

Health and Wellbeing Board
North Yorkshire



North Yorkshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

18 January 2023

Statutory Guidance for Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies

- ▶ Meet the needs identified in **Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA)**
- ▶ Explain what **priorities** the Health and Wellbeing Board has set in order to **meet the needs identified in the JSNA**
- ▶ Set **key strategic priorities** for action, that will make a **real impact on people's lives**
- ▶ Translate JSNA findings into **clear outcomes** the Board wants to achieve, which will **inform local commissioning** - leading to **locally led initiatives** that **meet those outcomes and address the needs.**

Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy – progress update

Interrogating population and needs data (JSNA)

Reviewing engagement feedback from previous 12-18 months to understand communities' issues

Gathering current and planned strategic and service development activity from partners

Editorial Group continuing to meet to provide direction

Milestones in place for draft strategy and consultation plan to Health and Wellbeing Board in March

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

What is the JNSA?

- The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a process designed to support health and wellbeing boards
- Understand the health needs of a population
- Focus on understanding and reducing health inequalities
- System wide - LAs, NHS, ICS
- Support and inform commissioning needs of organisations

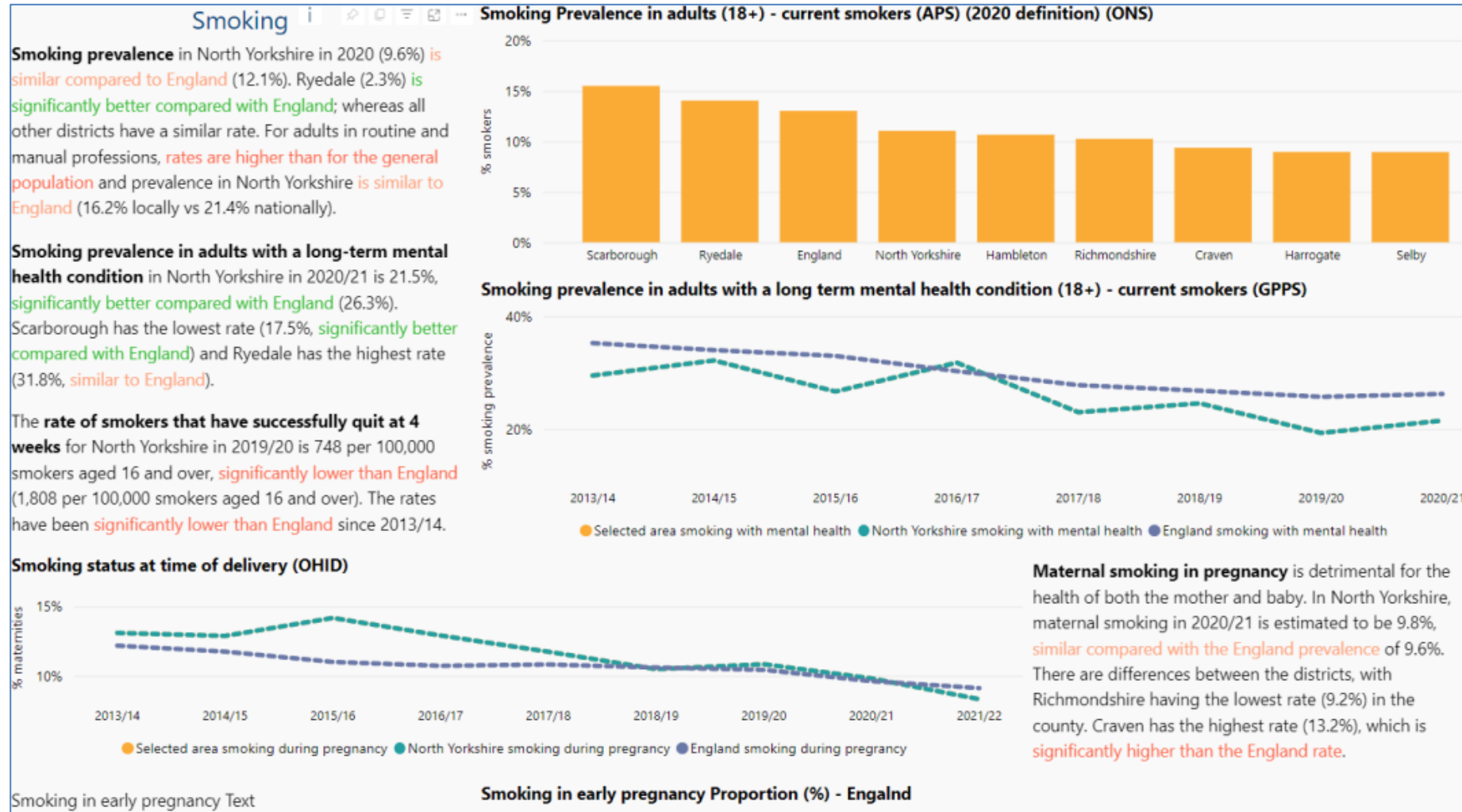
The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Key components of the JSNA

- ▶ JSNA chapters on
 - ✓ Geographies - county, district, PCN profiles
 - ✓ Life stages - child and maternal health, end of life care
 - ✓ Vulnerable groups - learning disabilities, gypsy and traveller
 - ✓ Behaviour and lifestyle - sexual health, tobacco, alcohol
 - ✓ Diseases and conditions - Cancer profiles, suicides, dementia, mental health
- ▶ Population health management
- ▶ Evidence led tool for supporting decisions

JSNA - NY County Profile

- Understanding key health areas

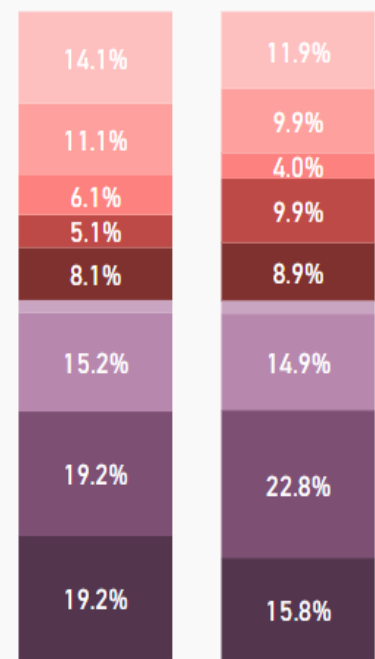


JSNA - NY County Profile

- Health inequalities

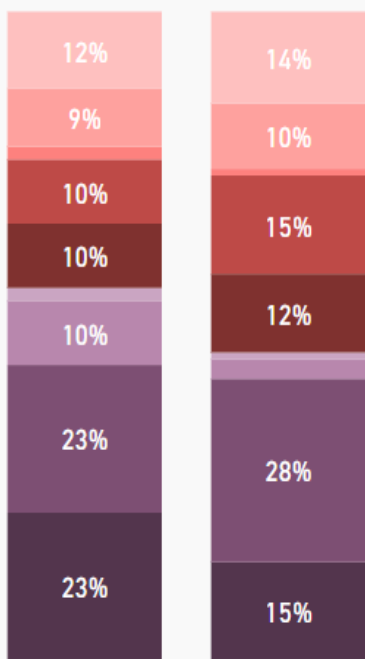
Breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintiles by cause of death

7.14 8.59
Female Gap (Years) Male Gap (Years)



England

4.97 5.86
Female Gap (Years) Male Gap (Years)



North Yorkshire

JSNA - NY County Profile

- County view and local detail

Fuel Poverty

In 2020, 15.1% of households (41,794 households) in North Yorkshire were classified as fuel poor, meaning they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below; and when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line. This is within the **second worst quintile in England**. Scarborough has the highest proportion of households classified as fuel poor at 18.7%, followed by Richmondshire (16.2%), Ryedale (16.1%) and Craven (15.7%). These four districts are **within the worst quintile in England**.

Out of the 76 Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) in North Yorkshire, the modelled estimates of the proportion of households in fuel poverty of 18 MSOAs are in the worst quintile nationally. Over half (10) MSOAs are in Scarborough. 31 MSOAs' modelled estimates are in the second worst quintile nationally, across all districts apart from Selby. 10 MSOAs have modelled estimates within the middle quintile and 8 MSOAs have modelled estimates within the second best quintile. There are no MSOAs in North Yorkshire that have a modelled estimate within the best quintile

Merely tackling poverty would not necessarily relieve fuel poverty, as often, housing type and access to affordable sources of energy are important. Tackling fuel poverty should in turn improve winter health, decreasing excess winter mortality and subsequently the pressure on the health and care system during the winter months. Further information on the North Yorkshire Winter Health Strategy 2015-20 can be found at the North Yorkshire Partnership website.

Modelled estimates of the proportion of households in fuel poverty (%) (2020) (OHID)





Questions