

Subject: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Key findings from the 2011 Census

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Purpose of bringing this report to the Board	
Decision	
Recommendation to Full Council	
Endorsement	x
Information	x

Implications		Applicable Yes/No
DHWB Strategy Areas of Focus	Alcohol	x
	Mental Health & Dementia	x
	Obesity	x
	Family	x
	Personal Responsibility	x
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment		x
Finance		
Legal		
Equalities		x
Other Implications (please list). Integration		

How will this contribute to improving health and wellbeing in Doncaster?
The JSNA provides data to support the work of the board and inform the development of the health and wellbeing strategy. The Main findings are included on the back of this report.

Recommendations
The Board is asked to:- CONSIDER and APPROVE this JSNA report

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Key findings from the 2011 Census – Summary report

Introduction

1. The last census was conducted on 27th March 2011. The results provide a valuable source of information on the health, social circumstances, and demography of the borough.
2. This report is a summary of the key messages emerging from the census data released so far.

Method

3. To ensure anonymity and to help people analyse the census information all the data are reported in the form of tables. The tables that are relevant to the work of the Board have been analysed using the following questions as guidance:
 - What does the census data tell us about Doncaster?
 - How does Doncaster compare to the rest of England & Wales?
 - How does Doncaster compare to similar areas?
 - How has Doncaster changed in the period between 2001 and 2011?
4. The report uses the Manufacturing Towns group as a comparison. This group was created from 2001 census data and so may be out of date. New comparison groups will be created at the end of 2013.
5. The 2011 census has changed a number of its questions from 2001 and this can make comparison difficult. This particularly applies to the following health related questions: long term disability and general health.

Demography

6. There were 302,402 people resident in the borough, with an average age of 39.8 years old. 6.4% of the population were aged under 5, and almost 8% were aged 75 or over. Doncaster's age structure is very similar to the England & Wales, but with slightly more children aged under 5.
7. The resident population is around 11,000 higher than predicted by the Office for National Statistics. This means that many rates which use the resident population as a denominator will have to be recalculated and Doncaster's performance reevaluated.

Ethnicity and Identity

8. Compared to England & Wales Doncaster has a small ethnic minority population. Locally 4.8% (14,336) of residents are from ethnic minorities compared to 14% nationally. When compared to other manufacturing towns Doncaster has a slightly higher proportion of its population from minority groups.
9. The census records Doncaster with 587 from the gypsy/traveller community. This is probably an underestimate, but the borough is in the 10% of local authorities with the highest Gypsy/Traveller population.
10. As with most areas of the country Doncaster has become more ethnically diverse since 2001. In 2001 2.3% of the resident population were from ethnic minorities.

Housing & Transport

11. Locally less than 2% of Households *do not* have central heating and this is lower than the national rate (2.7%). Doncaster is in a group of 30% of local authorities with the lowest proportion of households without central heating. Unfortunately the census does not report on quality of the heating systems or how they are used.
12. Almost 6,000 households are classified as overcrowded in the borough.
13. Locally more than 35,000 (27.8%) people live in Households with no access to a car. Compared to other manufacturing towns this is a high rate. This corresponds with another census finding, that Doncaster tends to have fewer people travelling to work by car compared to other manufacturing towns. Car access has increased since the 2001 census in Doncaster but not as fast as in other areas.
14. Doncaster has a higher proportion of its economically active population using public Transport and walking or cycling to work compared to other similar areas. However the proportions have remained broadly the same since 2001.

Qualifications

15. More than 30% of Doncaster's population (aged 16+) have no qualifications. This rate is higher than the national rate (22.7%) and other manufacturing towns (28.1%). Doncaster is in the 10% of local authorities with the highest numbers of people with no qualifications.
16. In 2001, just under 40% had no qualifications, so the situation has improved since the last census but Doncaster is improving more slowly, on average, than other areas.

Labour market

17. Doncaster has 73,107 people classed as economically inactive (33.1% of the working age population). Of these 12,958 are inactive due to long term sickness. The rates of long term sickness have fallen in the borough since 2001. Doncaster has remained in the 30% of local authorities with the highest rates.

Health

18. There were 21,933 people who reported that their health was 'bad' or 'very bad'. This is 7.3% of the total population. Doncaster rate was higher than both comparable manufacturing towns and the England & Wales average.
19. In the borough over 21% of people reported that they had a disability that limited their everyday life. This puts Doncaster in the 30% of local authorities with the highest rates. The way this question has been asked has change between 2001 and 2011. There is some evidence that Doncaster has improved relative to other local authorities from the position in 2001.
20. Locally 33,364 people reported that they were proving unpaid care for friends, neighbours, or family. This is more than 1 in 10 of the population. Just under 10,000 reported providing more than 50 hour a week of care. Since 2001 the proportion of people providing care has remained the broadly the same however the percentage proving more than 50 hours has increased.

Deprivation

21. The census outputs include a deprivation indicator. This shows the borough to be in the 30% of local authorities that are most deprived. The relative position of Doncaster does not appear to have changed since 2001.
22. These data show how deprivation is affecting Doncaster's local communities. The table below shows that there have been some significant changes in the list of communities classed as most deprived using the census data.

Table 1: Deprivation by Community, 2001 and 2010

2001 (UV60)				2011 (QS119)			
Row Labels	Community (Name)	Rank	Quintile	Row Labels	Comm Name	Rank	Quintile
COMM31	Denaby Main	1	1	COMM31	Denaby Main	1	1
COMM26	Clay Lane	2	1	COMM48	Highfields	2	1
COMM48	Highfields	3	1	COMM25	Carcroft	3	1
COMM72	Stainforth	4	1	COMM72	Stainforth	4	1
COMM25	Carcroft	5	1	COMM79	Toll Bar & Almholme	5	1
COMM05	Askern	6	1	COMM50	Hyde Park	6	1
COMM50	Hyde Park	7	1	COMM80	Town Centre	7	1
COMM61	New Rossington	8	1	COMM05	Askern	8	1
COMM79	Toll Bar & Almholme	9	1	COMM45	Hexthorpe	9	1
COMM87	Woodlands	10	1	COMM26	Clay Lane	10	1
COMM57	Mexborough	11	1	COMM35	Edlington	11	1
COMM45	Hexthorpe	12	2	COMM57	Mexborough	12	1
COMM76	Thorne	13	2	COMM55	Lower Wheatley	13	2
COMM59	Moorends	14	2	COMM61	New Rossington	14	2
COMM54	Loversall	15	2	COMM59	Moorends	15	2
COMM35	Edlington	16	2	COMM14	Bentley	16	2
COMM55	Lower Wheatley	17	2	COMM87	Woodlands	17	2
COMM32	Dunscroft	18	2	COMM51	Intake	18	2
COMM14	Bentley	19	2	COMM08	Balby	19	3
COMM51	Intake	20	2	COMM32	Dunscroft	20	3
COMM65	Old Edlington	21	3	COMM85	Wheatley Park	21	3
COMM08	Balby	22	3	COMM76	Thorne	22	3
COMM80	Town Centre	23	3	COMM24	Cantley	23	3