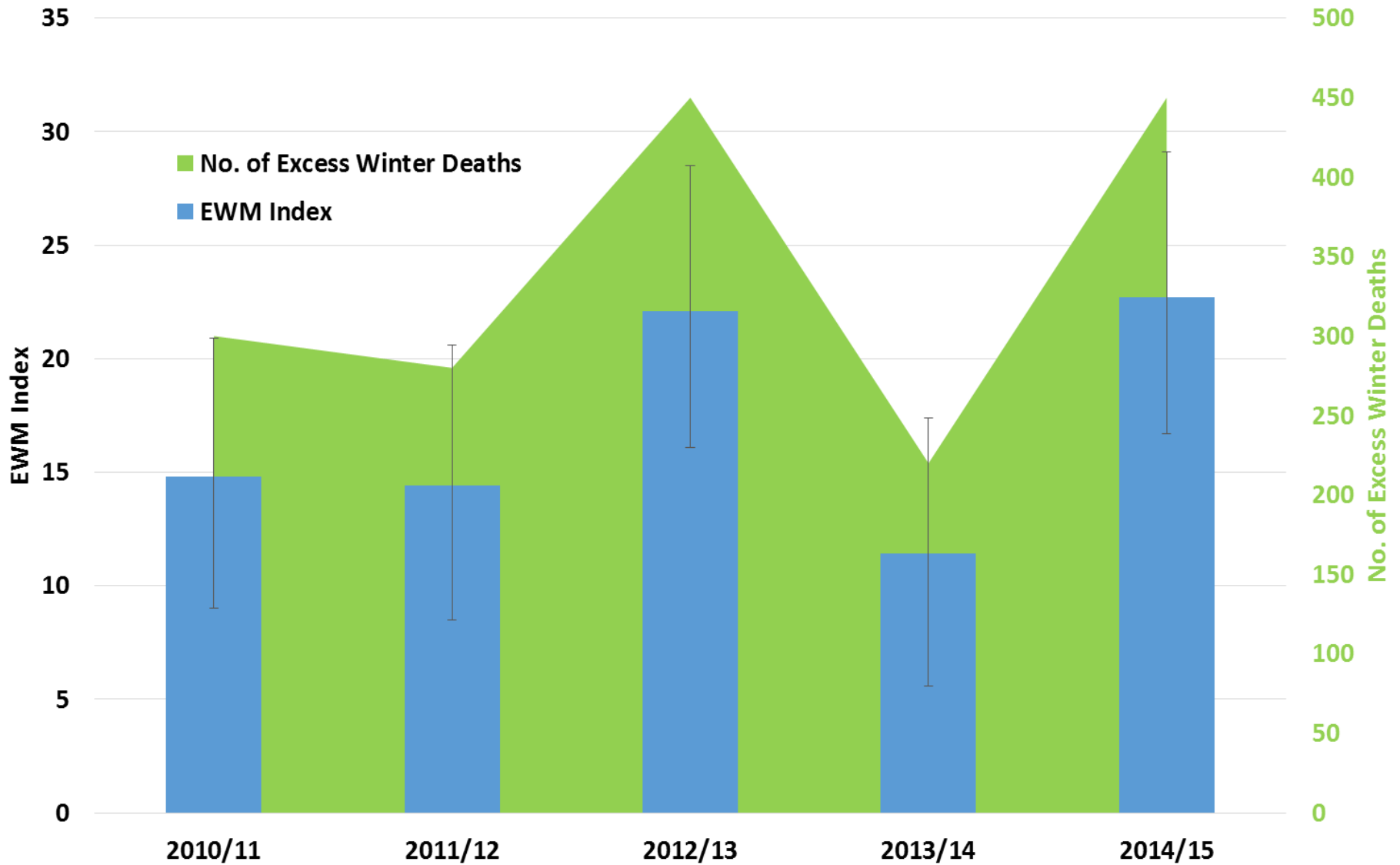


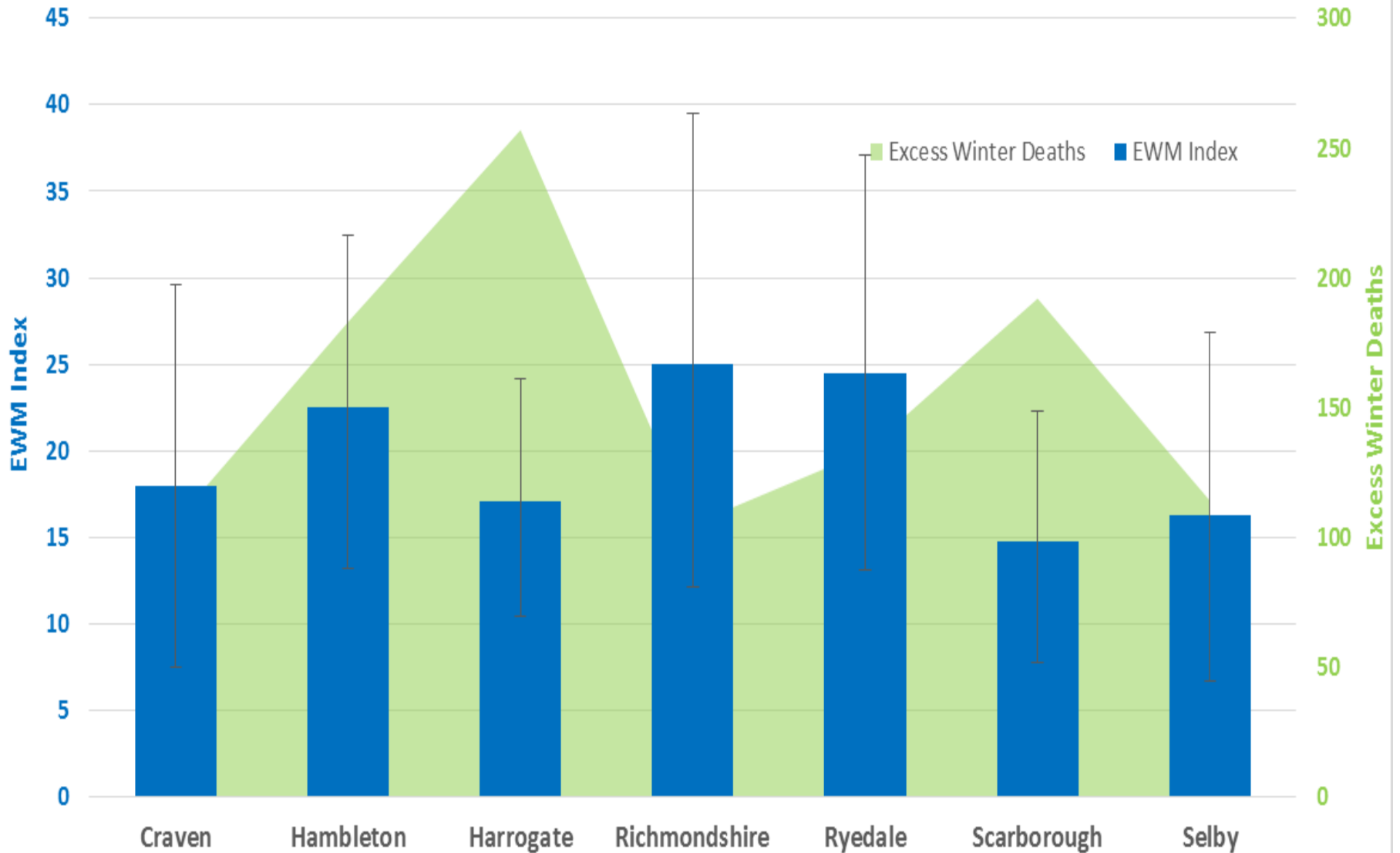
North Yorkshire - Excess Winter Mortality 2010/11 to 2014/15

Source: Source: ONS Excess Winter Mortality in England and Wales, 2015/16 (Provisional) and 2014/15 (Final)

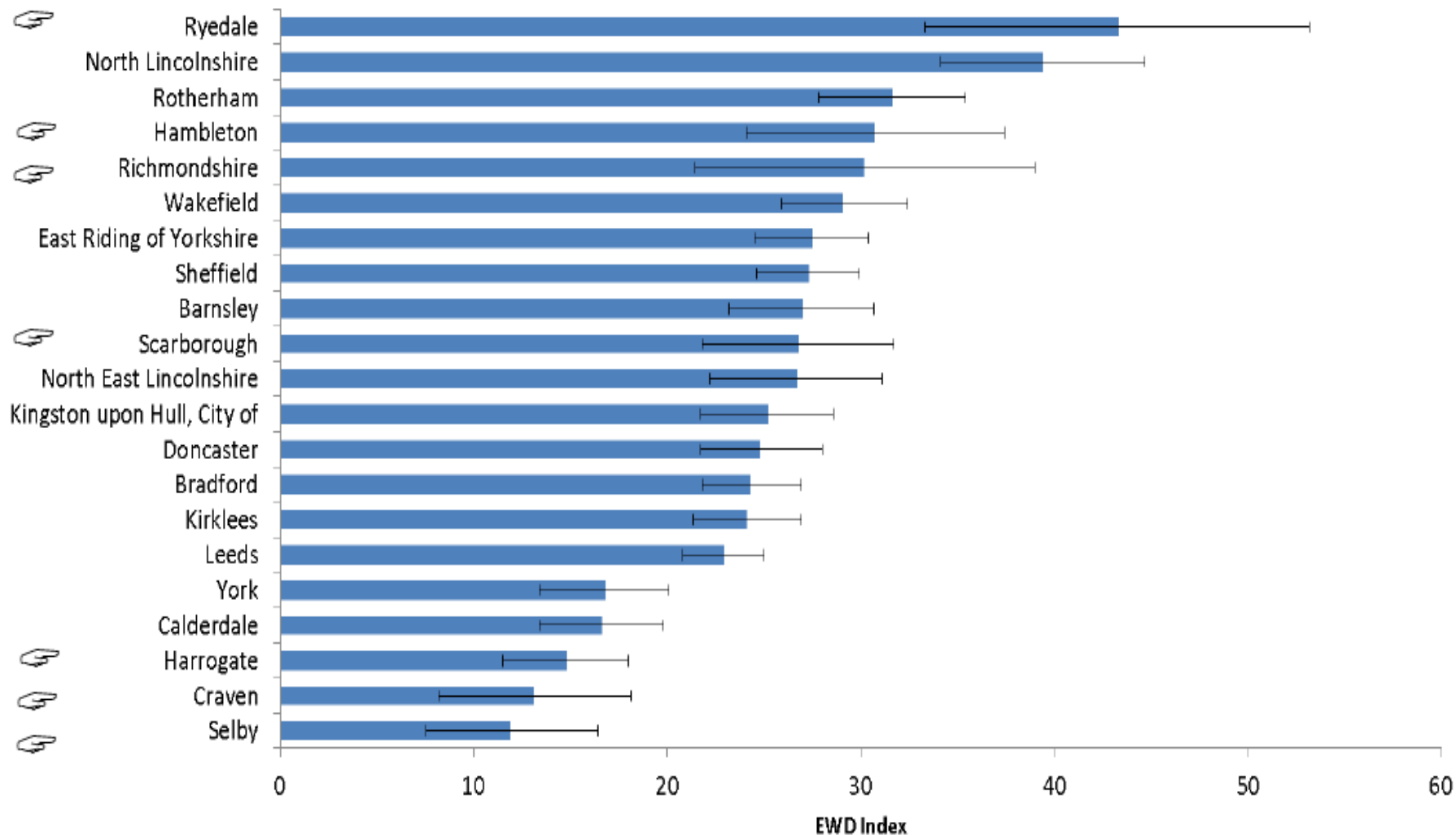


North Yorkshire EWM index and Excess Winter Deaths by District, 2012-15

Source: PHE



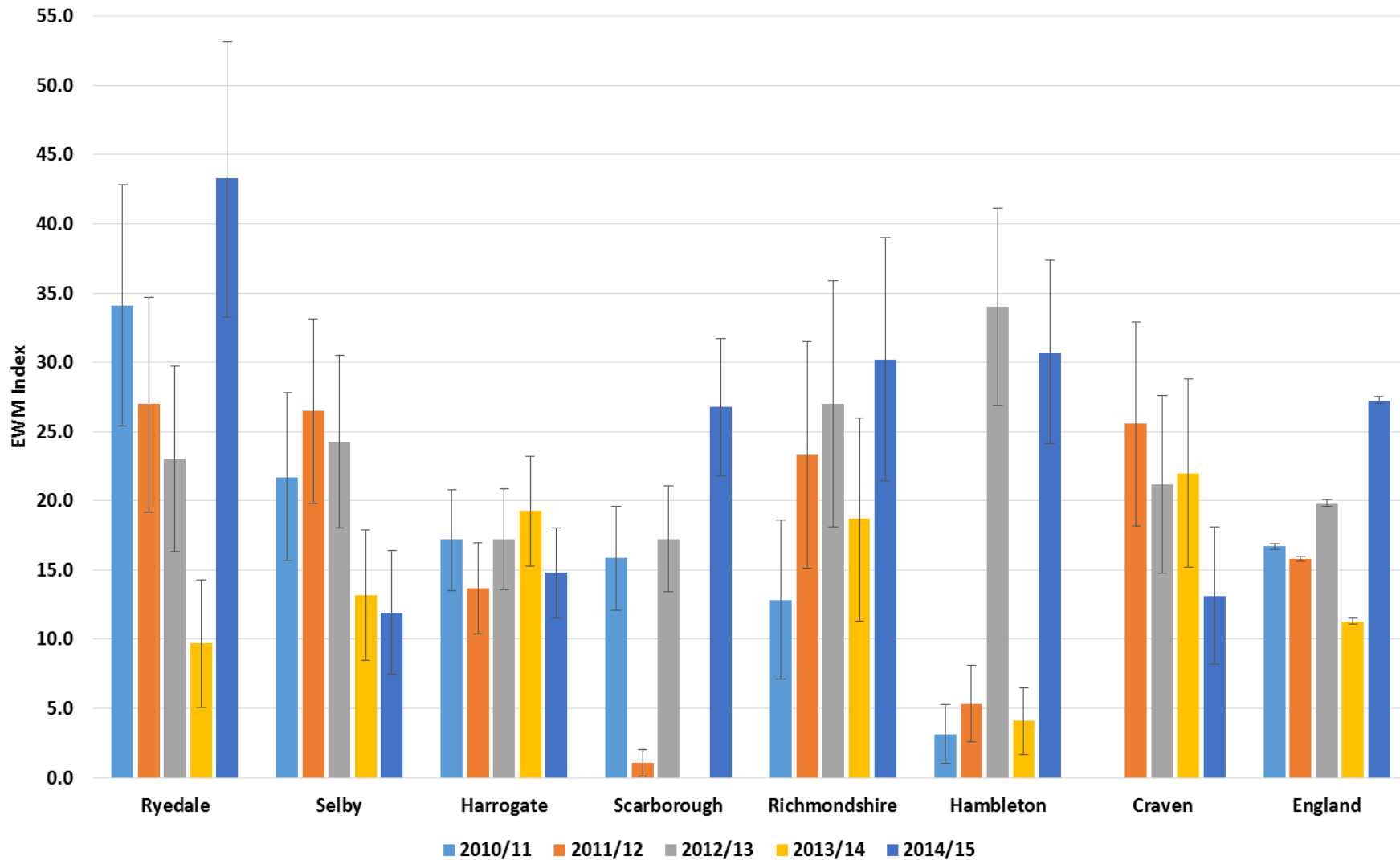
Excess winter deaths index 2014/15 by local authority in Yorkshire and Humber



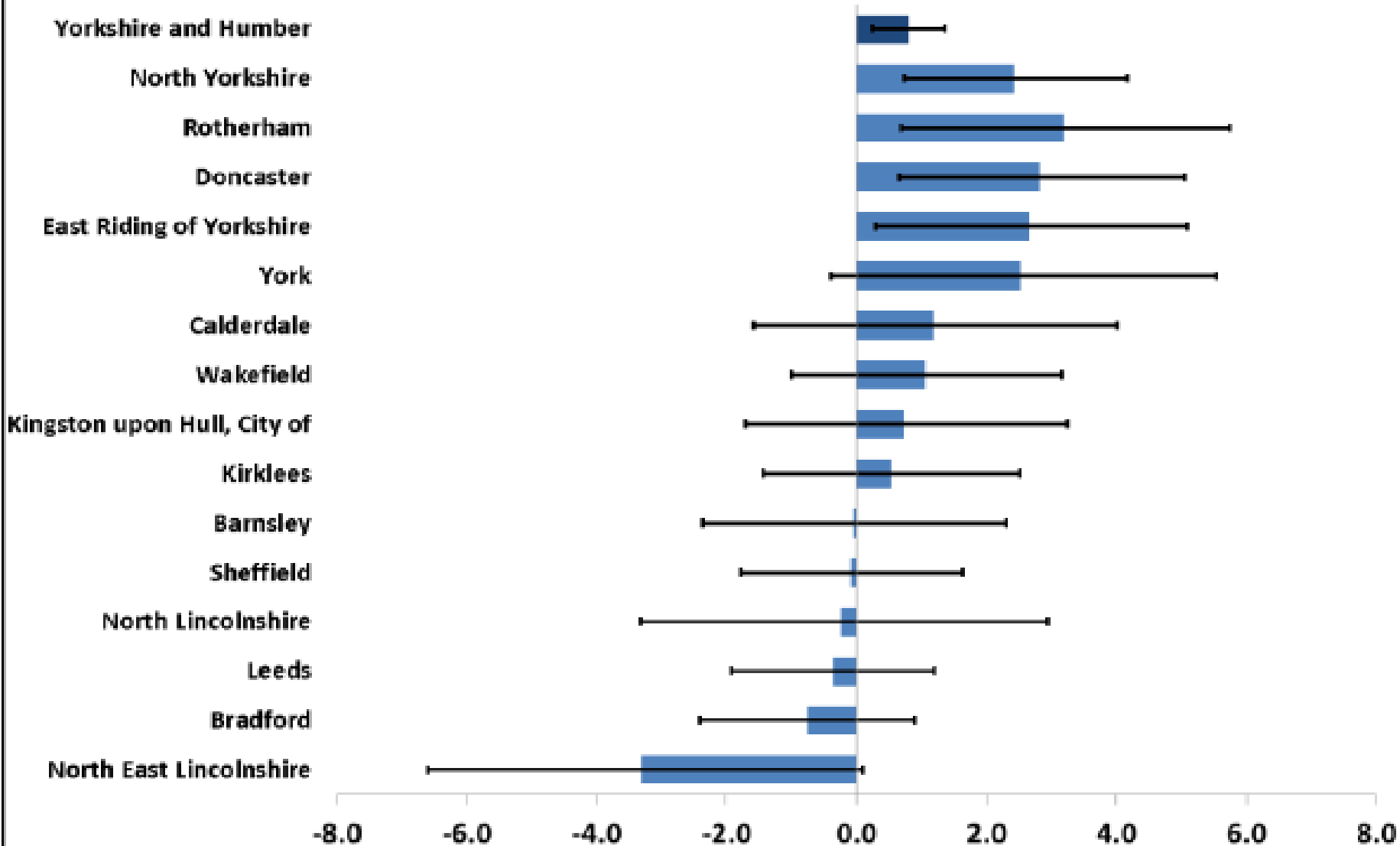
Source: Office for National Statistics

Excess Winter Mortality (EWM) Index 2010/11 to 2014/15

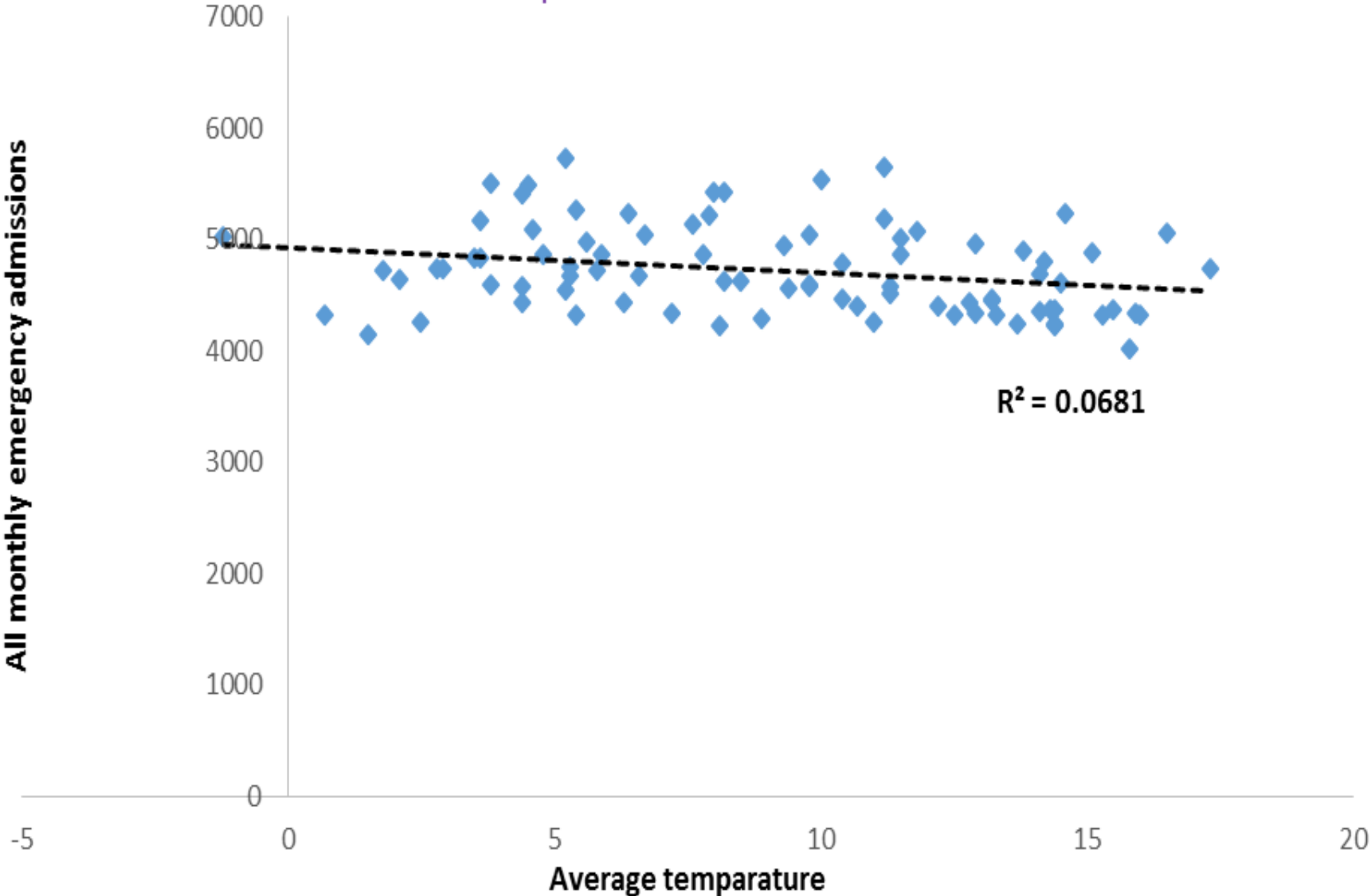
Source: ONS Excess Winter Mortality in England and Wales, 2015/16 (Provisional) and 2014/15 (Final)



Excess emergency winter admissions 2014/15 by local authority in Yorkshire and Humber

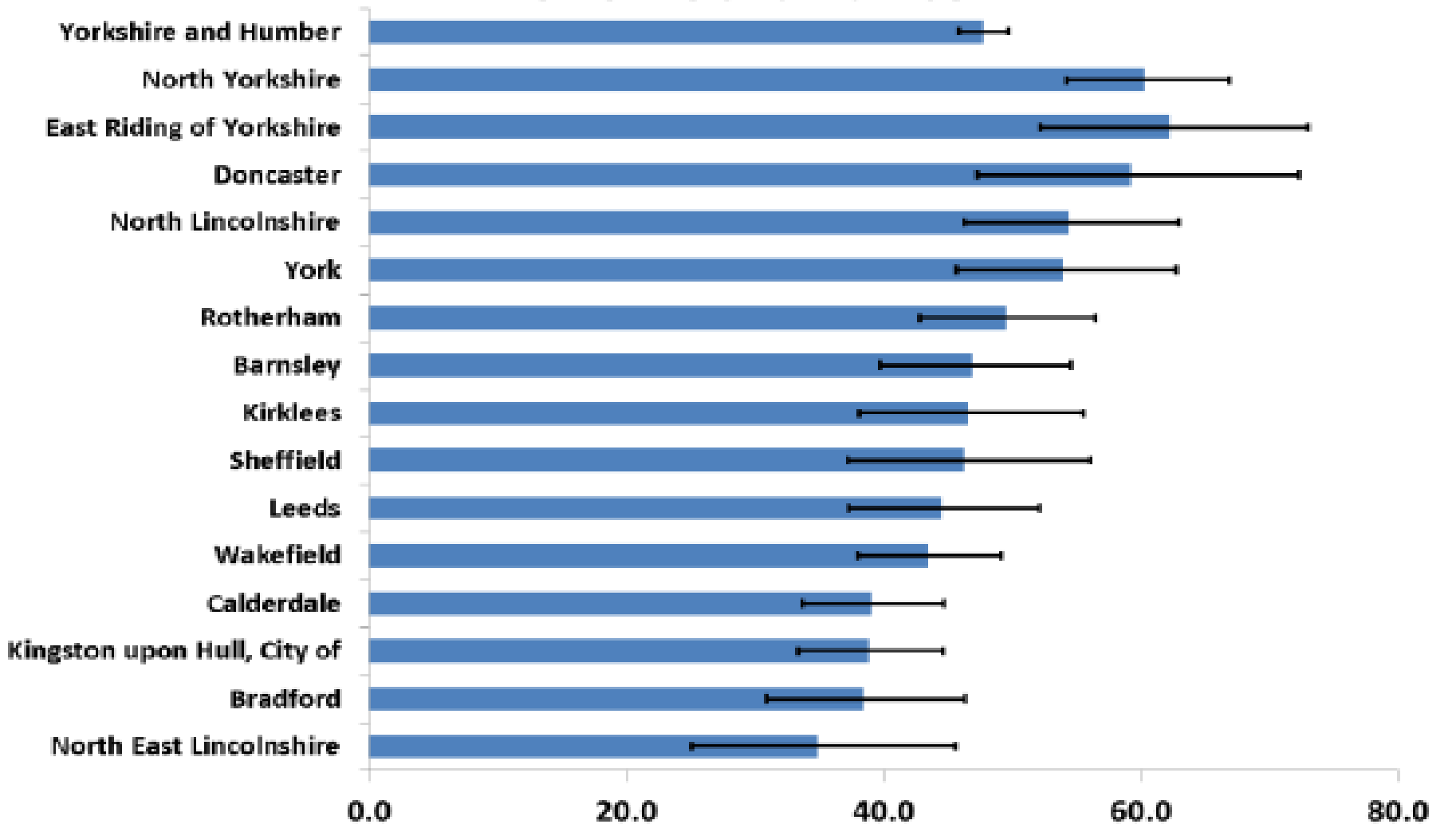


Number of Monthly emergency admissions vs average monthly temperature - North Yorkshire

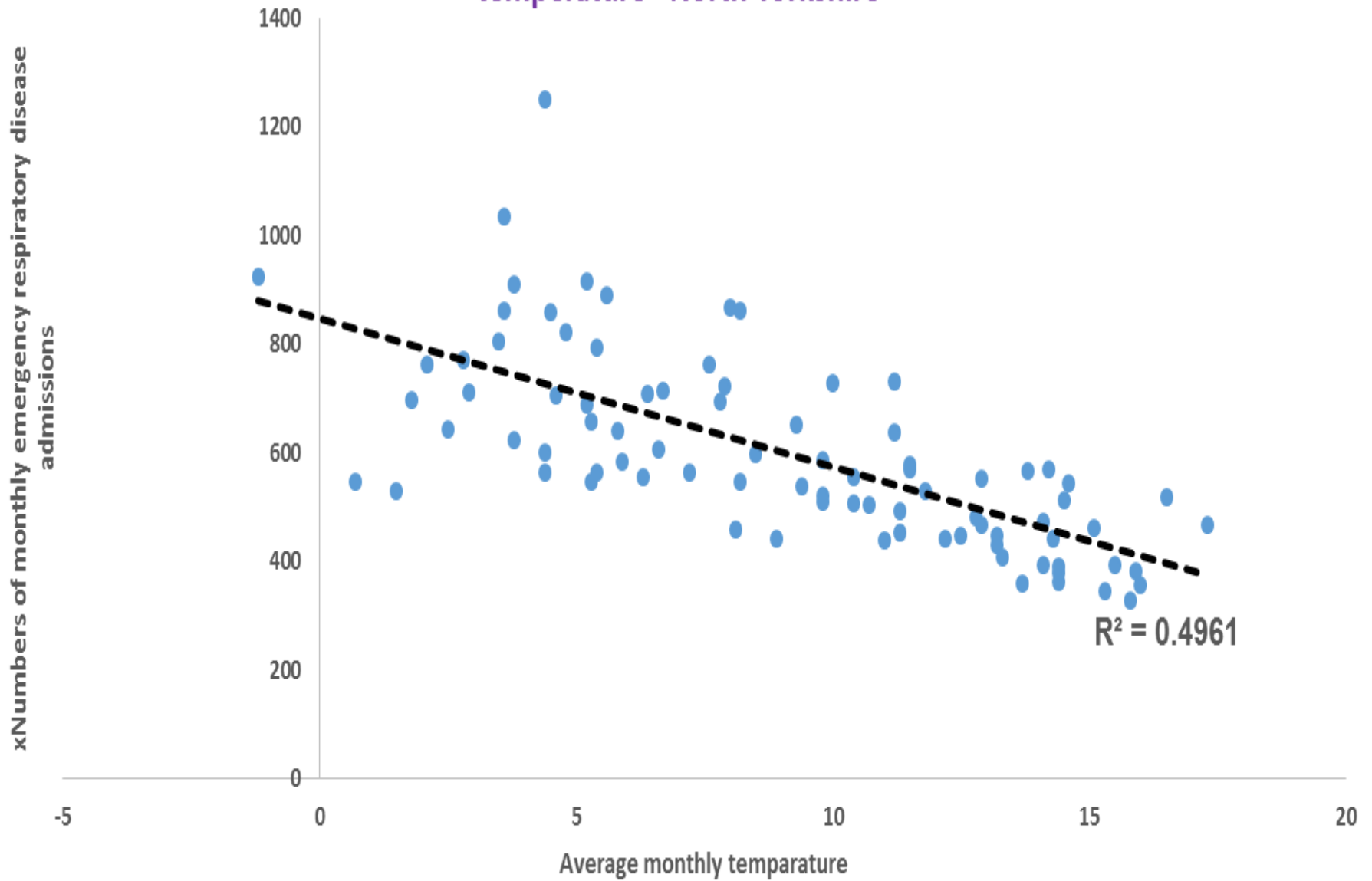


$R^2 = 0.0681$

Excess emergency winter admissions index 2014/15 - respiratory disease admissions by local authority in Yorkshire and Humber

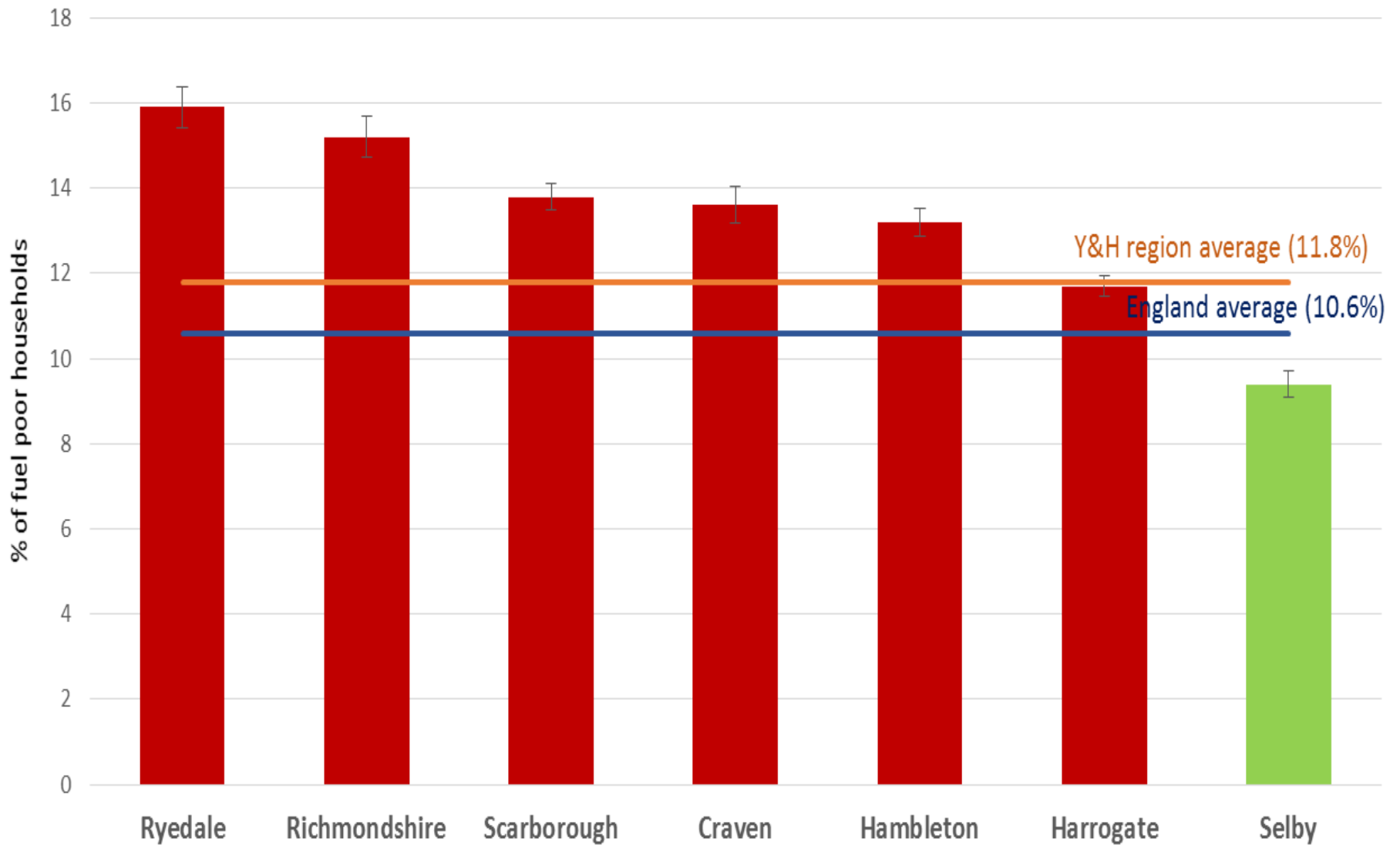


Numbers of monthly emergency respiratory disease admissions vs average monthly temperature - North Yorkshire



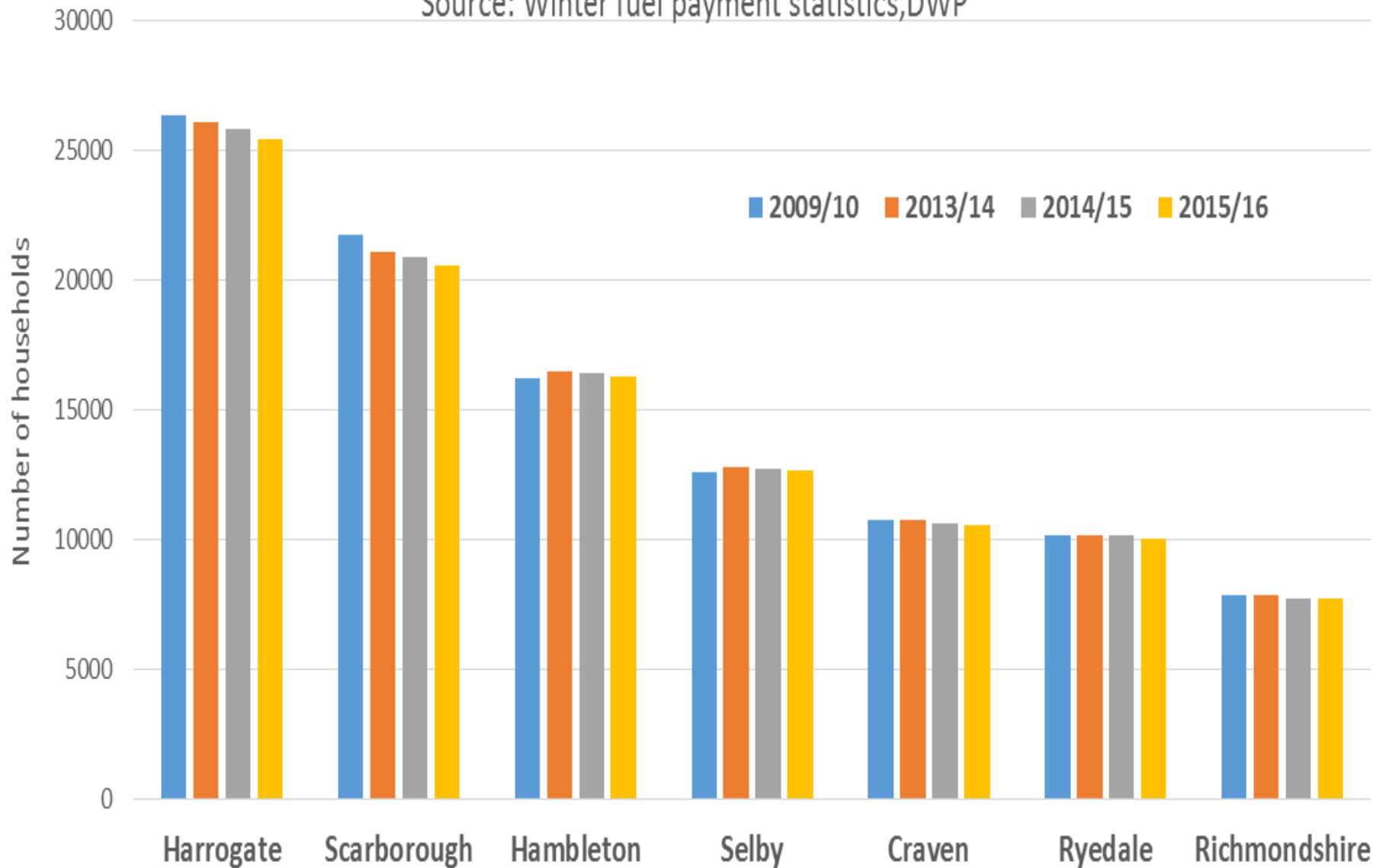
Fule Poor Households by District - 2014

Source: Sub-regional fuel poverty statistics 2014, DECC



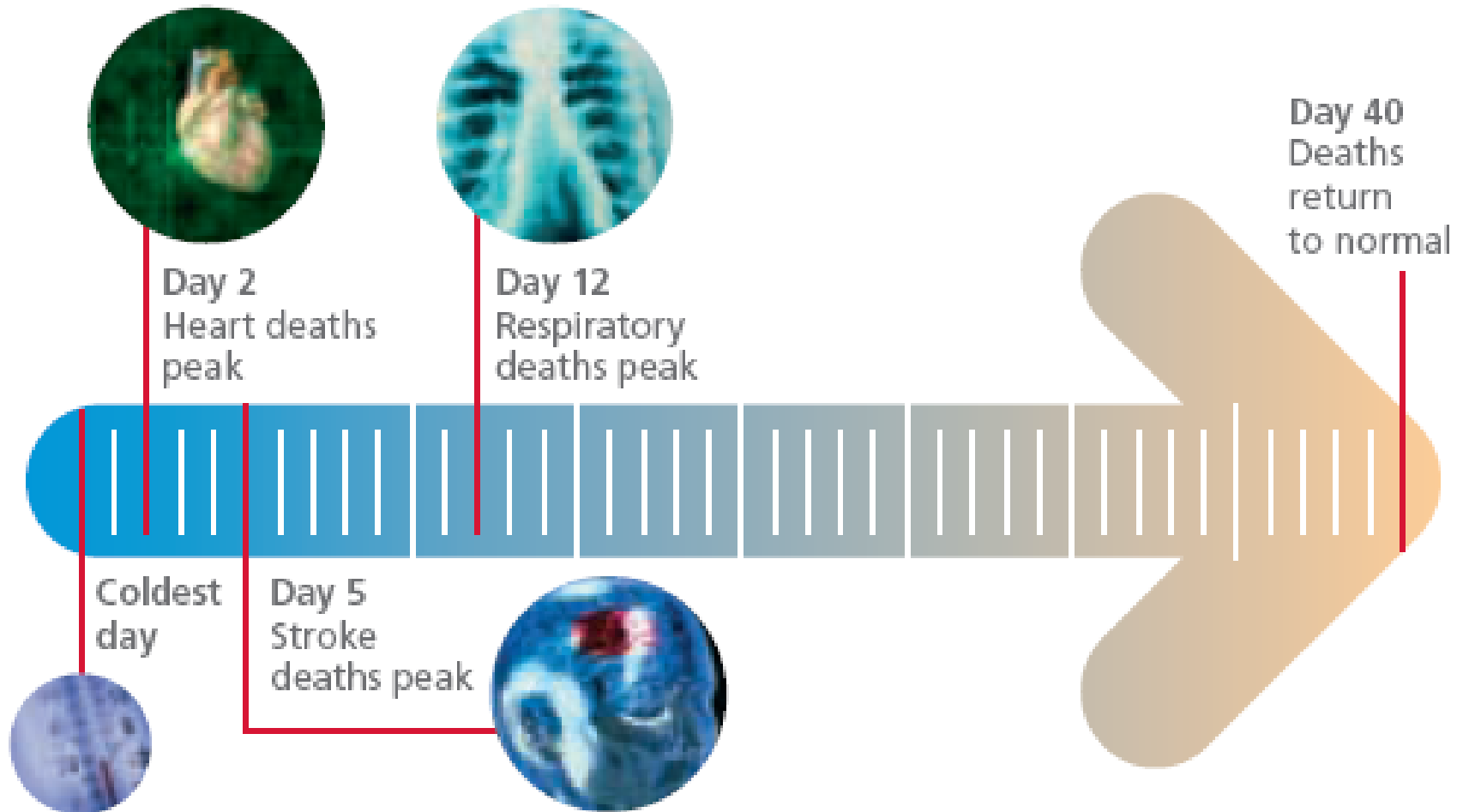
Number of Households receiving Winter Fuel Payment by District

Source: Winter fuel payment statistics, DWP



Cold Weather Impact on Health

Box 3: Cold weather death sequence



Source: Adapted from Donaldson GC, Keatinge WR. Early increases in ischaemic heart disease mortality dissociated from and later changes associated with respiratory mortality after cold weather in south east England. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 1997; 51(6): 643–8

Why did we do it? - Partnership

- Understand our roles in the implementation of the seasonal Winter Health Strategy
- Make pledges to work on specific actions to tackle the key priorities together
- Understand the work of other organisations in North Yorkshire and the wider work in relation to Winter Health
- Agree to share and develop best practice to reduce the adverse impact of Winter on Health
- Create networks and build partnerships

New Fuel Poverty Definition adopted 2013

Low Income High Cost (LIHC)

- Takes into account households living on a lower than average income in a home that cannot be kept warm at a reasonable cost

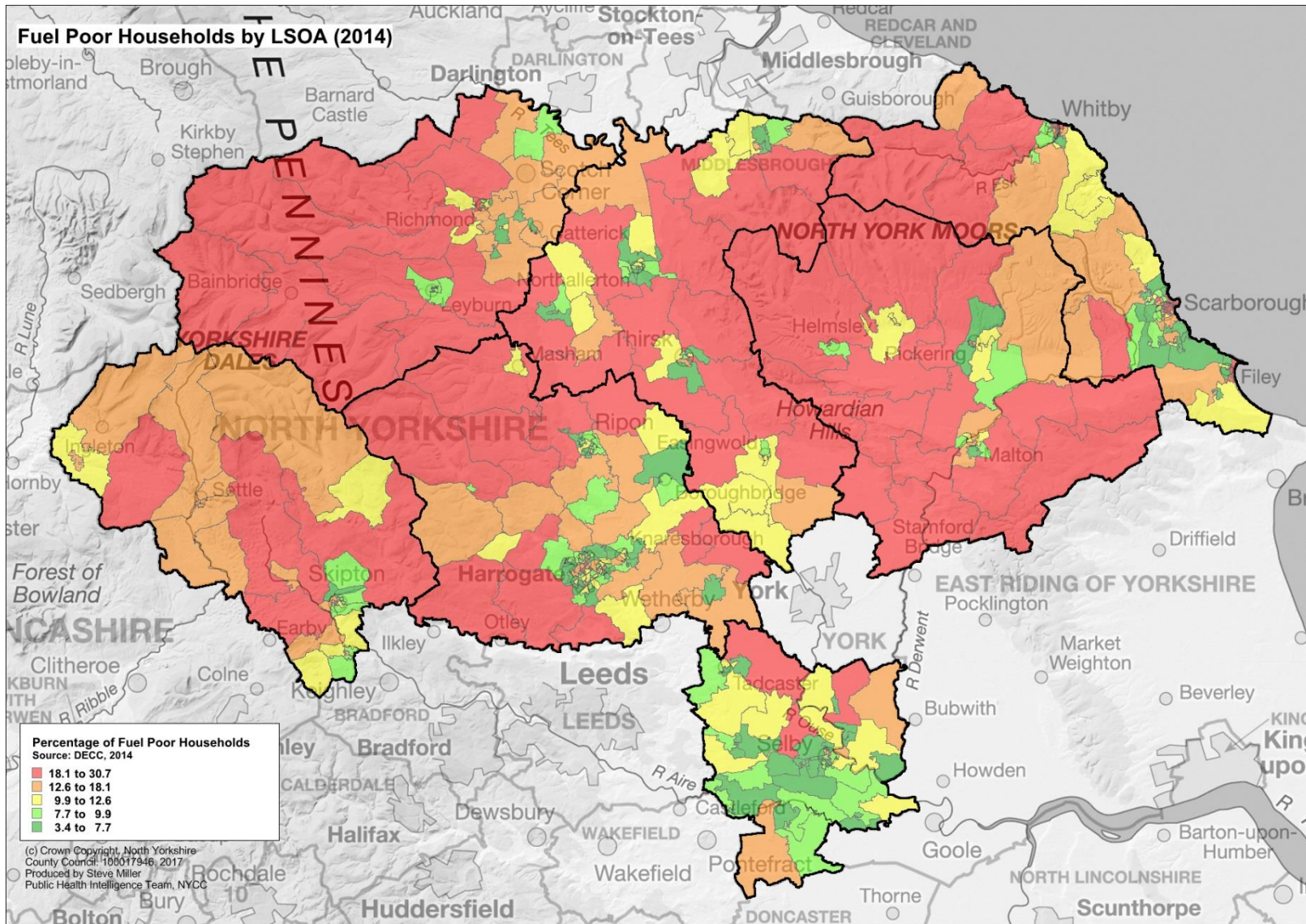
Fuel Poverty Gap

- Separates the extent of the issue (the number of people affected) from its depth (how badly people are affected)

Under this new definition a household is found to be fuel poor if paying their required energy bills would push them below the poverty line

% Homes in Fuel Poverty, 2010-12

Fuel poverty effects almost 13% of households (33,353 homes) in North Yorkshire









Estimated Percentage of Households by LSOA Not Connected to Mains Gas Supply (2015)

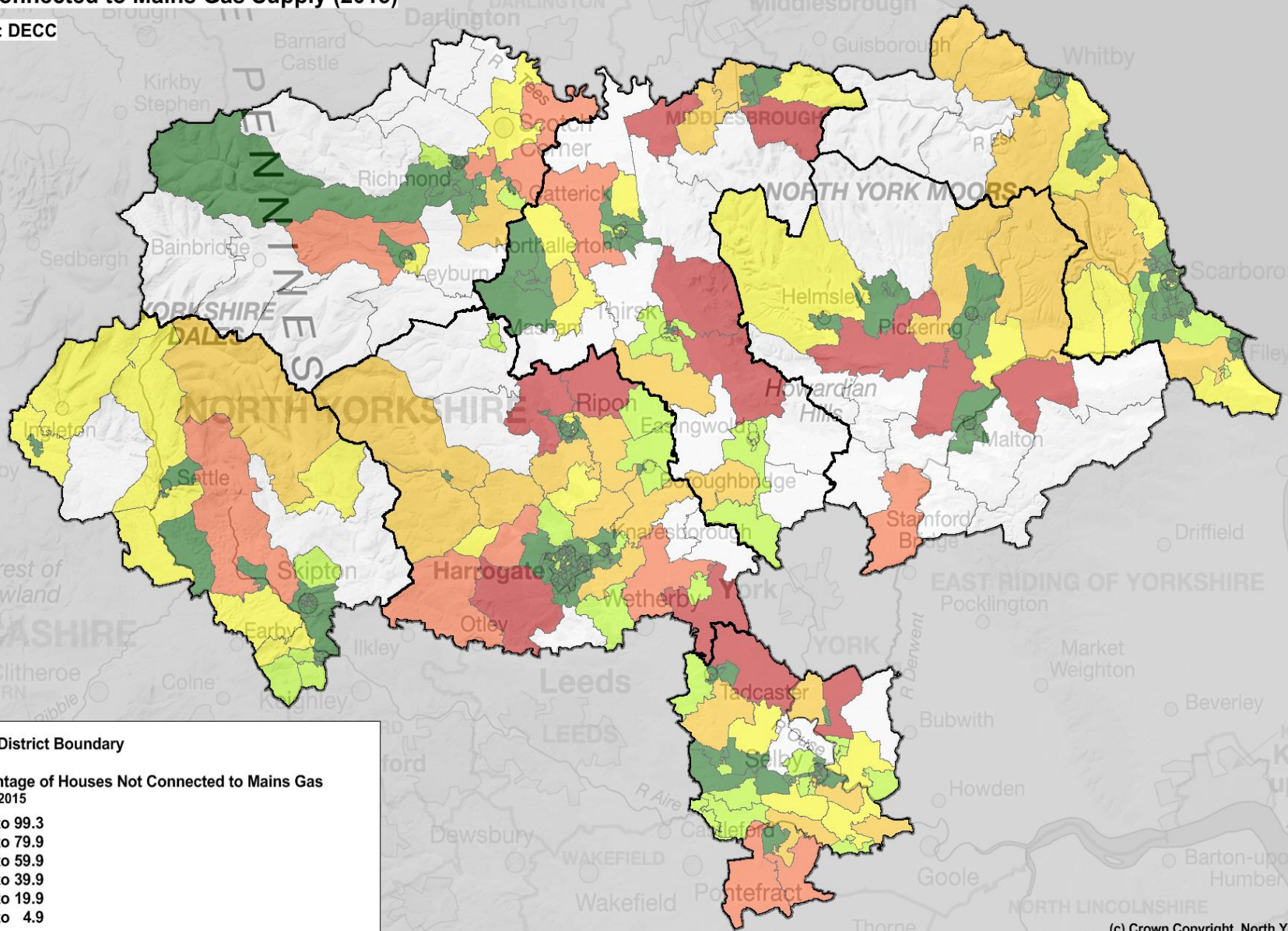
Source: DECC

 District Boundary

Percentage of Houses Not Connected to Mains Gas
DECC, 2015

-  80 to 99.3
-  60 to 79.9
-  40 to 59.9
-  20 to 39.9
-  5 to 19.9
-  0 to 4.9

Note: Data was not available
for 37 LSOA in North Yorkshire

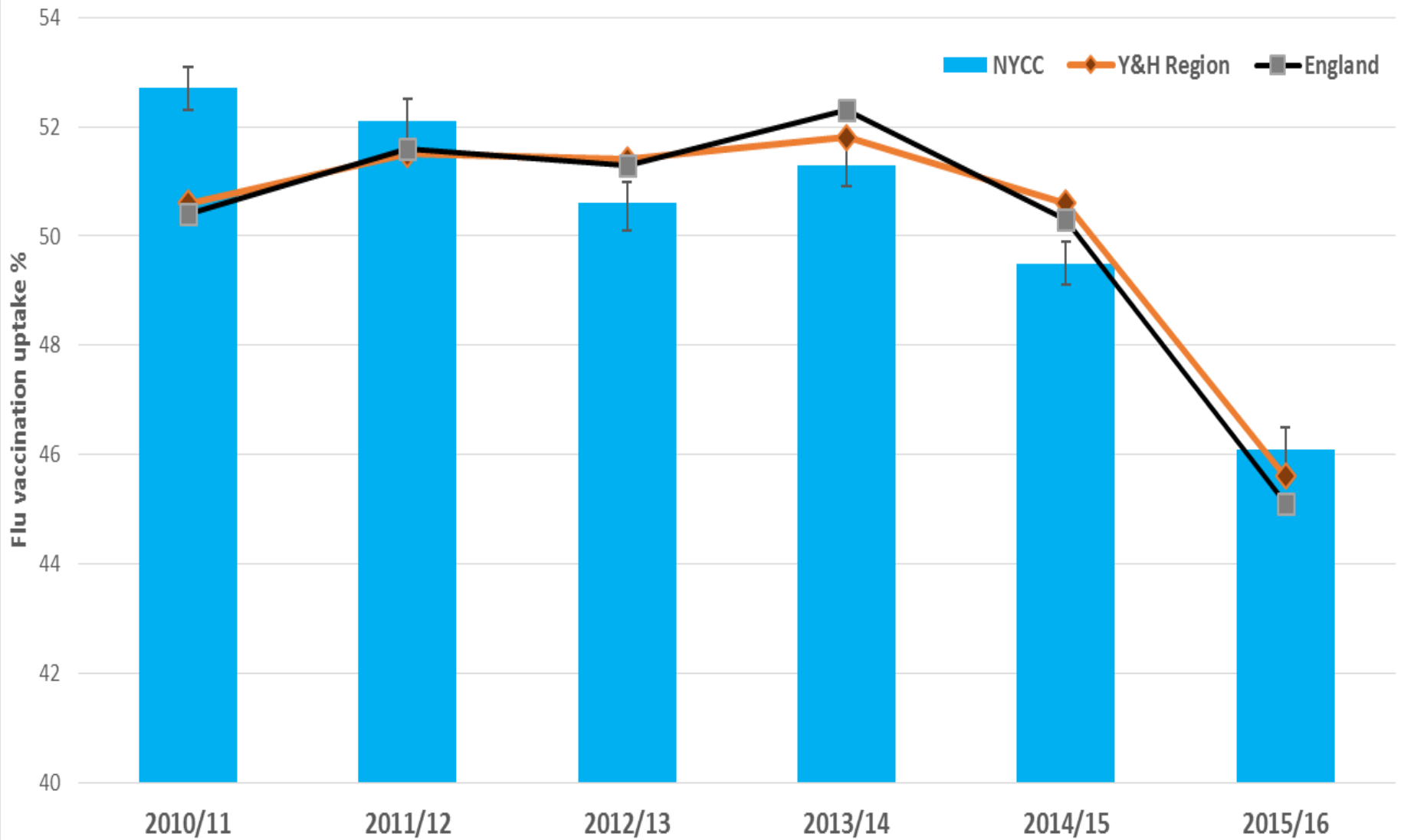


Changes in composition of the Fuel Poor:

- Households with members over 60 do represent a quarter of the fuel poor population.
- But families with children and other working age households make up over 70% of those in fuel poverty.
- Of these, families are by far the largest single group (45%).
- 34% of those in fuel poverty have a disability or long term illness, some of whom are not able to work.

Flu Vaccination Coverage - at risk individuals (2010/11 to 2015/16)

Source: PHOF(3.03xv), 2016



Flu Vaccination Coverage - aged 65+ (2010/11 to 2015/16)

Source: PHOF(3.03xiv), 2016

