	6,972
Decile 5	12,128
Decile 6	2,972
Decile 7	3,273
Decile 8	0
Decile 9	5,536
Most deprived 10%	0

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

Lower living environment deprivation　　Higher living environment deprivation

Decile	Number of people
Least deprived 10%	16,546
Decile 2	11,940
Decile 3	6,594
Decile 4	4,183
Decile 5	13,866
Decile 6	21,698
Decile 7	2,317
Decile 8	10,917
Decile 9	8,827
Most deprived 10%	0

Local Insight profile for Selby and Ainsty
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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 Selby and Ainsty. The bar chart shows the percentage of people in each of these categories across Selby and Ainsty 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)
1,565	3,850	1,610
8.5% (England average = 14.0%)	19.0% (England average = 27.2%)	9.5% (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)
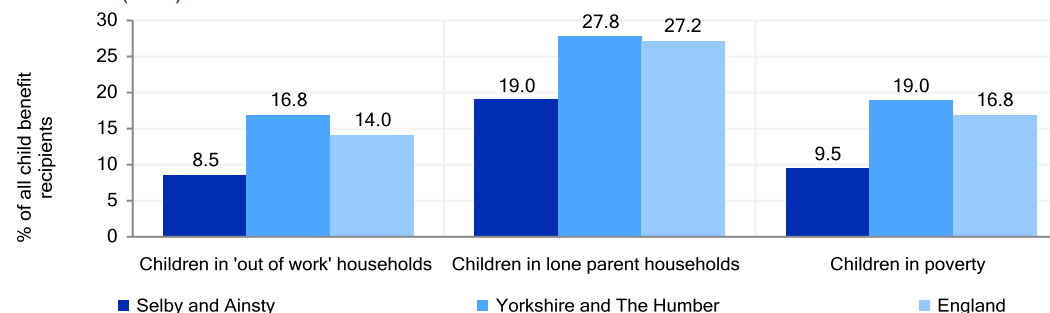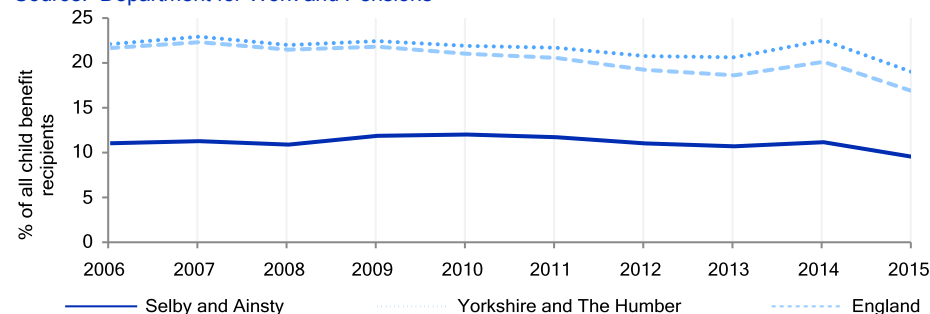

Figure: Children living in poverty
Source: Department for Work and Pensions

What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows levels of child wellbeing across Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty 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
1,386	2,934	1,386	6,751
1.5% (England average = 20.2%)	3.1% (England average = 20.1%)	1.5% (England average = 20.2%)	7.2% (England average = 19.8%)
Environment domain	Health domain	Housing domain	Crime domain
41,133	1,548	0	4,723
43.7% (England average = 20.5%)	1.6% (England average = 19.9%)		5.0% (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)

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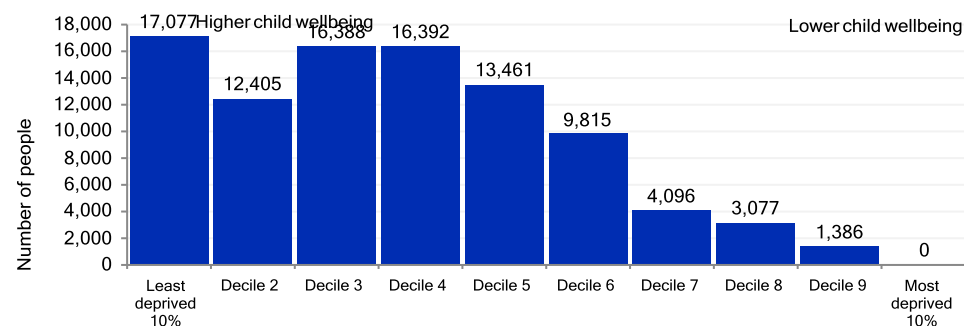
[3] Please note that there are currently no planned updates for this dataset, however we still consider it to be relevant.

[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 Selby and Ainsty and comparator areas.

The chart on the bottom right compares Loneliness Index scores across Selby and Ainsty 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)
3,505	4,505	1,945
22.1% of pensioner households (England average = 40.8%)	53.7% of pensioner households (England average = 59.6%)	9.7% (England average = 15.3%)

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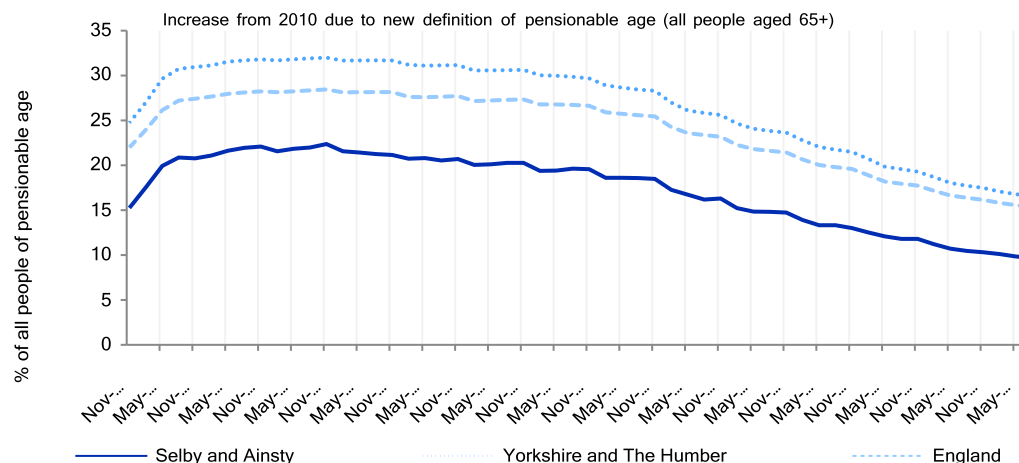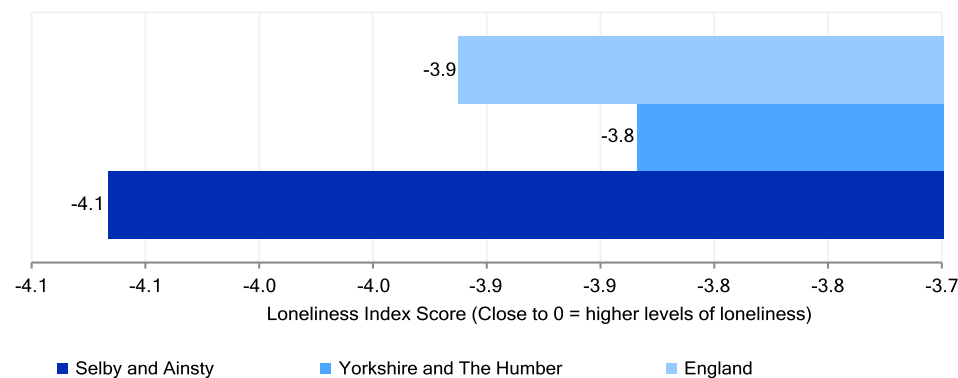Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Aug-17)

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 Selby and Ainsty.

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)
945	83	10,144	1,932
1.5% of working age adults (England average = 2.8%)	0.2% (England average = 0.5%)	10.6% (England average = 10.2%)	2.0% (England average = 2.4%)

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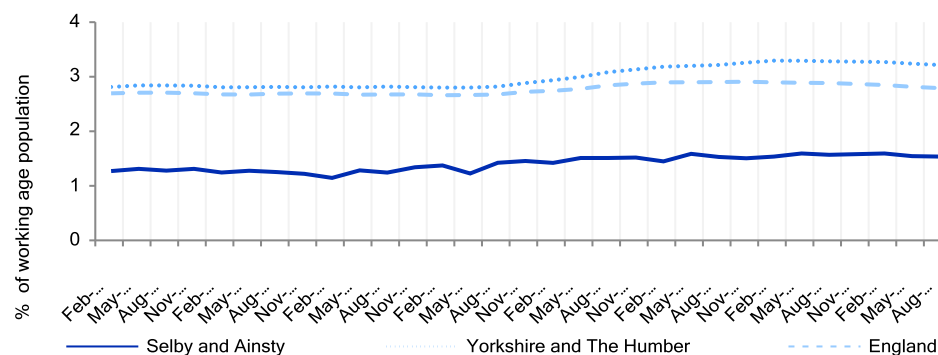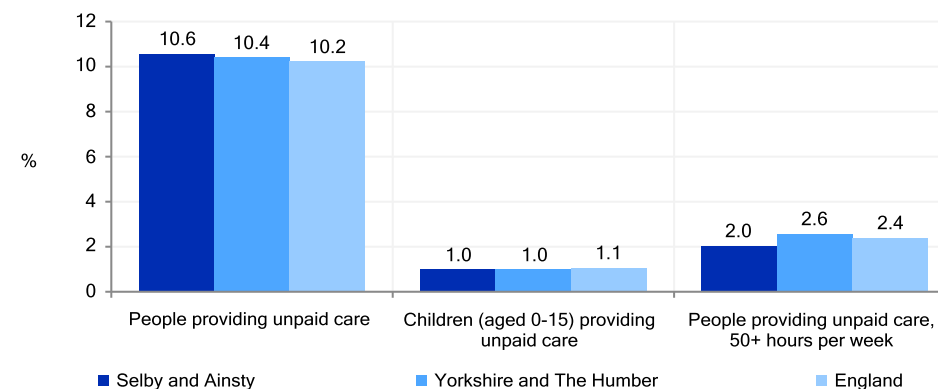Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure: People providing unpaid care
Source: Census 2011
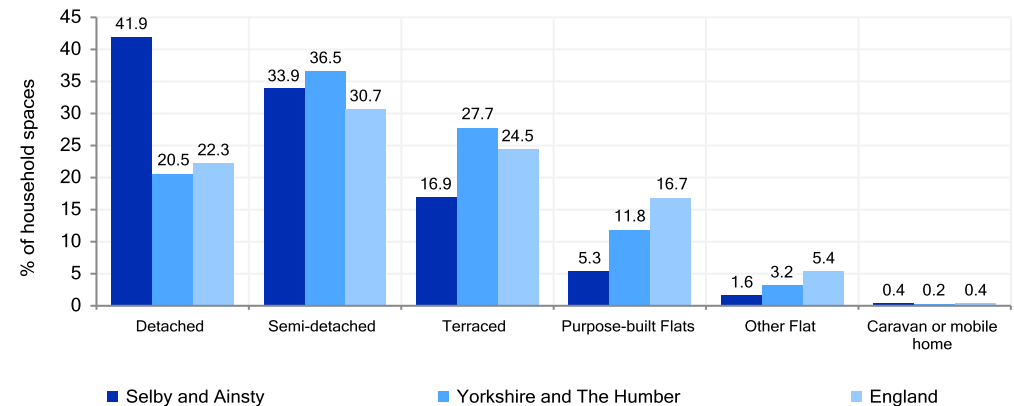
What information is shown here?

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 Selby and Ainsty living in each accommodation type. The chart on the right shows a breakdown of households by accommodation type across Selby and Ainsty and comparator areas.

Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Purpose built flat
17,393	14,065	6,999	2,206
41.9% (England average = 22.3%)	33.9% (England average = 30.7%)	16.9% (England average = 24.5%)	5.3% (England average = 16.7%)

Flat (in converted house)	Flat (in commercial property)	Caravan or other temporary dwelling	Second homes
378	281	164	190
0.9% (England average = 4.3%)	0.7% (England average = 1.1%)	0.4% (England average = 0.4%)	0.5% (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 Selby and Ainsty. The information boxes show the number of households broken down by tenure type and the chart shows the tenure breakdown across Selby and Ainsty 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	Owner-occupied: owned outright	Owner-occupied owned: with mortgage or loan
29,990	14,036	15,724
75.9% (England average = 64.1%)	35.5% (England average = 30.6%)	39.8% (England average = 32.8%)
Owner-occupied: shared ownership	Social rented households	Rented from Council
230	4,520	3,160
0.6% (England average = 0.8%)	11.4% (England average = 17.7%)	8.0% (England average = 9.4%)
Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord	Rented from private landlord or letting agency	Other rented dwellings
1,360	3,950	1,072
3.4% (England average = 8.3%)	10.0% (England average = 15.4%)	2.7% (England average = 2.8%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Housing tenure breakdowns
Source: Census 2011
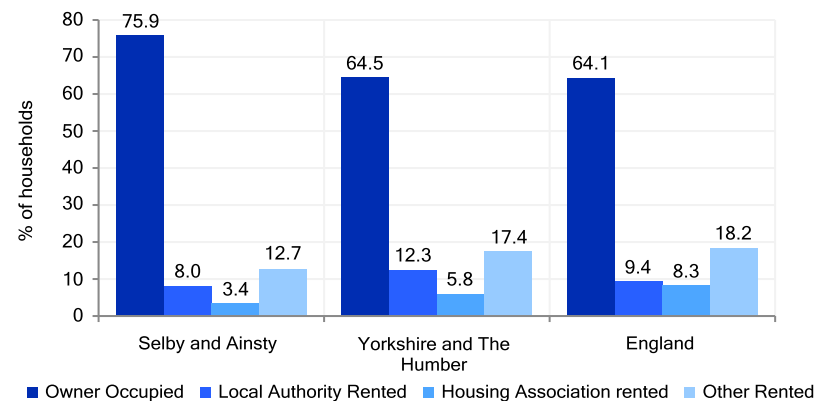
What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows measures of housing costs in Selby and Ainsty. 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 Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty and comparator areas.
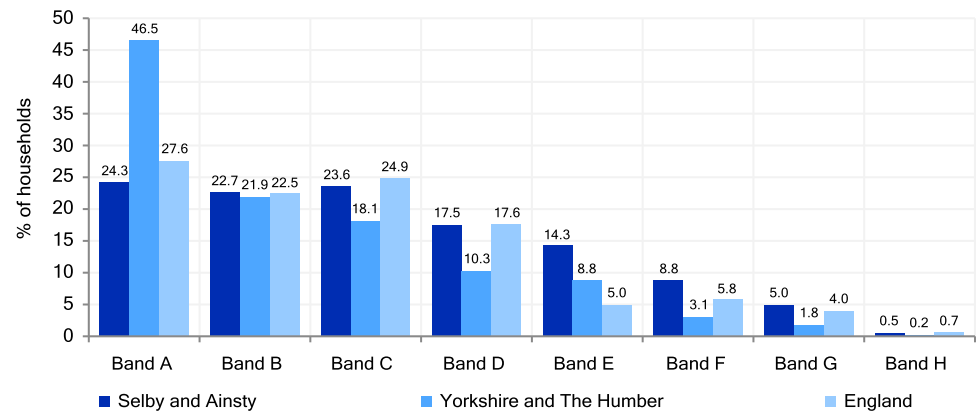
The top-right chart on page 25 displays the monthly change in the number of transactions and average price across Selby and Ainsty and the bottom-right chart displays the ratio of the number of residential property transactions (Land Registry Oct16-Sep17) to the number of owner occupied and privately 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 Selby and Ainsty 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)
£238,073	£327,689	£116,922
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)
£184,250	£153,180	9,100
England average = £253,430	England average = £240,042	24.3% (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)
8,490	8,830	5,350
22.7% (England average = 22.5%)	23.6% (England average = 24.9%)	14.3% (England average = 10.5%)

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

Legend: Selby and Ainsty / Yorkshire and The Humber / England

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

England
- 297,494
- £240,042
- £253,430
- £307,937
- £409,707

Yorkshire and The Humber
- 181,307
- £131,126
- £164,402
- £134,430
- £296,550

Selby and Ainsty
- 238,073
- £153,180
- £184,250
- £116,922
- £327,689

X-axis: Average price (£0 — £500,000)

Legend: ■ Detached ■ Flat ■ Semi-detached ■ Terrraced ■ All
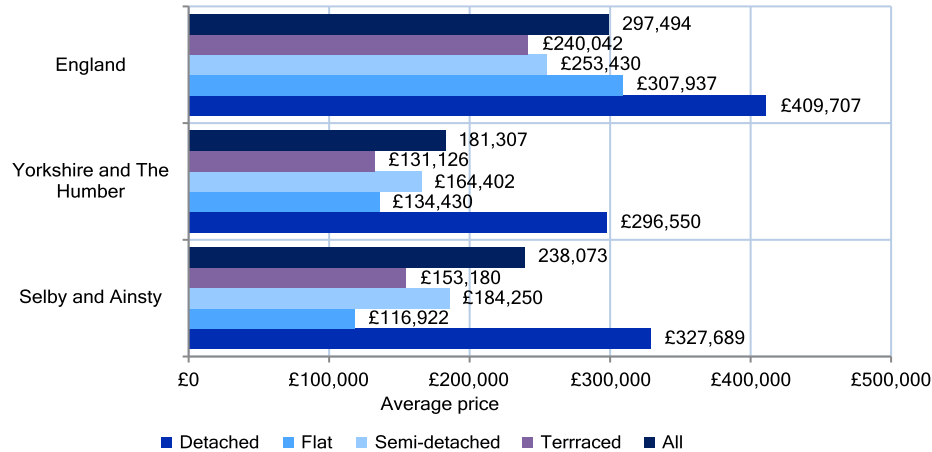
Figure: Average house prices and number of transactions, by month
Source: Land Registry

Number of transactions (bars) — left axis (0–250)
Average price (line chart) — right axis (£0 — £350,000)

Legend: Number of transactions — Average price
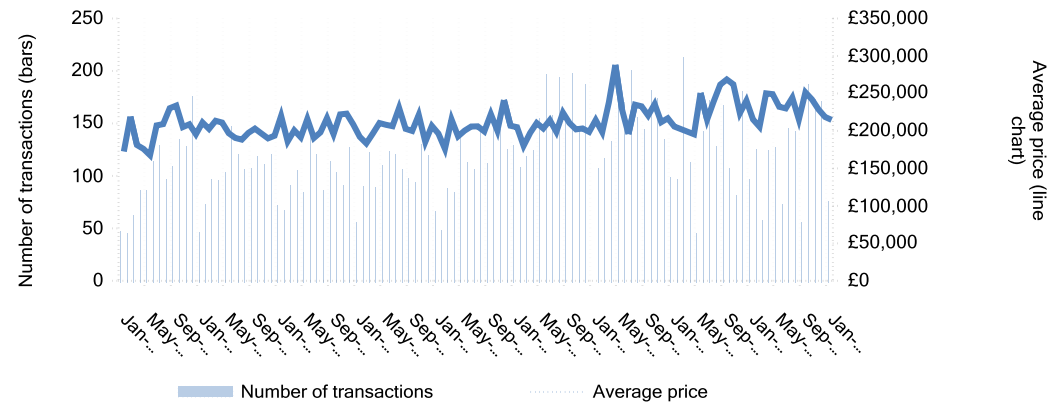
Figure: 10-year average house price change (inflation adjusted)
Source: Land registry Oct06-Oct07 to Oct16-Sep17

England
- 9.3
- 2.0
- 21.5
- -2.4
- 8.1

Yorkshire and The Humber
- -11.0
- -12.4
- -17.9
- -11.0
- -8.2

Selby and Ainsty
- -12.1
- -13.8
- -30.4
- -14.8
- -13.2

X-axis: 10 year price % change (inflation adjusted) (-40 to 30)

Legend: ■ All ■ Detached ■ Flats ■ Semi-detached ■ Terraced

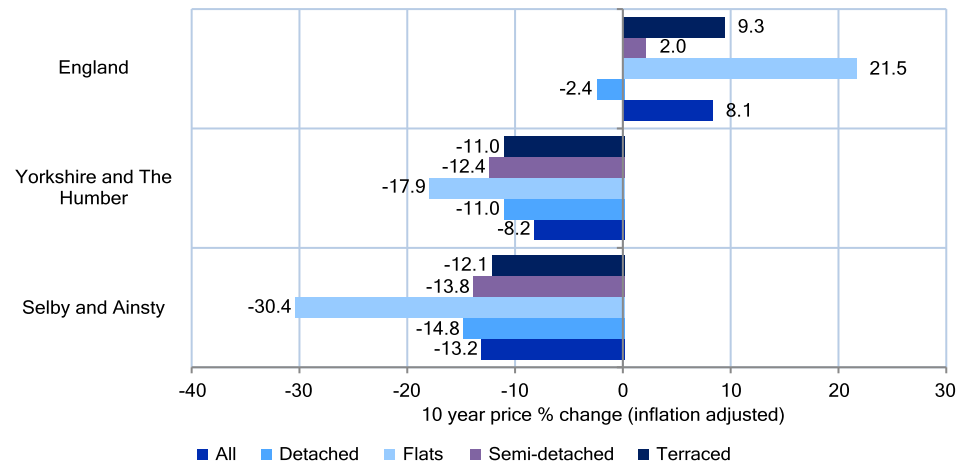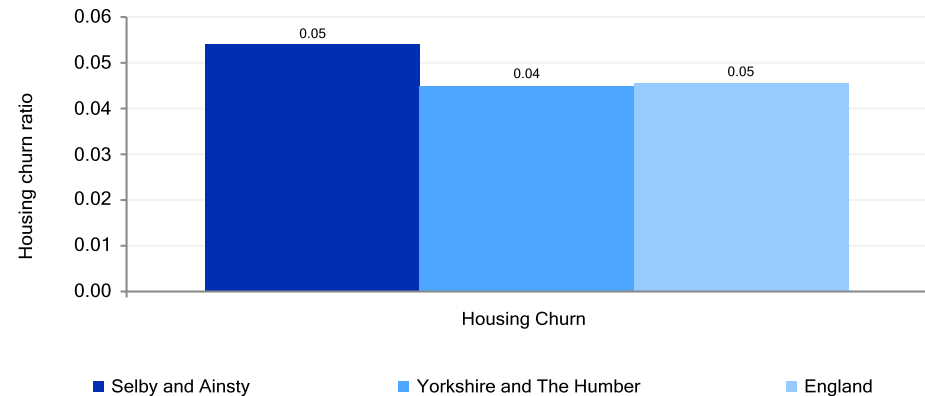**Figure: Ratio of residential property transactions to the total number of private dwellings**
Source: Land Registry Oct16-Sep17, Census 2011

Housing Churn
- Selby and Ainsty: 0.05
- Yorkshire and The Humber: 0.04
- England: 0.05

Y-axis: Housing churn ratio (0.00 — 0.06)

Legend: ■ Selby and Ainsty ■ Yorkshire and The Humber ■ England

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.

Lower quartile house price ('affordable housing')	Average house price
Affordability gap	Affordability gap
£23,166	£63,953
England average = £68,291	England average = £145,278

Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)	Savings ratio (months of earnings for a deposit)
9.61	11.59
England average = 12.38	England average = 15.75

Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)	Total ratio (years of earnings for a house)
5.2	5.91
England average = 6.48	England average = 7.62

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
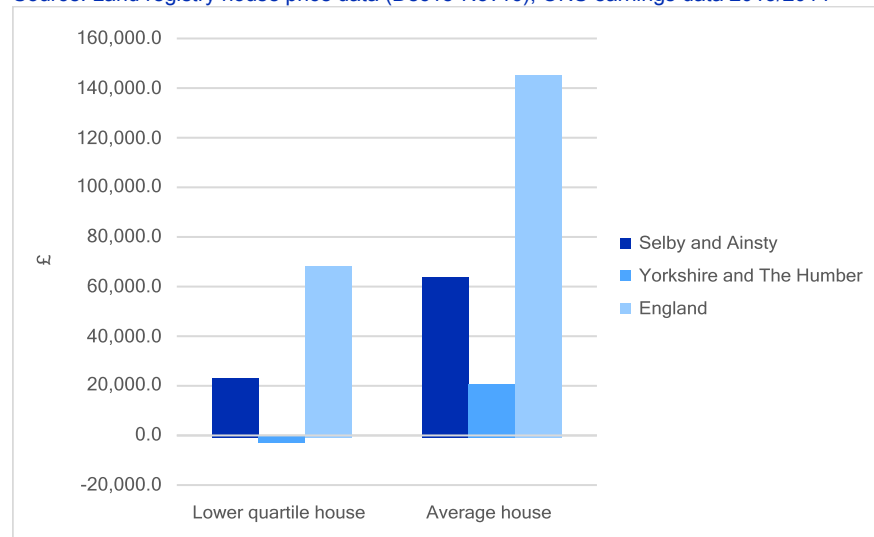
What information is shown here?

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
1.2	754	1,333
England average = 4.2	1.9% (England average = 2.7%)	3.4% (England average = 8.7%)

Vacant Dwellings	Dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer	Dwellings with 8 or more rooms
1,954	533	8,560
4.7% (England average = 4.3%)	1.3% (England average = 3.7%)	21.7% (England average = 12.7%)

Average dwelling size (persons)
2.41
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
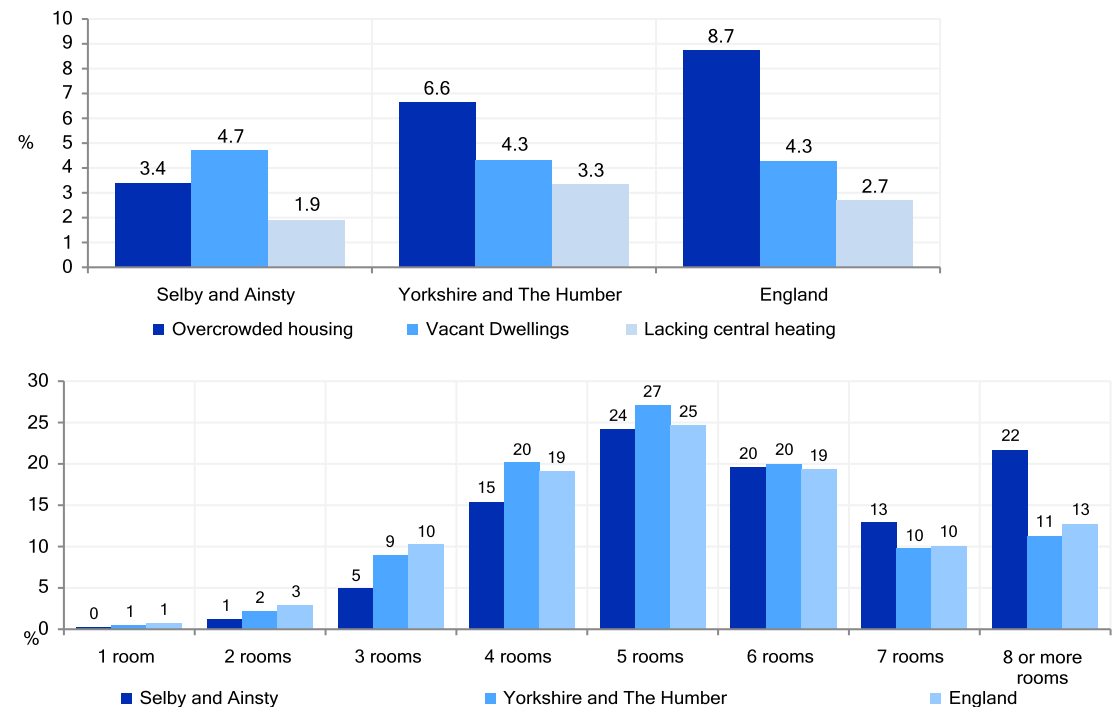
What information is shown here?

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
144343	376547	11344
(4.17 Mwh per meter) England average = 3.78 Mwh per meter	(13.64 Mwh per meter) England average = 13.07 Mwh per meter	(27.51% 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
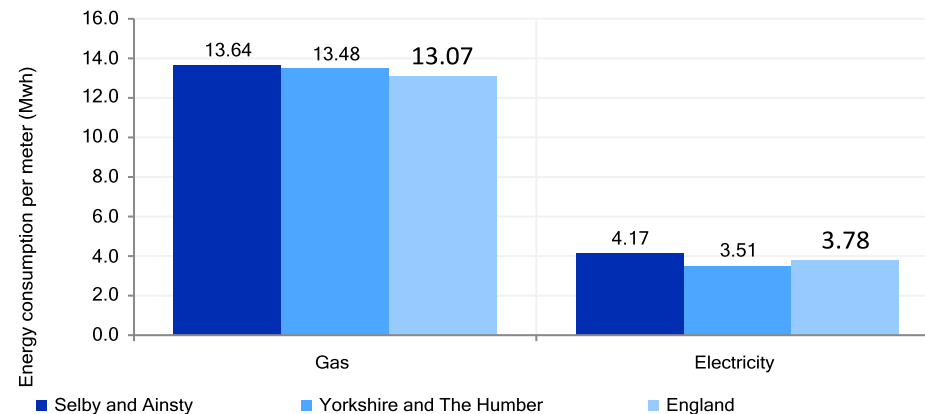
What information is shown here?

This page details the energy efficiency ratings of domestic buildings within Selby and Ainsty.

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 ratting 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)
63.01	77.89	14.88
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
44	1335	1291
(0.21%) England average = 0.14%	(6.13%) England average = 2.93%	(6.33%) England average = 3.07%

Source: DCLG. Data collected between 2009-2016.
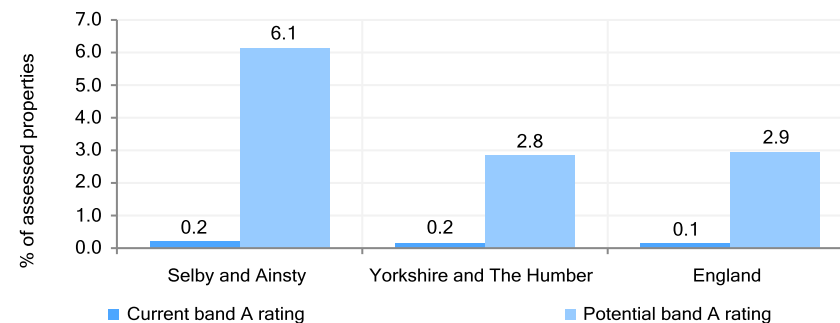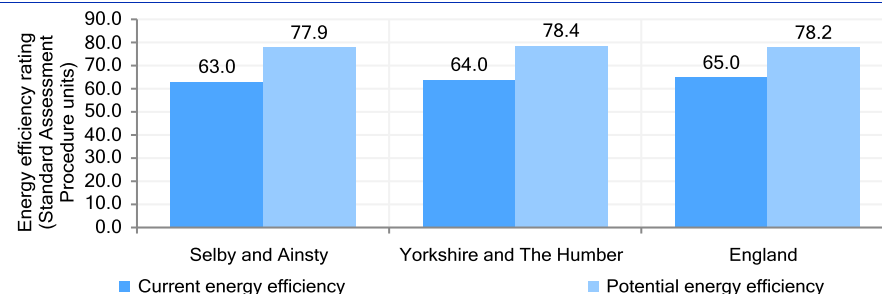
What information is shown here?

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
6,260	4,990	24,870	7,120
16.7% (England average = 18.1%)	13.3% (England average = 24.4%)	66.4% (England average = 56.7%)	19.0% (England average = 13.6%)

Figure: Dwellings by age of dwelling (year property was constructed)
Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) 2017
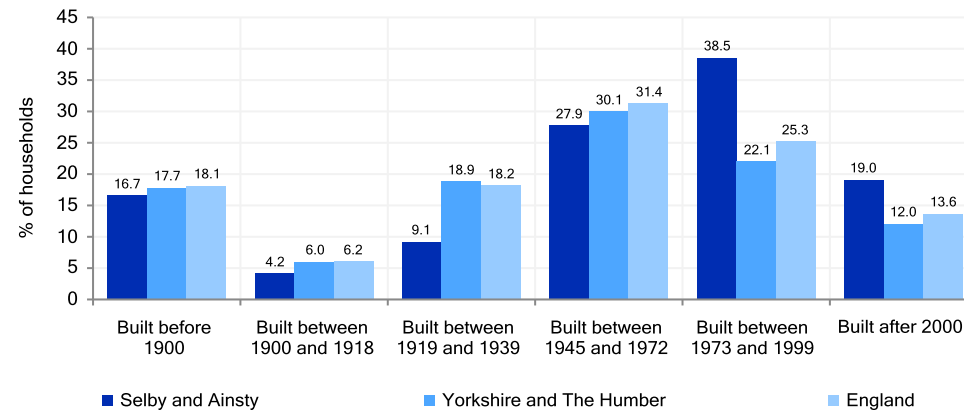
Legend: Selby and Ainsty, Yorkshire and The Humber, England

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
1,436	556	792	00	44
1.5% (England average = 1.8%)	0.6% (England average = 0.7%)	0.8% (England average = 0.7%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)	0.0% (England average = 0.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Communal establishments by type
Source: Census 2011

Selby and Ainsty · Yorkshire and The Humber · England
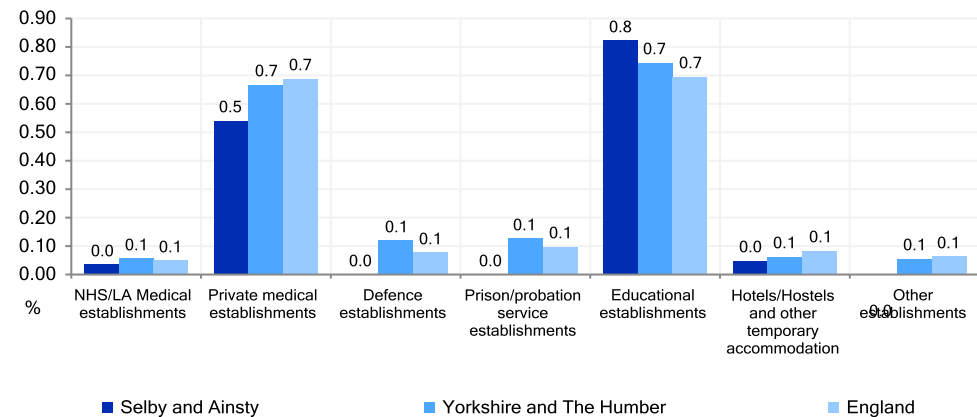
What information is shown here?

The information on this page and the following shows the level of recorded crime in Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty and comparator areas for the last 12 months of data.

All crimes Feb 2018 monthly total	All crimes Dec17-Feb18	All crimes Mar17-Feb18
533	1,505	7,453
06 per 1,000 population (England average = 09)	17 per 1,000 population (England average = 27)	98.7 per 1,000 population (England average = 128.2)

Violent crimes Mar17-Feb18	Criminal damage incidents Mar17-Feb18	Anti-social behaviour incidents Mar17-Feb18
1,205	668	3,049
0.3 per 1,000 population (England average = 1.6)	0.6 per 1,000 population (England average = 1.6)	30.5 per 1,000 population (England average = 27.5)

Burglaries Mar17-Feb18	Robberies Mar17-Feb18	Vehicle crimes Mar17-Feb18
642	14	422
12.1 per 1,000 households (England average = 25.1)	1.4 per 1,000 population (England average = 6.2)	6.7 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/
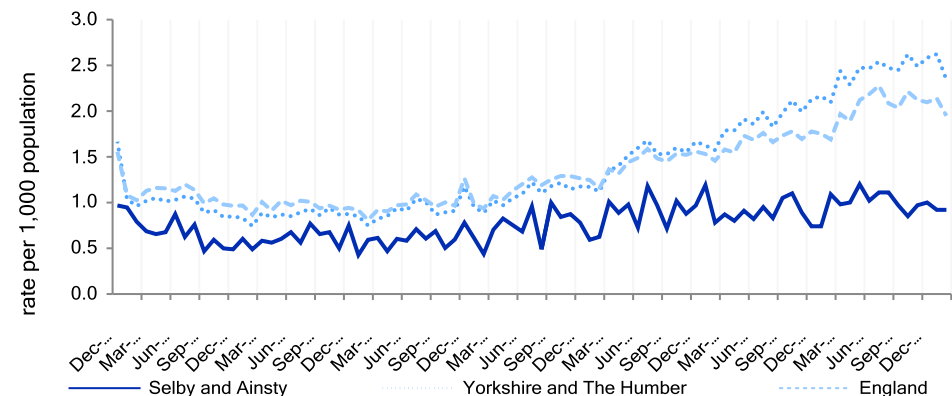
Figure: Anti-social behaviour offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

— Selby and Ainsty   ...... Yorkshire and The Humber   - - - England

Figure: Burglary offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

— Selby and Ainsty   ...... Yorkshire and The Humber   - - - England

Figure: Criminal damage offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

— Selby and Ainsty   ...... Yorkshire and The Humber   - - - England

Figure: Vehicle crime offences
Source: https://data.police.uk/

— Selby and Ainsty   ...... Yorkshire and The Humber   - - - England
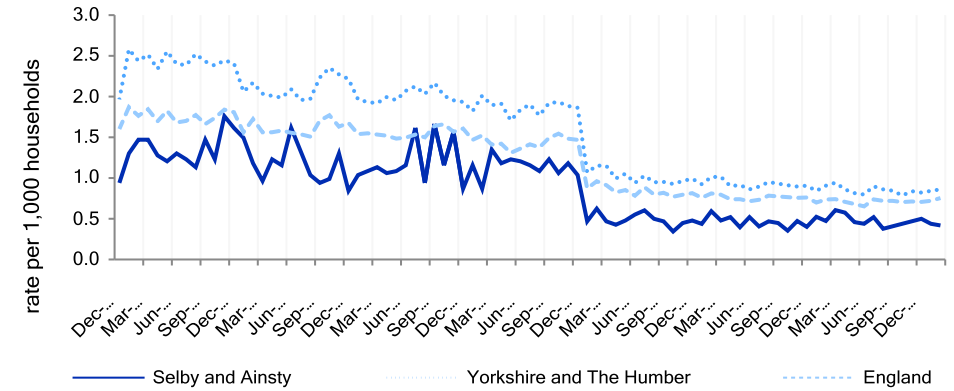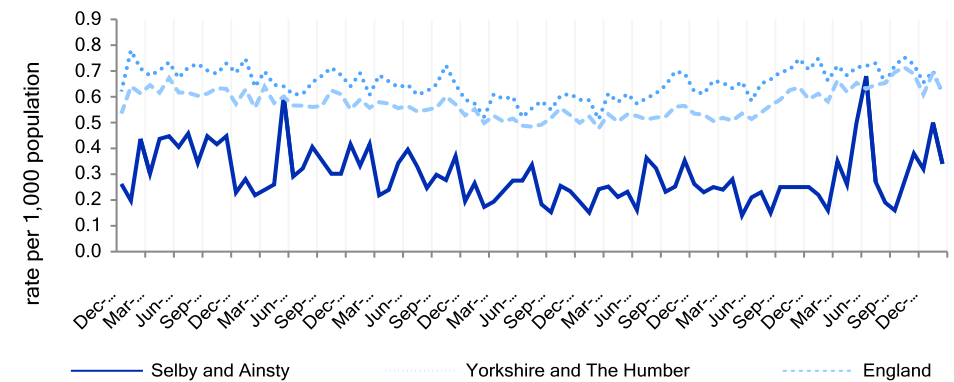
What information is shown here?

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 Selby and Ainsty and comparator areas.

The first chart on the following page shows the standardised mortality ratio for all causes and all ages for Selby and Ainsty. 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
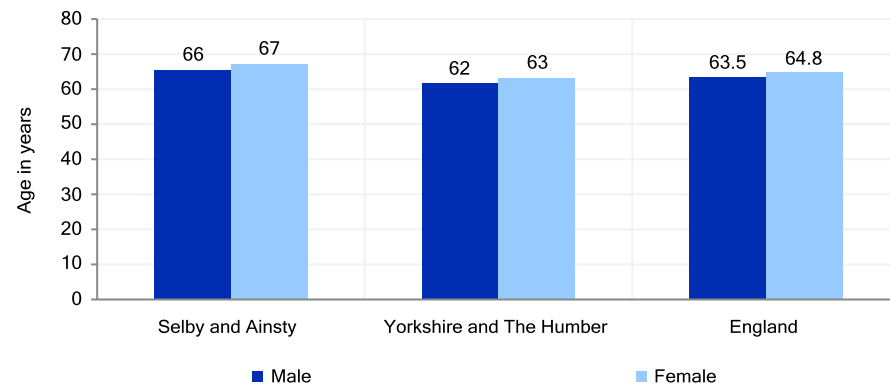Source: Office for National Statistics (2011-2015)

Figure: Healthy Life Expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)
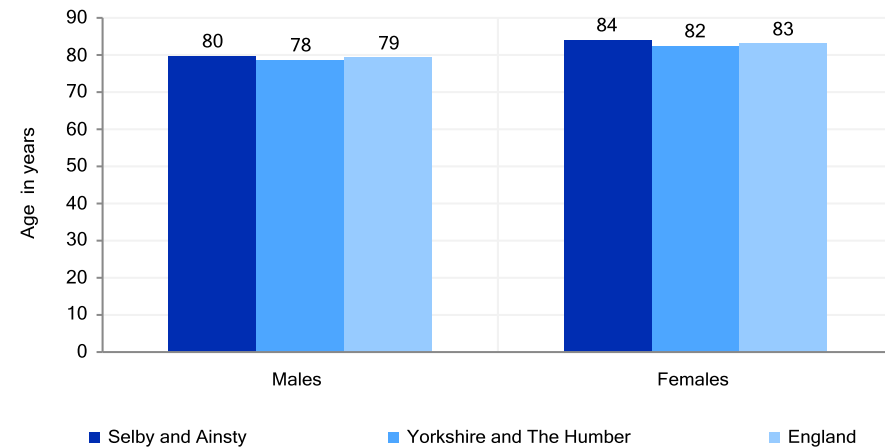
Figure: Disability-free Life Expectancy
Source: Office for National Statistics (2009-2013)
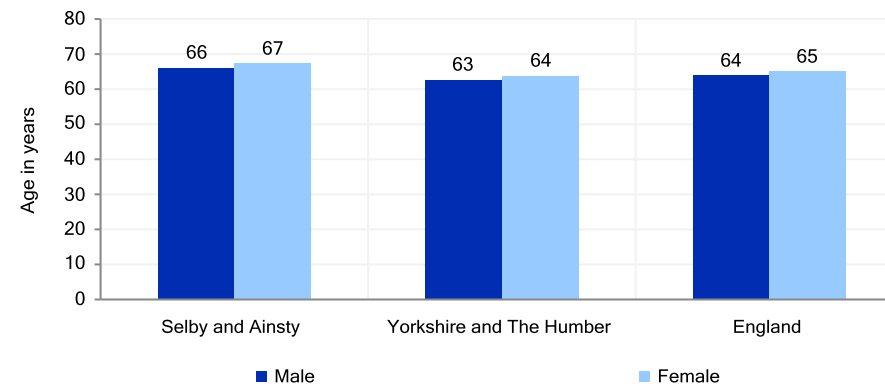
Figure: Incidence of cancer: Standardised incidence ratio (select causes)
Source: Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

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 neighbourh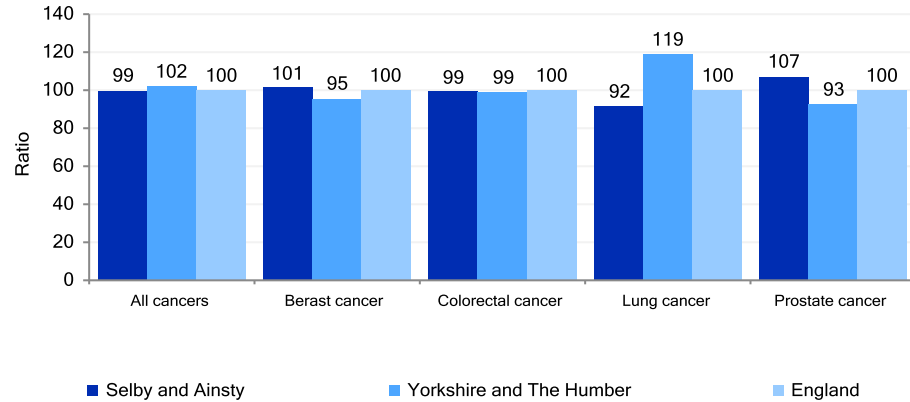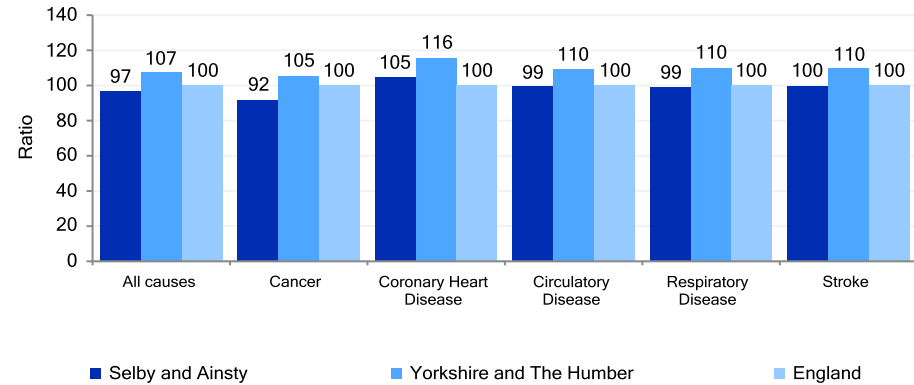oods with poor levels of overall health (health deprivation hotspots) and the number of people with a limiting long-term illness.

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 Selby and Ainsty living in each health decile. The charts below shows the proportion of residents in Selby and Ainsty 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)
1,406	15,385	6,690	320
1.5% (England average = 19.8%)	16.0% (England= 17.6%)	10.8% (England= 12.7%)	6.1% (England= 7.4%)

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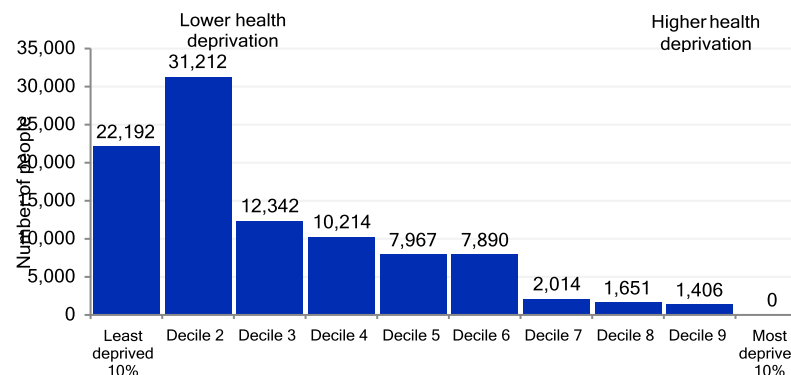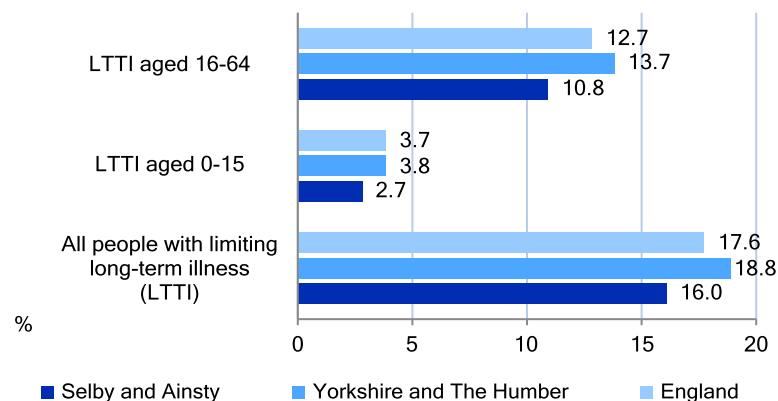Source: Indices of Deprivation 2015

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

■ Selby and Ainsty ■ Yorkshire and The Humber ■ England

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 Selby and Ainsty 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.
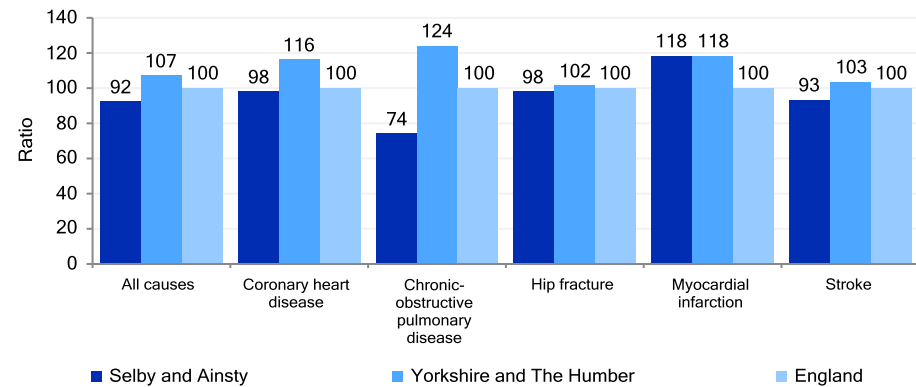

Figure: Elective hospital admissions: Standardised ratio (select causes)
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Information Centre for Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics (2011/12-2014/15)

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.
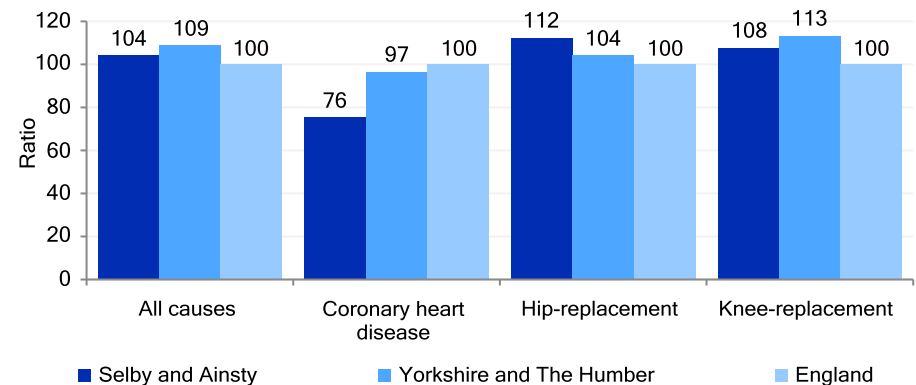
What information is shown here?

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 express 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)
8721	5157	17781
18.7% (England= 18.2%)	11.1% (England= 10.9%)	18.4% (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)
2803	1411	11304
6.0% (England= 6.1%)	3.0% (England= 3.2%)	11.7% (England= 10.3%)

Figure: Prevalence of hip and knee arthritis in people aged 45 and over
Source: Arthritis UK (2011)
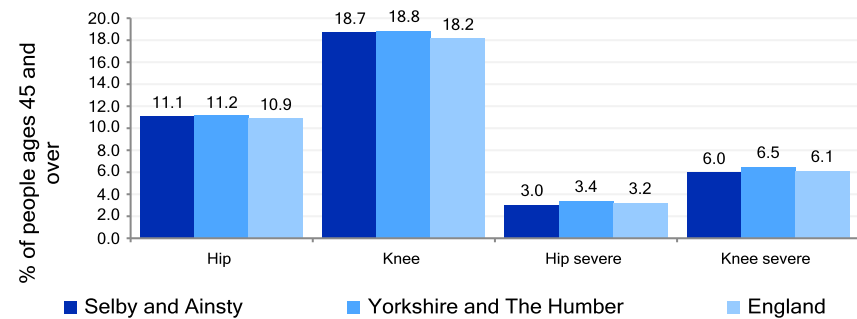
Figure: Prevalence of back pain in people of all ages
Source: Arthritis UK (2011)
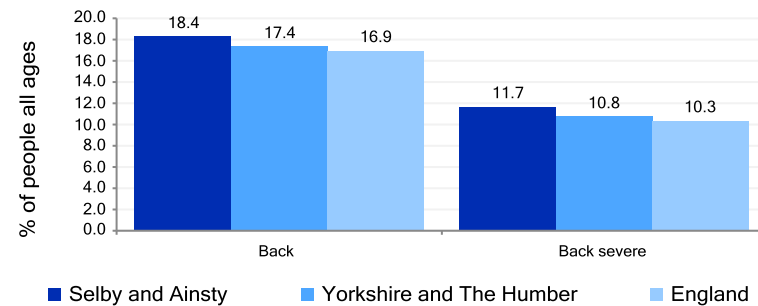
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at lifestyle behaviours of people living in Selby and Ainsty. 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 Selby and Ainsty. 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 Selby and Ainsty. 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
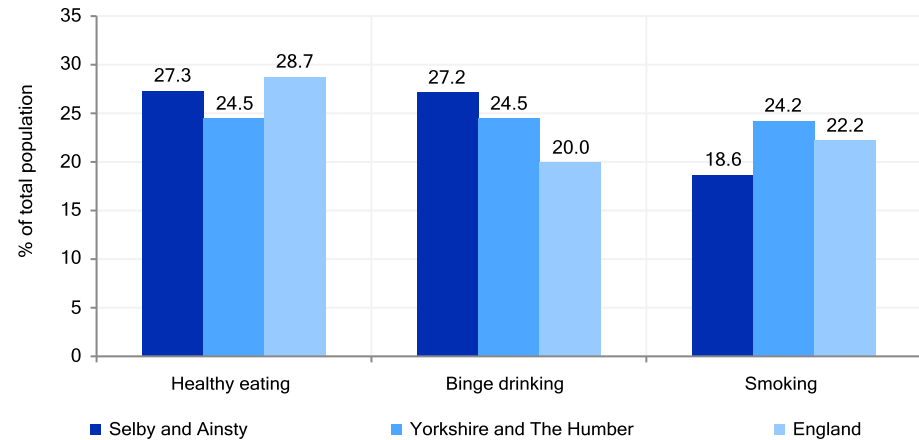
Figure: Children and adults classified as obese
Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) (2013-2015), Health Survey for England 2006-2008
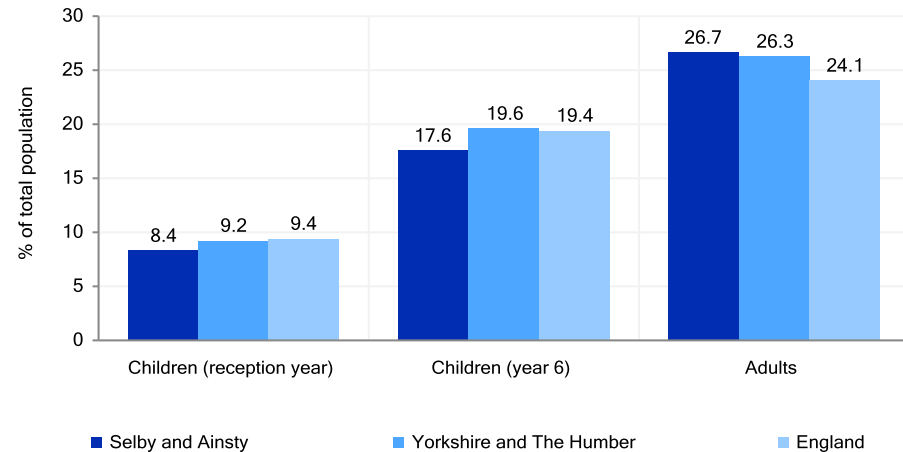
What information is shown here?

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
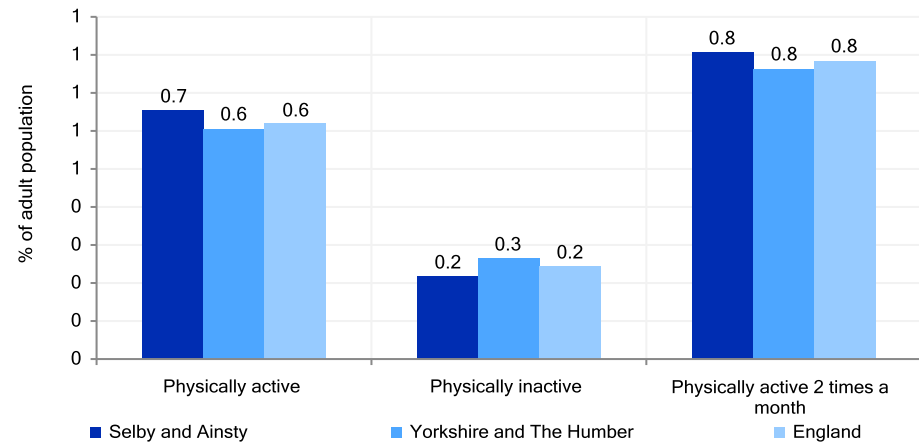
What information is shown here?

The information boxes and chart on the right show the education levels of residents in Selby and Ainsty, 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
15,985	**10,620**	**13,025**	**9,885**
20.4% of working age people (England= 22.5%)	13.6% of working age people (England= 13.3%)	16.6% of working age people (England= 15.2%)	12.6% of working age people (England= 12.4%)

People with highest qualification level 4+ (degree)	
21,785	'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.
27.8% of working age people (England= 27.4%)	

Source: Census 2011

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

Legend: Selby and Ainsty | Yorkshire and The Humber | England
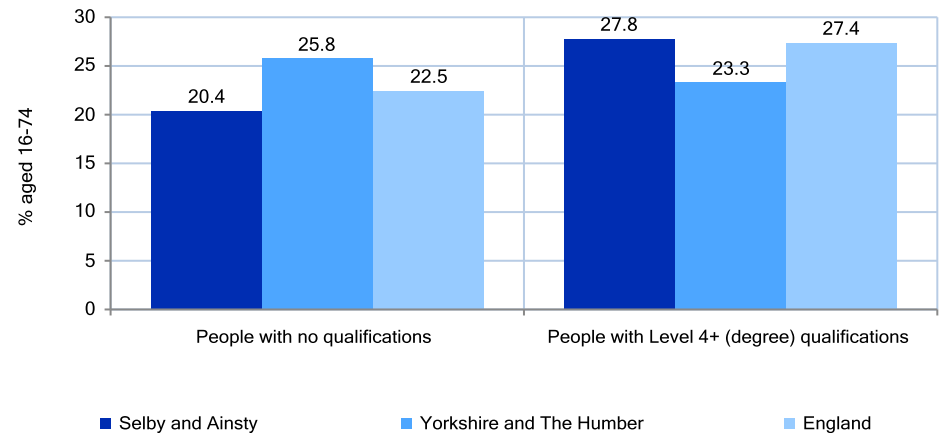
What information is shown here?

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)
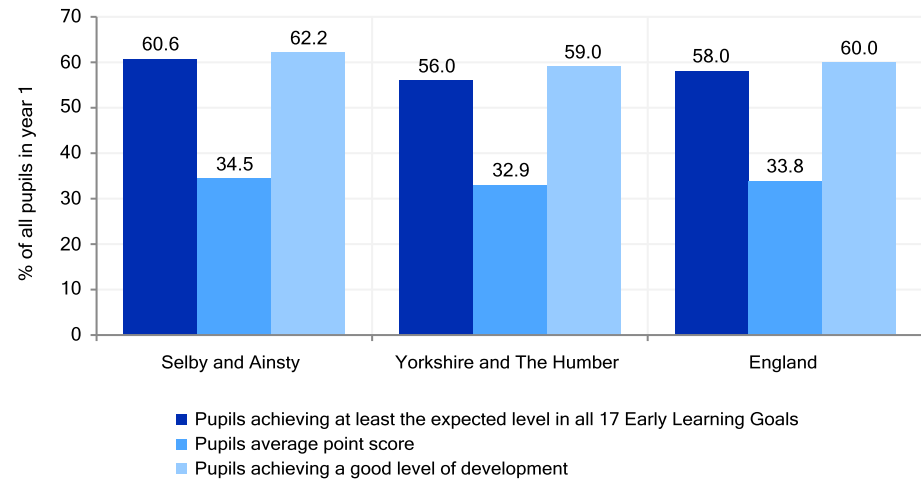
- Pupils achieving at least the expected level in all 17 Early Learning Goals
- Pupils average point score
- Pupils achieving a good level of development

This data is from the 2011 census, more up to date information has been provided on a separate sheet.

What information is shown here?

The chart on the top right show the education levels of pupils in Selby and Ainsty, 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 Selby and Ainsty 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)

KS1 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 27=level 4, 21=level 3, 15=level 2 (the expected level), 9=level 1, 3=below level 1. KS2 Average Point Score per pupil is made up from the Reading, Writing, Mathematics and Science point scores where score of 33=level 5, 27=level 4 (the expected level), 21=level 3, 15=level 2.
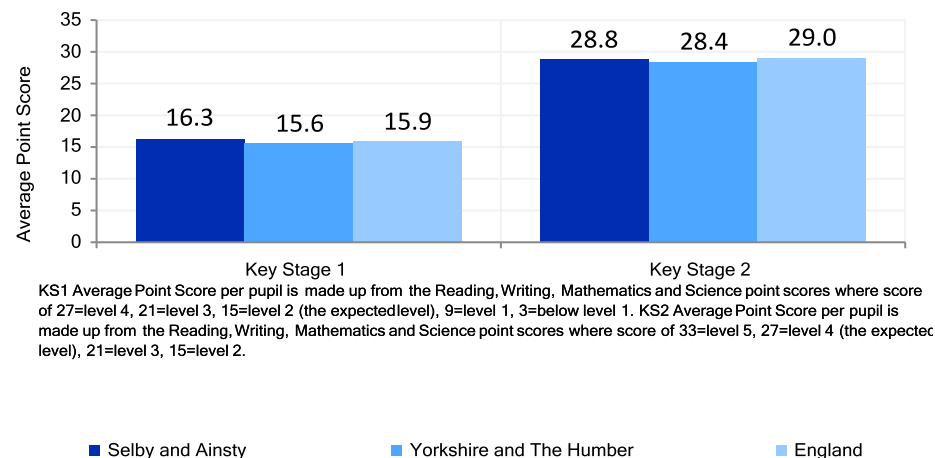
Figure: Pupil attainment at Key Stage 4
Source: Department for Education (2013-2014)

KS4 Average Point Score is made up of all GCSE examinations sat, with a point score of 58=A*, 52=A, 46=B, 40=C, 34=D, 28=E, 22=F, 16=G.
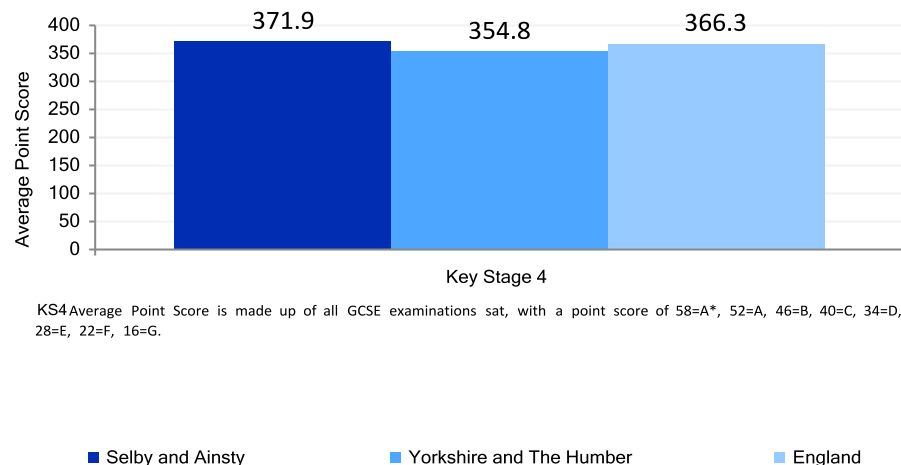
Figure: Gap in pupil attainment at Key Stage 4 (difference from the national average)
Source: Department for Education

Scores above 0 show an improvement on the National average. Average Point Score is made up of all GCSE examinations sat, with a point score of 58=A*, 52=A, 46=B, 40=C, 34=D, 28=E, 22=F, 16=G.

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This data is from the 2011 census, more up to date information has been provided on a separate sheet.
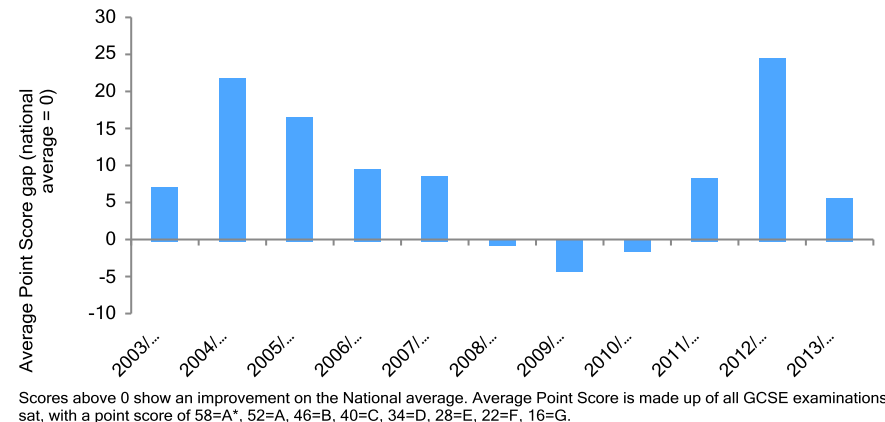
What information is shown here?

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 Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty 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)
£804	£547	3,795
England Average = £766	England Average = £495	9.5% of households (England = 11.0%)

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

Total weekly household income estimate ■ Net weekly household income estimate after housing costs ■
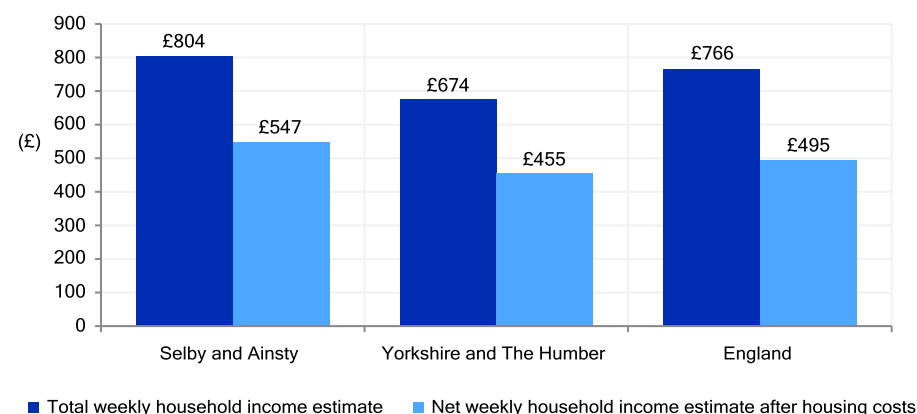
What information is shown here?

The levels of private debt, in the form of unsecured loans and mortgage debt, for Selby and Ainsty 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
£0,942	£37,894
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 Selby and Ainsty.

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
52,250	29,533	10,581	7,976	18,772
73.6% (England average = 69.9%)	41.6% (England average = 38.6%)	14.9% (England average = 13.7%)	11.2% (England average = 9.8%)	26.4% (England average = 30.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: Economic Activity
Source: Census 2011

■ Selby and Ainsty   ■ Yorkshire and The Humber   ■ England
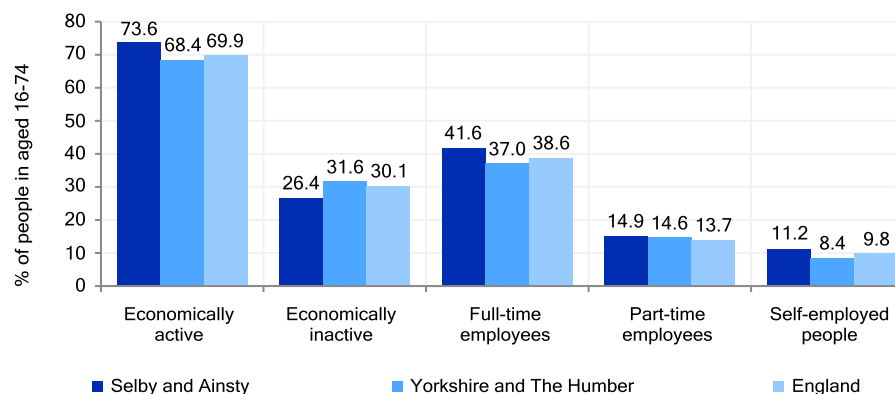
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows breakdowns of the main industry sectors people in Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty by type of occupation (e.g., managers, professional, administrative).

Largest employment sector	Second largest employment sector	Third largest employment sector
Retail	**Manufacturing**	**Health & social work**
7,980 employees (16% of 49,575 of people in employment)	5,535 employees (11% of 49,575 of people in employment)	5,415 employees (11% of 49,575 of people in employment)

Managerial occupations	Professional (or associate) occupations	Administrative or secretarial occupations	Skilled trades occupations	Elementary occupations
6,630	**13,905**	**5,560**	**6,245**	**5,075**
13.4% of 49,575 people in employment (England = 10.9%)	28.0% of 49,575 people in employment (England = 30.3%)	11.2% of 49,575 people in employment (England = 11.5%)	12.6% of 49,575 people in employment (England = 11.4%)	10.2% of 49,575 people in employment (England = 11.1%)

Source: Census 2011

Figure: People in professional and elementary occupations
Source: Census 2011

- Selby and Ainsty
- Yorkshire and The Humber
- England
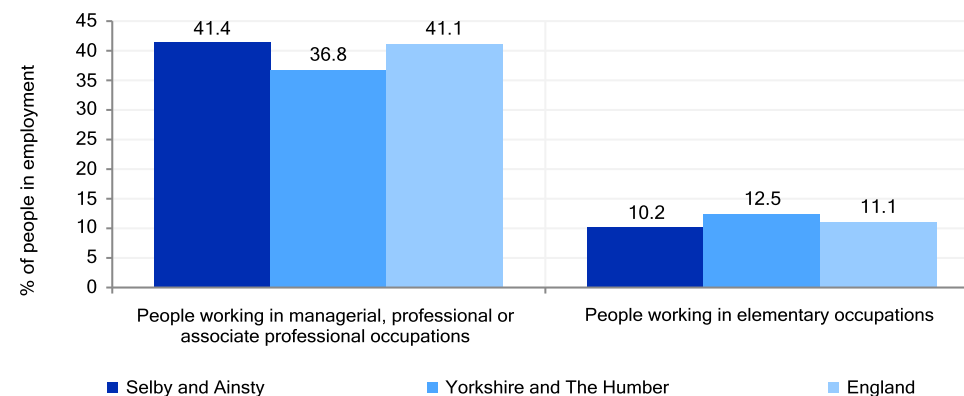
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the number of vacant jobs in Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty (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)
1.26 claimants per job	
England average = 3.43	

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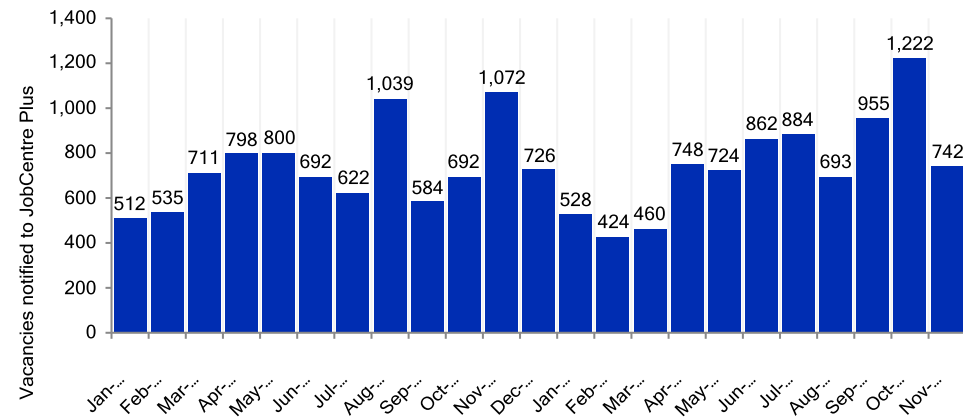
Figure: Ratio of unemployment (JSA claimants) to jobs (vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus
Source: Office for National Statistics/Job Centre Plus, Department for Work and Pensions

What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of workforce jobs in Selby and Ainsty. 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 Selby and Ainsty. The bar chart on the top right shows the change in 'Jobs Density' (the number of jobs as a % of working age population) across Selby and Ainsty 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
Manufacturing	Transport	Education
14.9% of all people in employment	11.2% of all people in employment	9.6% 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)
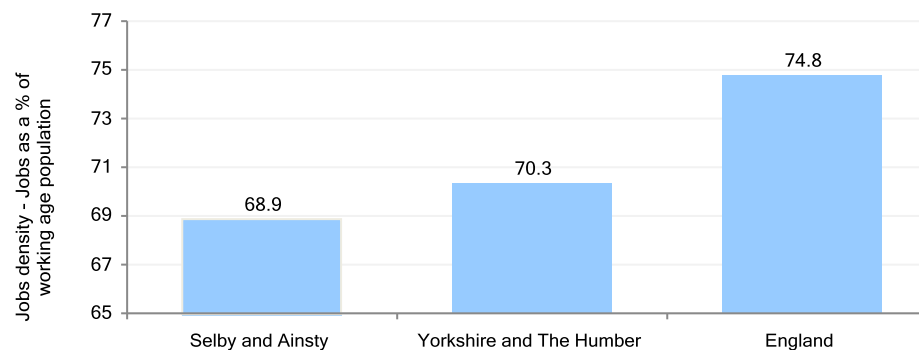
Figure: Jobs by public sector/private sector
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)
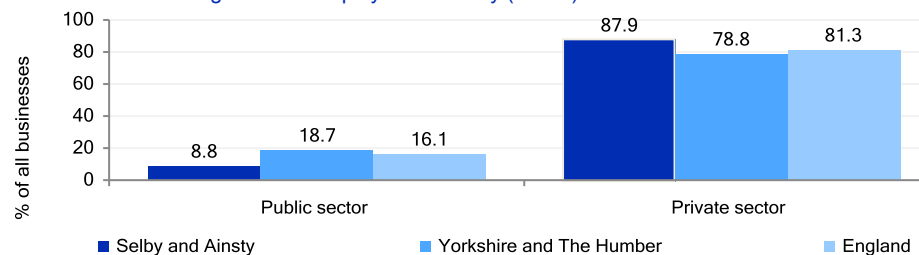
What information is shown here?

The information in this section shows the concentration of 'local business units' in Selby and Ainsty. '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 Selby and Ainsty. The line chart shows the change in the number of businesses per head of the population across Selby and Ainsty 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
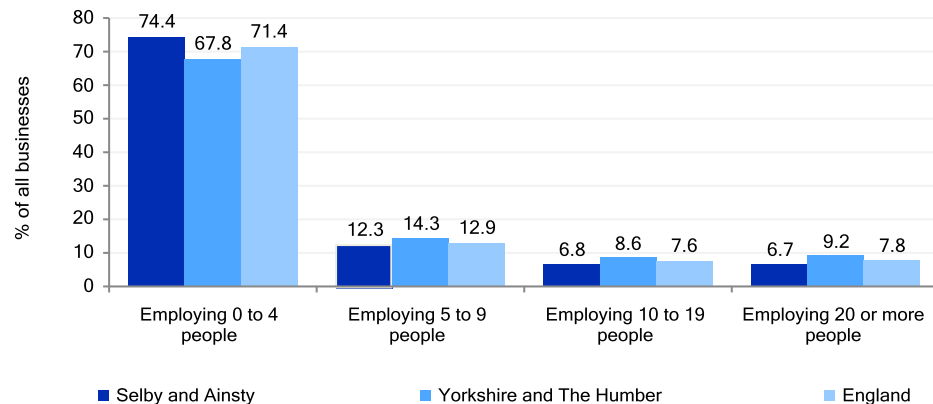
Largest business sector	Second largest business sector	Third largest business sector
Professional, scientific & technical services	Agriculture	Construction
14.8% of all local businesses	13.4% of all local businesses	9.5% of all local businesses

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

No cars	One car	Two cars	Three cars	Four + cars
5,505	**15,330**	**14,125**	**3,365**	**1,210**
13.9% of 39,535 households (England = 25.8%)	38.8% of 39,535 households (England = 42.2%)	35.7% of 39,535 households (England = 24.7%)	8.5% of 39,535 households (England = 5.5%)	3.1% of 39,535 households (England = 1.9%)

Source: Census 2011
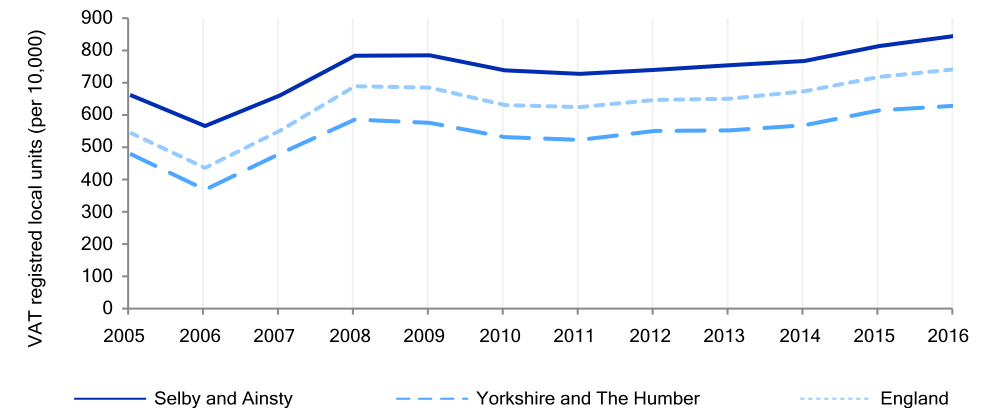
What information is shown here?

The information on the right shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in Selby and Ainsty. 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 Selby and Ainsty, while the charts show the same information (expressed as a percentage) against comparator areas.

Figure: Car ownership
Source: Census 2011

Four+ cars: 3.1 / 1.5 / 1.9
Three cars: 8.5 / 4.6 / 5.5
Two cars: 35.7 / 23.5 / 24.7
One car: 38.8 / 42.9 / 42.2
No cars: 13.9 / 27.6 / 25.8

% of households

■ Selby and Ainsty   ■ Yorkshire and The Humber   ■ England
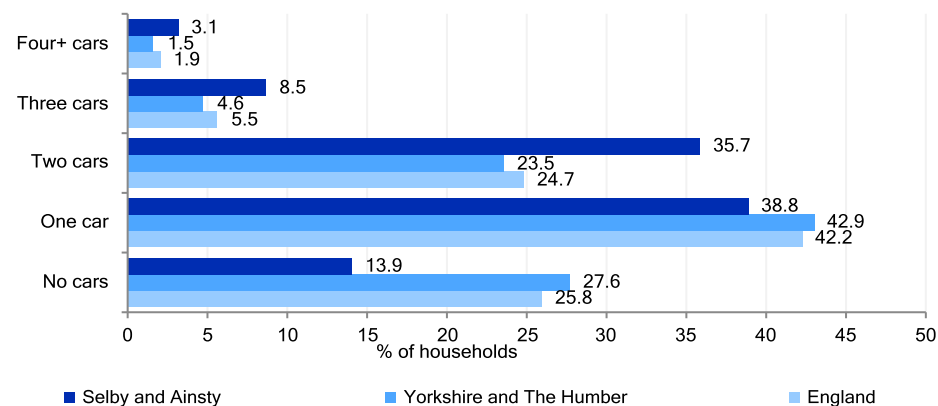
What information is shown here?

The information on this page shows the accessibility of key services and amenities to people living in Selby and Ainsty. 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
8.4km	4.2km	2.1km	0.8km	1.2km
England average = 4.6km	England average = 4.6km	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)

■ Selby and Ainsty   ■ Yorkshire and The Humber   ■ England
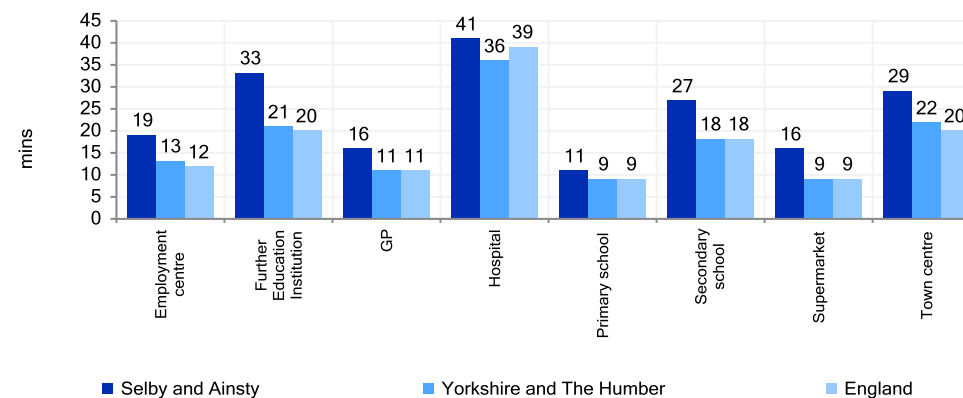
What information is shown here?

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 Selby and Ainsty and the proportion of broadband connections in Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty. 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)
1,754	22.19	3.89
5.4% (England average = 2.7%)	England average = 37.81	England average = 3.81

Source: Ofcom 2016

Figure: Census online and paper responses
Source: Census 2011

- England
- Yorkshire and The Humber
- Selby and Ainsty

Paper responses: 81.0 (England), 83.0 (Yorkshire and The Humber), 83.0 (Selby and Ainsty)
Online responses: 19.0 (England), 17.0 (Yorkshire and The Humber), 17.0 (Selby and Ainsty)
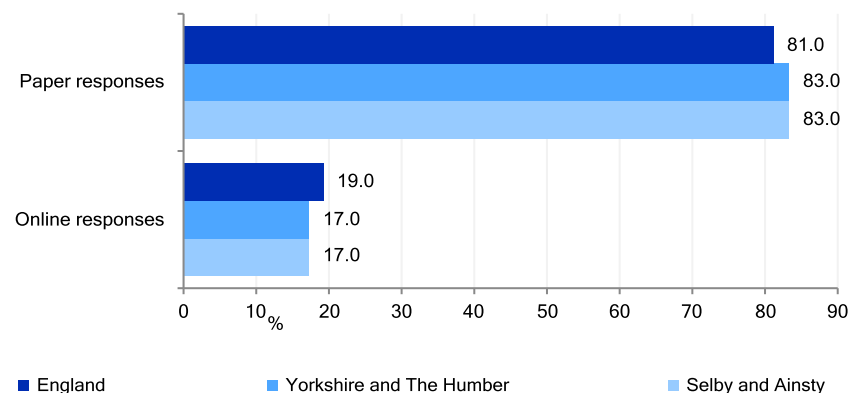
What information is shown here?

The information on this page looks at the characteristics of neighbourhoods across Selby and Ainsty 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 Selby and Ainsty that fall within the eight supergroup categories, detailed below. The chart on the right shows the proportion of areas falling within supergroup categories across Selby and Ainsty and comparators.

Rural residents	Cosmopolitans	Ethnicity central	Multicultural metropolitans
43,834	0	0	0
45.6% (England average = 10.5%)	0.0% (England average = 4.9%)	0.0% (England average = 6.6%)	0.0% (England average = 15.3%)

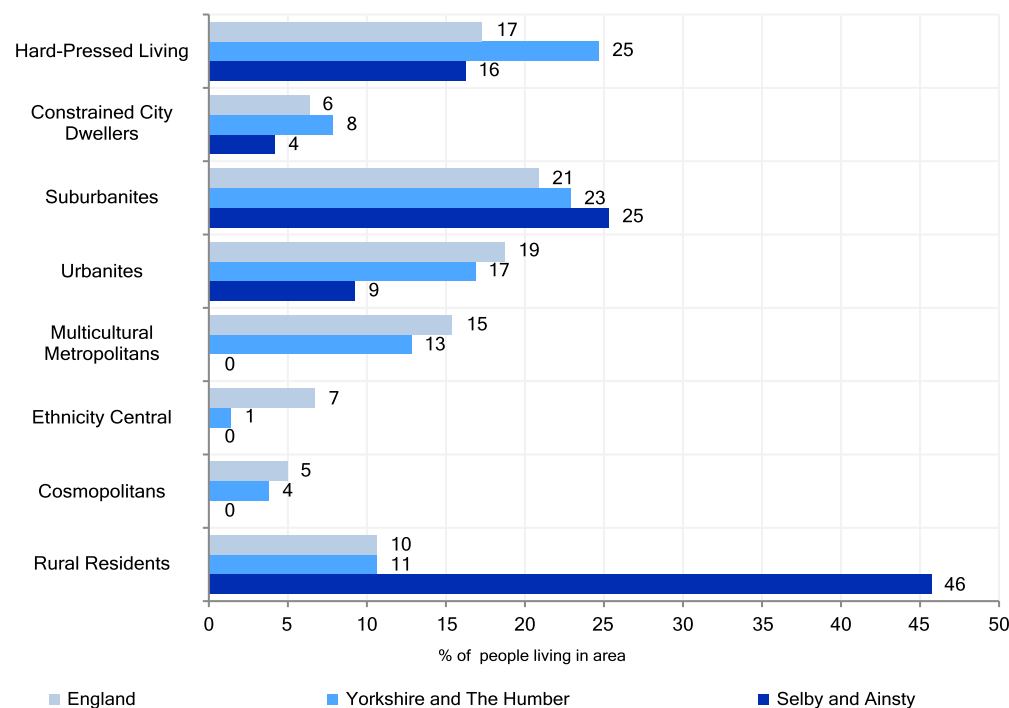| Urbanites	Suburbanites	Constrained city dwellers	Hard-pressed living
8,731	24,167	3,897	15,498
9.1% (England average = 18.6%)	25.1% (England average = 20.8%)	4.1% (England average = 6.2%)	16.1% (England average = 17.2%)

Source: Office for National Statistics Output Area Classification 2011

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

Chart: % of people living in area

Category	England	Yorkshire and The Humber	Selby and Ainsty
Hard-Pressed Living	17	25	16
Constrained City Dwellers	6	8	4
Suburbanites	21	23	25
Urbanites	19	17	9
Multicultural Metropolitans	15	13	0
Ethnicity Central	7	1	0
Cosmopolitans	5	4	0
Rural Residents	10	11	46

Legend: ■ England ■ Yorkshire and The Humber ■ Selby and Ainsty

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"
76%	61%	82%	85%
(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
14%	28%	26%	3.5 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)
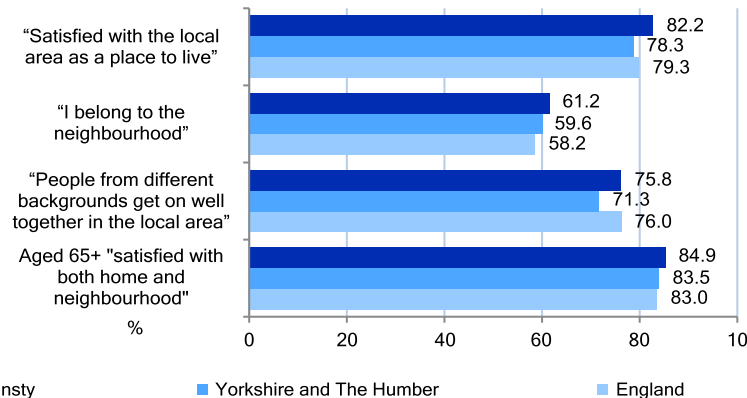
Figure: Indicators of civic engagement
Source: Place Survey (2008)

Figure: Indicators of community strength

- "Satisfied with the local area as a place to live": 82.2 / 78.3 / 79.3
- "I belong to the neighbourhood": 61.2 / 59.6 / 58.2
- "People from different backgrounds get on well together in the local area": 75.8 / 71.3 / 76.0
- Aged 65+ "satisfied with both home and neighbourhood": 84.9 / 83.5 / 83.0

Legend: Selby and Ainsty / Yorkshire and The Humber / England

Figure: Indicators of civic engagement

- Given unpaid help in the last year: 26.0 / 22.3 / 23.0
- "I can influence decisions in their local area": 28.5 / 27.5 / 28.9
- Involved in decisions that affect the local area: 13.9 / 13.2 / 14.0

Legend: Selby and Ainsty / Yorkshire and The Humber / England

What information is shown here?

The page shows the Community Dynamics indicators for Selby and Ainsty. 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
0.039	0.054	-0.017
(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

■ Selby and Ainsty   ■ Yorkshire and The Humber   ■ England
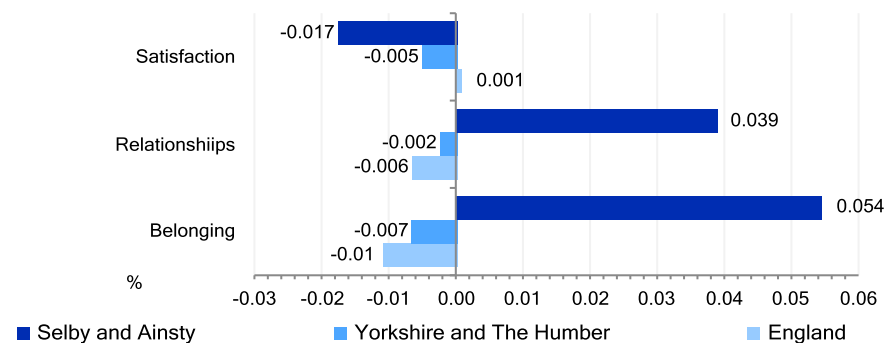
What information is shown here?

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
0.09	0.4	0.4	0.07
(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)
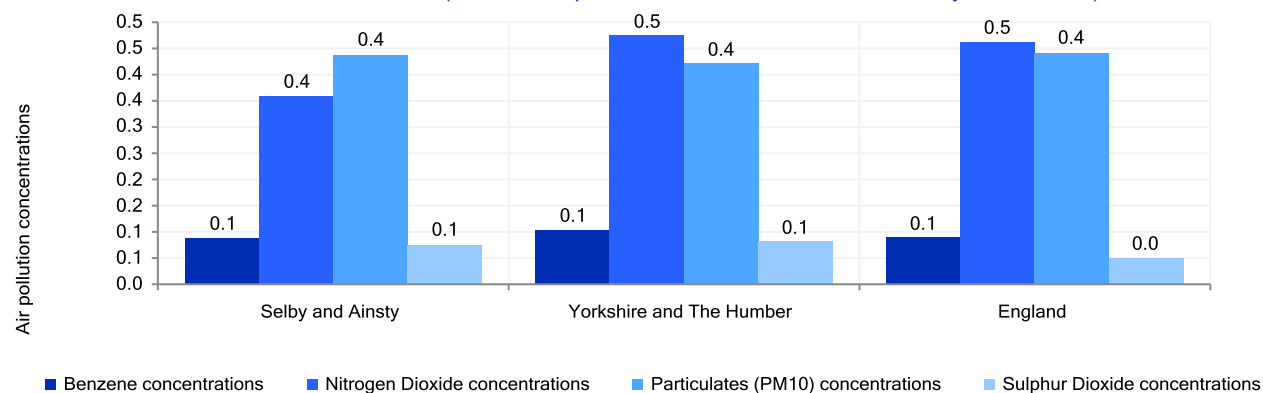
What information is shown here?

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
1.08%	0.26%
913.23 hectares (England average = 2.22%)	223.11 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
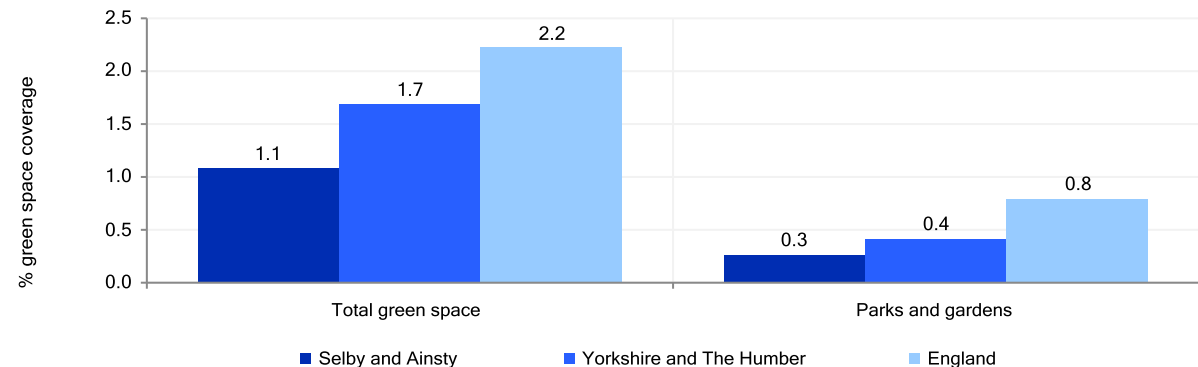
What information is shown here?

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 20011-2015. 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)
£4831k	£3707k	£1124k
(£48 per head) England average = £102 per head	(£37 per head) England average = £56 per head	(£11 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
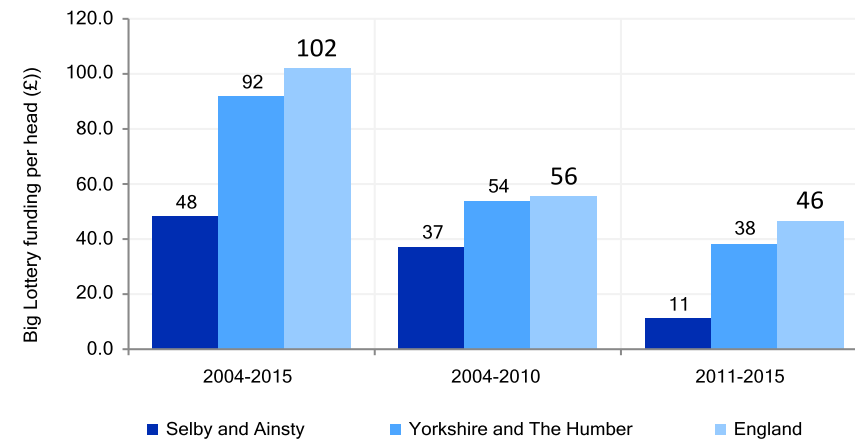
How we have identified the "Selby and Ainsty" area

This report is based on the definition of the "Selby and Ainsty" 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 "Selby and Ainsty" to create the data used in this report.

Alongside data for the "Selby and Ainsty" 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, levering 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.

Selby & Ainsty Area Constituency Committee - Education Data

17th May 2018

School Attainment & Ofsted

EYFSP (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile)

	% Achieving a good level of development		
	2015	2016	2017
Selby and Ainsty	66.2	72.7	76.2
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
Selby and Ainsty	-	51.3	57.3
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
Selby and Ainsty	-	51.5	48.1
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
Selby and Ainsty	-	-0.05	0.10
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
Selby and Ainsty	58.1	60.8	66.9
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
Selby and Ainsty	91.7	80.0
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
Selby and Ainsty	96.4	89.2
North Yorkshire	86.3	86.2
National	88.9	82.4

North Yorkshire County Council

North Yorkshire County Council

Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee

4 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 area of work based upon current scrutiny activity at **Appendix 2**, Members are asked to consider and develop the Committee's draft 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:

- 6pm on 24 September 2018
- 6pm on 26 November 2018
- 6pm on 25 March 2019.

Recommendation

Members are asked to consider and develop the Committee's draft work programme.

Steve Loach
Democratic Services

23 May 2018

Area Constituency Committee 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
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
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

Daniel Harry
Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager
T: 01609 533531
E: daniel.harry@northyorks.gov.uk
22 May 2018

Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee
Work Programme 2018/19

6pm on 4 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
Selby and Ainsty Area Constituency Committee Area Profile	To provide an overview of some of the key issues in the area covered by the Area Constituency Committee
Work Programme	To consider appropriate topics for consideration at forthcoming meetings
6pm on 24 September 2018	
Subject	**Description**
6pm on 26 November 2018	
Subject	**Description**
6pm on 25 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. Economic Development Strategies
2. Road Safety in the Selby District

3. The "Better Together" Initiative
4. Local enterprise and future investment - LEPs
5. Traffic management
6. The development of appropriate skills for emerging employment opportunities
7. Superfast Broadband provision

Author:

Steve Loach
Democratic Services

23 May 2018