

Torbay's

2010 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL



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Foreword

I am delighted that, together with the Torbay Public Health team and i-Bay, we have taken JSNA forward and developed a set of tools that provides a comprehensive picture of the differences in need across the population of Torbay.

This third Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) takes us to a new level in analysing and understanding the complex factors that will help us to improve the lives of local people and reduce current inequalities.

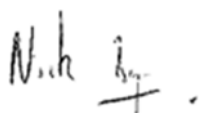
JSNA continues to be based on the Community Plan, drawn up by the Torbay Strategic Partnership (TSP), which outlines the Partnership's vision for Torbay over the next 20 years. The views of residents and representatives of the business, community and voluntary sectors all contributed to the Community Plan.

The vision is directed by four key themes; Pride in the Bay, Stronger Communities, Learning and Skills for the Future and, underpinning it all, the New Economy. With economic prosperity at the heart of the plan leading towards community prosperity.

There is a strong relationship between improved health and well-being and employment. Our combined focus is on boosting economic prosperity, consistent with a higher quality of life and better access to jobs, based on the promotion of our skills base and a 'can do' entrepreneurial culture that is open to new ideas and seeks out all investment opportunities.

The JSNA will provide a solid base from which we can tackle the challenges ahead and action a wide range of measures to improve our local community. It has never been more important that we meet these challenges together across the Torbay Strategic Partnership.

The current recession is biting in Torbay and affecting local people. Our collective resolve and efforts must be based on a creative, cohesive and concerted response. But it must start with an excellent overview of people's needs and circumstances. This JSNA provides us with the right information at exactly the right time.



Nick Bye

Chair of Torbay Strategic Partnership



I am very pleased to publish the third JSNA for Torbay. The evidence from previous JSNAs and other work have been used to refine the key priorities for the Torbay Strategic Partnership and highlight the areas of greatest concern.

In creating this third JSNA, we have built on the application of previous versions and taken into account suggestions from local commissioners on how to improve the tools available.

The JSNA for 2010 has three main areas of functionality:

1. An interactive set of tools which allows users to interrogate indicators by geographical ward or GP surgery. These are dynamic and will need to be regularly updated. Commissioners will be able to see not only where the hotspot areas for attention within Torbay are on any given indicator, but also be able to correlate issues of concern with other datasets.
2. Whilst interactive and up to date data is essential in a changing world, I am also aware that commissioners have welcomed the previous analysis highlighting the current position for their ward or GP surgery for the statistically significant indicators for Torbay. This analysis is provided using the information currently available and is intended to highlight for commissioners areas for further attention.
3. Finally, Torbay Strategic Partnership (TSP) needs to see a summary analysis of current issues for the whole of Torbay. In presenting this analysis, I have acknowledged that some priorities have already been agreed in previous work. Some are nationally given, e.g. CO2 emissions, some have been highlighted in previous local analysis and remain an issue, e.g. the demographic bias, some are high risk or high cost, e.g. supporting the most vulnerable children and some have been identified through community feedback, e.g. Place Survey. These are illustrated by the 'Top level area of interest' in the following report.

As described above, the high level analysis for TSP reflects and summarises existing issues. This provides a baseline for the development of future priorities whilst taking into account previous work. The summary of statistically significant indicators for Torbay allows commissioners to identify areas for further analysis at a lower level and this analysis can be undertaken using the interactive tools.

The tools to support JSNA are discussed and exemplified in detail in the appendices, and can be accessed online at: <http://www.torbaycaretrust.nhs.uk/pages/publichealth.aspx>

I would like take this opportunity to thank the i-bay network for their continued hard work in bringing together partnership information in a way that will be of benefit to the population of Torbay.



Debbie Stark

Director of Public Health, Torbay



INTRODUCTION

Background

The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act (2007) requires Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) and Local Authorities to produce a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) of the health and well-being of their local community. The needs assessment is a systematic method for reviewing the health and well-being needs of a population, leading to a review of commissioning priorities that will improve the health and well-being outcomes and reduce inequalities.

The purpose of JSNA is to improve the health and wellbeing of the population by identifying need both over the short term (three to five years) and longer term (five to ten years). JSNA identifies “the big picture” in terms of the health and wellbeing needs and inequalities of a local population. It provides an evidence base for commissioners to commission services according to the needs of the population.

A JSNA is not a needs assessment of an individual, but a strategic overview of the local community need – either geographically such as local authority / ward or by setting such as GP practice.

The JSNA allows local partners to identify common priorities (for particular groups, services, wards or GP practice) from key findings and to determine an evidence-based approach on how best to work together to meet those needs - whether through joint commissioning, joint provision or other approaches - and measure by achievement of joint targets (Community Plan).

A JSNA will:

- Provide an evidence base to aid better decision-making.
- Support the delivery of better health and well-being outcomes for the local community.
- Inform the next stages of the commissioning cycle.
- Underpin the Community Plan and the choice of local outcomes and targets, as well as local commissioning plans.
- Send signals to existing and potential providers of services about potential service change.
- Define achievable improvements in health and well-being outcomes for the local community.

In Torbay, JSNA has evolved from an NHS / Local Authority centric assessment to a Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) assessment of population need. Incorporating information from LSP members not only benefits wider LSP members, but also recognises the wider determinants of health. Torbay’s approach to JSNA recognises the importance that all organisations (statutory, voluntary and community) have in improving the health and wellbeing of Torbay’s population.

Structure

The JSNA structure is based around the LSPs Community Plan; ‘together we can make a brighter bay’. The Community Plan, developed by the LSP on behalf of Torbay resident’s, sets out ambitions for the next 20 years.

“The plan aims to unlock Torbay’s potential and drive forward economic prosperity to give us prosperous communities with a higher quality of life and improved access to jobs.”

The approach to JSNA in Torbay from 2010 is to remove the ‘static document dataset’ and move to a dynamic and interactive dataset. The interactive dataset is exemplified and discussed in further detail below in the methodology section, and also in the appendices of this report.

This new approach to JSNA in Torbay represents a positive step forward in meeting the intelligence needs of LSP members, enabling a better understanding of the needs and challenges within the population. Torbay’s approach to JSNA has evolved over time, and will continue to evolve as more partners bring their ideas to JSNA.

This report presents a set of 14 broad ‘areas of interest’. These 14 areas of interest represent an overview for the LSP to consider, and not a comprehensive or exhaustive list of all areas of interest.

Under each of the Community Plan themes (figure 1), there are a series of ‘areas of interest’, along with an additional section on demography. Accompanying the areas of interest are examples of what this means for Torbay.

Figure 1: Community Plan themes:



Figure 2: Area of interest setting matrix:



Methodology of selecting areas of interest

In determining the broad areas of interest, a matrix framework has been applied (figure 2) following a review of strategies and assessments across the LSP, supported by the JSNA interactive tools.

The 14 areas of interest have been derived from an approach that could loosely be described as a ‘meta-analysis’ following a systematic approach in reviewing the available local strategies and assessments.

Consideration has been given to nationally agreed and existing targets for Torbay for example to reduce the level of CO² emissions in Torbay, local needs identified through the JSNA interactive tools

for example the ageing demographic, high risk high cost priorities for example supporting the most vulnerable in society, and the local community views for example the results from public perception surveys.

Methodology of selecting indicators for profiles

The matrix framework shown in figure 2 has been further applied to identify a series of indicators. These indicators, 24 in total, are contained within the ward and GP profiles. The profiles provide a summary of the challenges for Torbay and highlight the inequalities that exist within Torbay. Further discussion on the presentation and content of the profiles is given in appendix 1.

Interpretation of JSNA dataset

The broad areas of interest are supported by a set of interactive tools. These interactive tools have been designed to allow interrogation by setting or area based data within Torbay, by either GP practice or electoral ward. The tools also allow comparison with a single indicator over time.

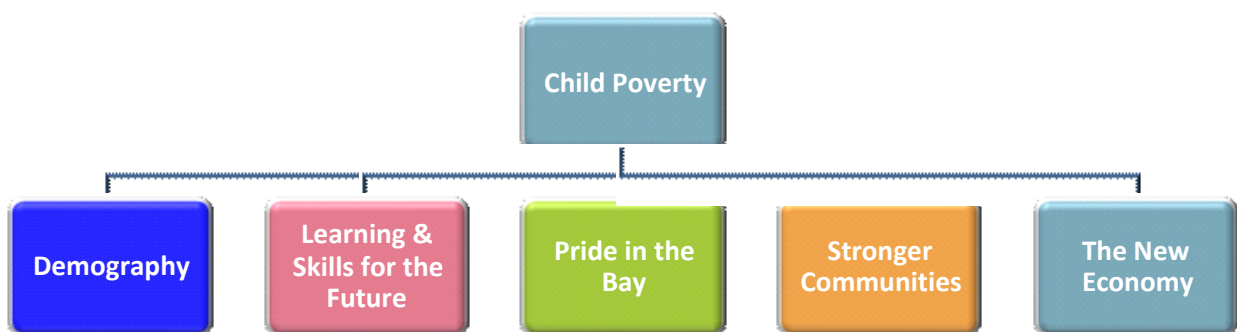
Presenting data in this fashion allows users to investigate relationships between topics. That could be over time or seeking out to identify a sensible relationship between indicators.

For example, if we consider Child Poverty. Formally defined as ‘The proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60 per cent of median income’. Using the tools we can investigate an area based relationship between Child Poverty and other indicators within other themes of the community plan, along with the changing picture of child poverty over time.

Child poverty can therefore be looked at alongside demography indicators, including deprivation, and as we would expect there is a relationship. Within the context of child poverty and health, we can observe a strong relationship between child poverty and mothers that smoke during pregnancy. That is we can observe that areas with higher levels of child poverty, also experience a higher proportion of mothers that smoke during pregnancy.

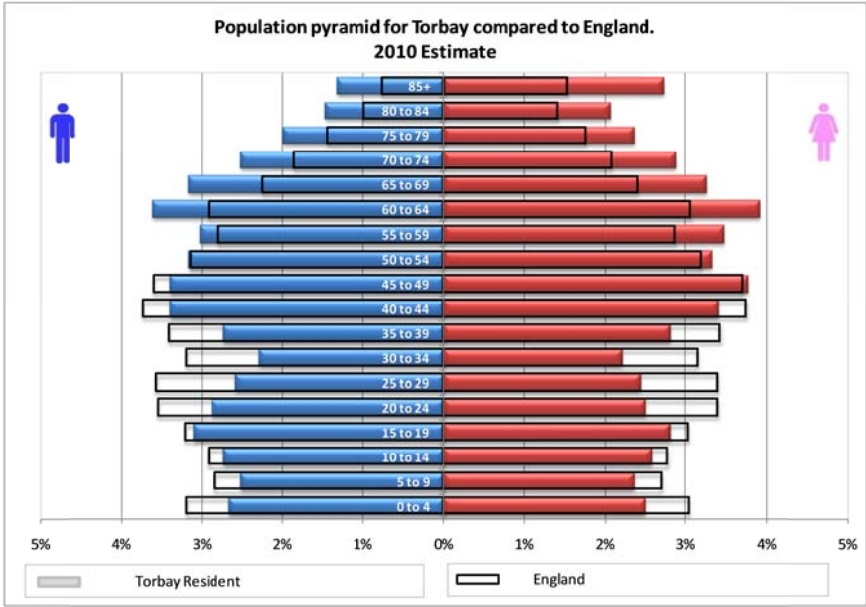
This approach is illustrated in figure 3, and is intended to facilitate a deeper understanding of the needs and challenges within the population.

Figure 3: example of how to compare datasets by Community plan theme.



Further detail on the interactive tools is given in appendix 2.

Torbay’s position as a seaside community continues to prove popular as a retirement destination. This popularity is illustrated in the following population pyramid, where Torbay’s population structure is shown with the solid bars, compared to the England structure with the hollow bars. Torbay’s population structure is very much dominated by the higher proportion of older people and the noticeably lower proportion of younger adults aged 20 to 39.



Source: 2010 Sub National Population Projections, Office for National Statistics. Population pyramid taken from Torbay’s JSNA population tool.

With this older person bias in the population, Torbay has a noticeably higher average age when compared to the national average. In 2010, Torbay’s average age is estimated to be 4.7 years older than the national, this difference is expected to grow to just over 5 years by 2020.

As Torbay’s population ages, the proportionate workforce within the bay to support the retirement age population is expected to decrease. This means that for every person of retirement age, there are expected to be fewer people of working age. In 2010, there are 2.1 working age people in Torbay for every person of retirement age; this is expected to decrease to 1.7 people of working age per person of retirement age by 2020. This is noticeably lower than the national average.

The Ratio within the following table, is the ratio between the working age population and the retirement age population, and is based on current working age parameters (16 to 59 females, 16 to 64 males).

Area	2010		2015		2020		2025	
	Average age	Ratio	Average age	Ratio	Average age	Ratio	Average age	Ratio
Torbay	44.1	2.1	44.8	1.9	45.6	1.7	46.4	1.6
England	39.4	3.2	39.9	3.0	40.5	2.8	41.4	2.6

Source: 2010 Sub National Population Projections. Office for National Statistics.

Despite Torbay’s position as a seaside community, there are pockets of severe deprivation. These pockets, shown in red in the below map, have a direct link with communities with poorer educational attainment, poorer socioeconomic status, lower earnings and the lowest life expectancy. A partnership approach to reducing deprivation in these communities will have positive impacts, not only on the individuals in the communities but also on the services commissioned and provided within these communities.

Levels of modelled socio economic deprivation for Torbay have deteriorated over the last 10 years. From just outside the top quartile most deprived local authorities in 2001 and 2004 to well within the top quartile most deprived in 2007, this trend of worsening deprivation is expected to continue when the updated 2010 Index of multiple deprivation is published (expected autumn 2010).

There is an overwhelming amount of evidence that links economic prosperity and population socio economic outcomes, evidenced recently in the Marmot review¹.

Stimulating the local economy of Torbay, such as, removal of infrastructure isolation would have a direct positive outcome on the population’s health and wellbeing, along with reducing the level of inequalities that exist within the population and offering effective cost savings across public sector agencies.

Health inequalities, and in particular poorer outcomes for poorer communities, have been well evidenced in recent years. From the 2004 Choosing Health White Paper², to Fair Society, Healthier Lives (The Marmot Review¹) 2010 and more recently the Coalition Government State of the nation report: poverty, worklessness and welfare dependency in the UK³. All of these papers highlight inequalities and aspirations to build a fairer society. Inequalities in the population have a detrimental impact on public sector expenditure, with the tax payer disproportionately spending more in areas of greatest need. Evening out the playing field by removing, or significantly reducing inequalities would be to the benefit of society in general.

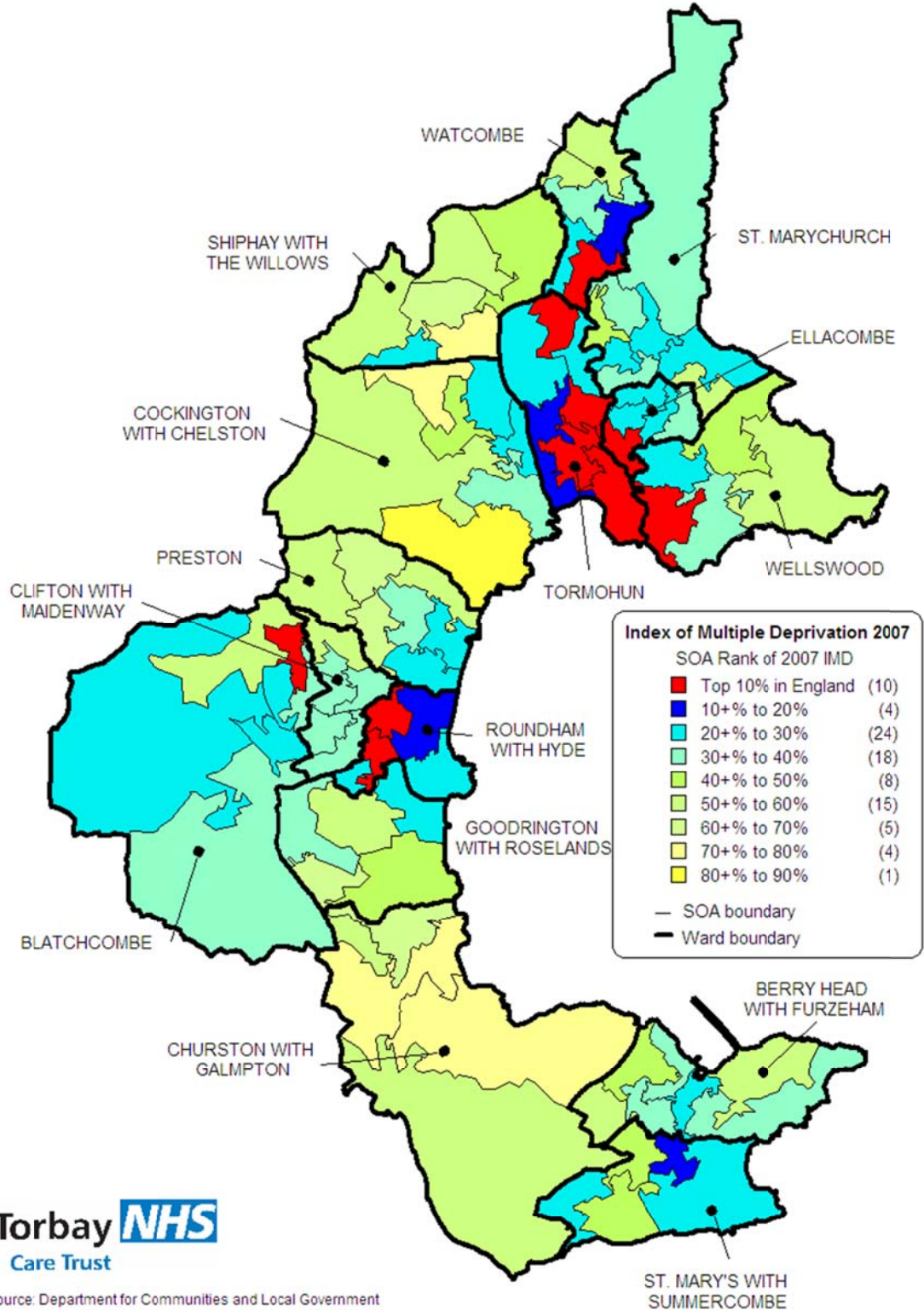
Within Torbay there are multiple inequalities and worsening levels of relative modelled deprivation. For example, the gap in life expectancy between the more affluent and most deprived communities in Torbay remains at over 7 years. The gap between the poorest neighbourhoods dying 7 years earlier than the richest represents a gap that exists in other key outcomes along the life course, and is indicative of the gap in inequalities within Torbay.

Demographic areas of interest and potential consequences:

Top level areas of interest	What this means for Torbay
<p>Plan for the ageing population. <i>Identified through the JSNA</i></p>	<p>The average age of the Torbay population is higher than the national. This is expected to increase over the coming years.</p>
<p>Reduce the gap between the most and least deprived in our community. <i>Identified through the JSNA and Marmot review</i></p>	<p>Life expectancy at birth is higher in Torbay than the national. However, there are noticeable variations within Torbay.</p>

Deprivation map of Torbay with associated electoral wards. Areas in red are amongst the top 10% most deprived areas in England. The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation are due for update in late 2010.

**THE ENGLISH INDICES OF OF DEPRIVATION 2007
RANK OF INDEX OF OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION**



Torbay NHS
Care Trust

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Through the ‘Pride in the Bay’ theme in the Community Plan we are aiming for a cleaner and greener Torbay.

Together we can:

- Create and maintain quality environments that are clean, safe and pleasant.
- Improve the quality and quantity of culture on offer in Torbay.
- Make it easier to get around Torbay.
- Be proud to provide high quality services to visitors and residents.

The environment in which we live is directly related to the health and well-being outcomes of those that live in those communities. Enabling communities to become healthy and sustainable places to live is fundamental in the reduction of inequalities.

The communities we live in affect our physical and mental health and well-being (Marmot¹). The characteristics of the communities, through the built environment, do not always enable communities to undertake healthy behaviours.

Understanding the preventative agenda, where prevention is preferred to cure, is important in understanding the impact Pride in the Bay has on services further along the life course.

Key findings:

- Torbay has achieved a great deal in continued reductions around the levels of CO2. Figures from the Department of Energy & Climate Change show Torbay had the second lowest level of emissions per capita in the region in 2008, at 5.0 tonnes per head, this compared to 7.8 regionally and 8.0 nationally.
- The local perception around being able to influence decisions in the local area is amongst the lowest in England, 4th lowest out of 352 local authority areas.

Areas of interest and what this means for Torbay

Top level areas of interest	What this means for Torbay
<p>Multi agency commitment to reducing the level of CO2 emissions in Torbay. <i>Identified through the ‘Climate change strategy for Torbay’</i></p>	<p>Levels of CO2 emissions are relatively low in Torbay, however reducing emissions further continues to be a national priority.</p>
<p>Improving the infrastructure and connectivity of Torbay with the rest of the country. <i>Identified through the ‘Local Transport Plan’</i></p>	<p>Torbay’s position as an almost isolated community within a peninsular not only impacts on the economy, but also population health.</p>
<p>Building social capital through allowing communities to make the local decisions. <i>Identified through ‘Putting People at the centre of decision making’</i></p>	<p>Shifting the balance of power in local decision making to the communities of Torbay supports the governments drive for ‘Big Society’.</p>

LEARNING AND SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE

Through the 'Learning and Skills for the Future' theme in the Community Plan we are aiming for better education, better skills and better prospects for current and future generations in Torbay.

Together we can:

- Ensure every child and young person in Torbay is supported and helped to achieve the best outcomes they can.
- Ensure every child and young person in Torbay lives in safety and good health, is well educated, enjoys their childhood and contributes positively to community life.
- Support families to care for their children.
- Make a positive difference to children and families in Torbay.

Giving every child the best start in life, not only in supporting the child and family in early health related services, but also in their journey through the educational system, is important to reducing health inequalities through the rest of their life course.

A disproportionate focus on achieving specific outcomes within the educational system would be ineffective if the support is not given in the early developmental years (Marmot¹). Investing in early years is crucial to breaking the cycle of inequalities and reducing the gap between the least and most advantaged.

A key document setting out distinct priorities for children and families in Torbay is the 2010/13 Torbay Children and Young People's plan. The Torbay Children Trust has a very simple vision that guides all of its work, 'everyone working together to ensure the best outcomes for now and for the future for all our children and young people'.

The children's and young people's plan for Torbay contains a series of priorities. These priorities, listed below, set out the priorities for the children's trust over the coming three years.

- Raise attainment at all stages of education
- Improve attendance and behaviour at education settings
- Ensure all children and young people are protected from abuse and neglect and feel safe and supported in their families and communities
- Increase participation and positive activities
- Reduce the number of teenagers becoming pregnant
- Reduce the number of children and young people living in poverty
- Reduce the use of alcohol and substance misuse

Some of these priorities are identified within the top levels of interest, in this and other community plan sections.

A Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) is being developed in Torbay with Devon and Cornwall Police, Children's Services, Torbay Care Trust and South Devon Healthcare Foundation Trust with

other partners. Where MASH partners work together to provide detailed knowledge and analysis to ensure all safeguarding activity and intervention is timely, proportionate and necessary.

Key findings:

- Communities performing poorly in foundation stage profile, show poor performance through the key stages.
- The level of qualification attainment in Torbay’s workforce has increased over recent years, with fewer people in the workforce without any qualifications.

Areas of interest and what this means for Torbay

Top level areas of interest	What this means for Torbay
<p>Invest in early years. <i>Identified through the ‘Children and Young Peoples Plan’ and the ‘Marmot Review’</i></p>	<p>Improving the health and wellbeing at the start of the life course has been evidenced by Marmot as reducing generational inequalities.</p>
<p>Support the most vulnerable children and young people in the bay. <i>Identified through the ‘Children and Young Peoples Plan’</i></p>	<p>There is a social and political responsibility to provide a safe environment for all children in Torbay, enabling them to grow, develop and reach their full potential.</p>
<p>Develop the workforce skill set to suit the needs of the business community. <i>Identified through the ‘Economic Strategy’ and the ‘Employment and skills board’</i></p>	<p>Successful and sustainable economic growth in Torbay will depend on increasing the demand for higher level skills to support the workforce.</p>

THE NEW ECONOMY

Through the ‘New Economy’ theme in the Community Plan we are aiming for a thriving and more prosperous Torbay.

Together we can:

- Improve the leisure economy and what we have to offer visitors.
- Increase value and improve economic performance of key sectors.
- Encourage appropriate diversification of the economic base.
- Provide business and infrastructure support for economic growth.
- Develop skills and learning opportunities.
- Support our communities to achieve a higher quality of life.

Without a thriving local economy Torbay will experience a significant widening of inequalities. Where those in good employment experience a more positive impact on health, compared to the unemployed who experience negative and poorer health outcomes.

Torbay’s low wage and benefit dependent economy is linked to poorer health outcomes of residents. Those who are disadvantaged from good employment are more likely to experience poor health. Patterns of employment in Torbay are closely linked to inequalities, where areas of most disadvantage suffer the highest levels of unemployment and the greatest barriers to address.

Key findings:

- Torbay’s overall economic performance, measured by Gross Value Added, is the lowest in the region at £12,506 per head of working age population. This is well below the regional (£18,235) and national (£20,458) averages.
- Torbay suffers from a limited and low wage economy. An economy dependent on the public sector employment leaves Torbay vulnerable to large scale public sector cuts.

Areas of interest and what this means for Torbay

Top level areas of interest	What this means for Torbay
<p>Reduce the number of children living in poverty. <i>Identified through the ‘Children and Young Peoples Plan’, ‘Economic Strategy’, Marmot Review and the Field report</i></p>	<p>The levels of child poverty in Torbay are higher than the national average. Preventing Torbay’s poorer children becoming poor adults themselves is a collective responsibility.</p>
<p>Reduce the number of people dependent on benefits. <i>Identified through the ‘Economic Strategy’ and the ‘Employment and skills board’</i></p>	<p>Benefit claimant levels and worklessness are particularly high in Torbay, with distinct variations in claimant levels by area.</p>
<p>Improve the economic resilience, competitiveness and productivity of Torbay. <i>Identified through the ‘Economic Strategy’ and the ‘Employment and skills board’</i></p>	<p>A large dependence on public sector employment leaves employees in Torbay vulnerable to government cuts.</p>

Through the ‘Stronger Communities’ theme in the Community Plan we are aiming for a safer and healthier Torbay.

Together we can:

- Create a safe place to live, work and visit.
- Have access to good quality housing and support education, training and employment.
- Live in healthier communities and have happy, independent and healthy lives.
- Develop our own communities and treat each other with respect and consideration.
- Value the contribution that older people can make to the economy and life in Torbay.

To some extent there is a causal relationship between the three community plan themes of pride in the bay, learning and skills for the future and the new economy with stronger communities. In essence if the priorities associated with these three themes are addressed, the longer term effect would be that of a healthier and safer community.

The gap in life expectancy in Torbay between the least and most disadvantaged communities is approximately 8 years, for both males and females in 2007-09. This gap has widened slightly in recent years from just less than 7.5 years in 2006-08, although it is too early to see if this is a trend.

Key findings:

- Mortality considered amenable to healthcare in Torbay is significantly higher than the regional average, but in line with the national.
- Alcohol contributes significantly towards Torbay’s night time economy. Alcohol also contributes towards localised violent assaults and increases the burden on the health care system through alcohol related hospital admission.

Areas of interest and what this means for Torbay

Top level areas of interest	What this means for Torbay
<p>Close the gap in mortality between the most and least advantaged communities. <i>Identified through the ‘Liberating the NHS’</i></p>	<p>There is a noticeable gap in the rates of mortality between communities in Torbay. Where the more deprived communities die earlier than the least deprived.</p>
<p>Develop sustainable neighbourhoods. <i>Identified through ‘The Future of Housing in Torbay’</i></p>	<p>The level of poor housing and households living in fuel poverty is an issue in Torbay. There is also a deficit of affordable housing in the Bay; with over 5,500 households are on the housing waiting list.</p>
<p>Building a safer Torbay together. <i>Identified through ‘Devon and Cornwall police, Local Policing Plan’ and Safer Communities Torbay</i></p>	<p>Overall, Torbay is a relatively safe place to live, levels of crime were below the national average but violent crime was similar to the national average. There are distinct variations by area within Torbay.</p>

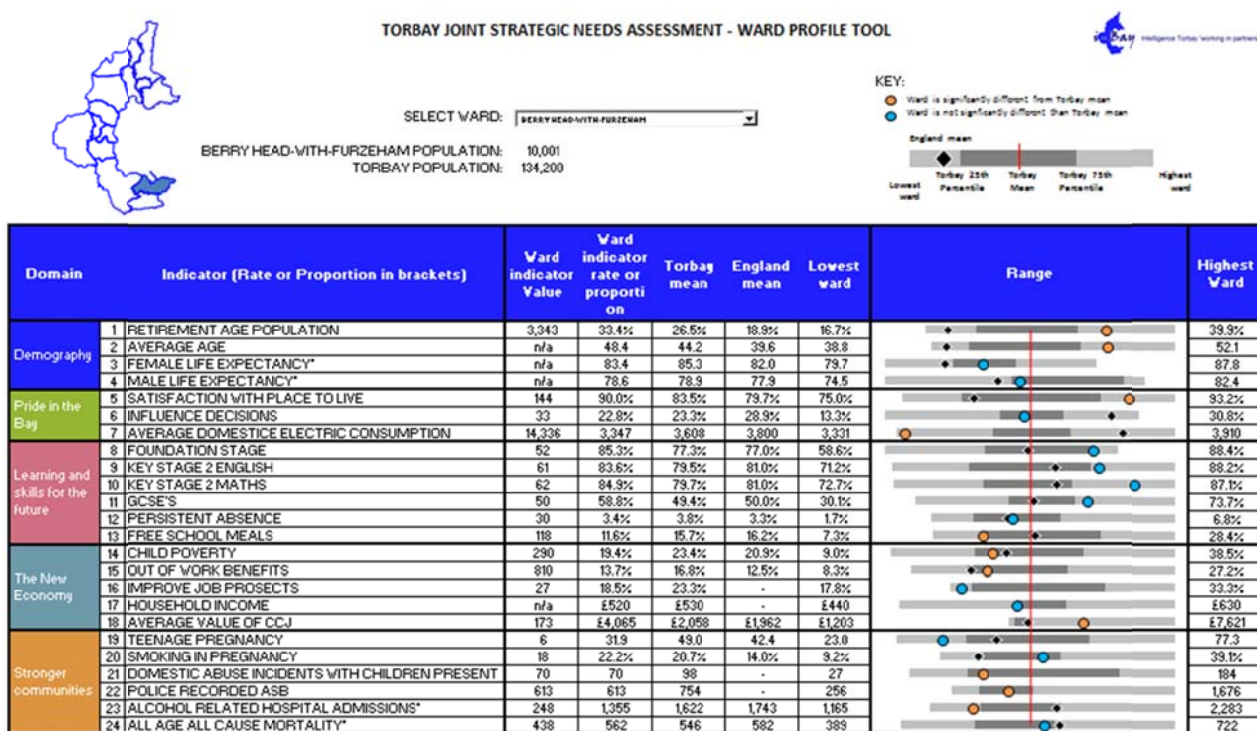
Appendix 1: Summary Profiles

The profile tools provide a framework to compare indicators against the Torbay and England average, where possible. Users of the profiles can select the geographical area of interest, or GP practice of interest. In doing this users are then able to look at the key indicators to identify challenges within that population.

Modelling is underway to estimate some of the wider social challenges by GP practice in the Bay. For example, the levels of child poverty by practice.

The data is presented in both tabular and graphical format, as shown below. This allows users a quick visual reference on the area of interest and also allows users to extrapolate the numbers where applicable.

The graph highlights indicators as either statistically significantly different, or not, to the Torbay average.



Notes:

* Local figures are not comparable with England figures. Local figures are more up-to-date than the England figures.

1. Retirement population, Male aged 65 & Female aged 68, 2007 Mid Year Estimate, ONS

2. Marriage age of residents in 1897, ONS & Torbay Core Team

3. Female life expectancy at birth, 2007/08, Torbay Core Team, England 2005-08, HCR00

4. Male life expectancy at birth, 2007/08, Torbay Core Team, England 2005-08, HCR00

5. Public satisfaction with place to live, 2008 Place Survey, Torbay Council

6. Public perception of being able to influence decisions, 2008 Place Survey

7. 2008 average domestic electricity usage consumption, Dept. Energy & Climate Change

8. Early years foundation stage activities 70 points, 2010, Torbay Council

9. Key Stage 1 level 6 in English, 2010, Torbay Council

10. Key stage 2 level 6 in Maths, 2010, Torbay Council

11. Key stage 4 (GCSE) 5-A* in C grade, 2010, Torbay Council

12. Persistent Absence, 2009/10, Torbay Council

13. Pupils eligible for Free School Meals, 2009/10, Torbay Council

14. Children living in Families where reported income is less than 60% of median, 2008, HMRC

15. Working age adult unemployment on end of work hour 01, 2009/10, HMPS

16. Public satisfaction with place to live, 2008 Place Survey, Torbay Council

17. Model based average weekly total household income, 2007/08, ONS

18. Management accounts debt based on weekly user performance, 2005, ONS

19. Teenage Conception

20. Maternal smoking at time of delivery, 2005/10, Torbay Core Team

21. Domestic Abuse incidents with children present per 10,000 population, 2005/10, Devon & Cornwall Police

22. Police recorded ASB incidents per 10,000 population, 2005/10, Devon & Cornwall Police

23. Alcohol related hospital admissions (HIS) per 100,000 resident pop, 2005/10, Torbay Core Team, England 2005-08

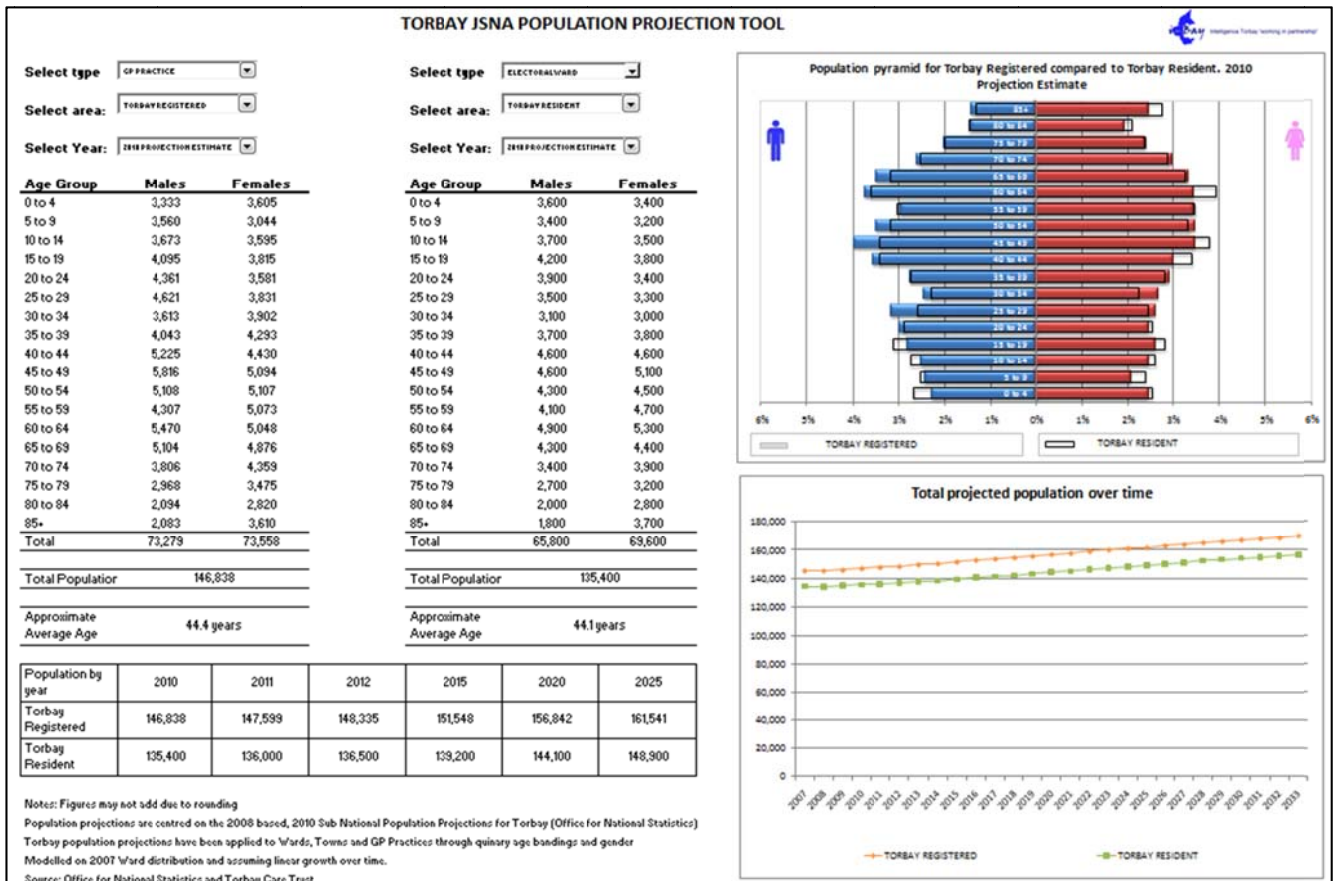
24. All age All Cause Mortality per 100,000 Person population, 2007/08, Torbay Core Team, England 2005-08, HCR00

The indicators have been selected using data from the JSNA interactive tools, where consideration has been given to the matrix discussed in the introduction. This has however been constrained by the availability of information below the Torbay level, allowing the variations across areas to be highlighted.

Population projection tool

This tool gives flexibility for users to choose an area or setting by year of interest between 2007 and 2033. Users are able to select local wards, towns or GP practices and compare them with either the same area / setting at two different points in time, or compare different areas / settings.

The example given below is a comparison between resident and registered populations in 2010. Data is output in the quinary age banded gender table with totals and estimate average age at that year. Selection of settings / areas by year generates a comparison population pyramid and a chart showing the estimated population growth over time for the two areas / settings.



JSNA data tool

This tool allows users to interrogate various datasets under the community plan themes, along with additional intelligence on demography.

Information has been presented by setting or area (GP practice or ward) where possible and applicable. Through a series of drop down boxes, users can quickly look at a single topic, or compare two indicators to investigate any sensible relationships.

The example below presents ward data for deprivation and alcohol related hospital admissions. The data is presented in tabula format, with graphs per dataset presented below the tables. Users can also view a scatter plot illustrating area based relationships (these relationships do not imply causality). In this example, we can see a strong positive relationship. That is our more deprived communities tend to show higher levels of alcohol related hospital admissions.

Finally, there is a chart that shows the two datasets each other, in this example the scale of the deprivation does not lend itself well to the directly age standardised rate of hospital admissions.

Select theme: DEMOGRAPHY

Select topic: DEPRIVATION

Select indicator: DEPRIVATION

Torbay's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - Ward

Select theme: STRONGER COMMUNITIES

Select topic: HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Select indicator: 2009/10 ALCOHOL RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS (NIS3) PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION

Deprivation

Area	2007 IMD score
Berry Head-with-Furzeham	22.5
Blatchcombe	29.7
Charston-with-Galington	12.5
Clifton-with-Maideaway	21.8
Cockington-with-Chelston	19.5
Eliscombe	35.4
Goodrington-with-Roelands	19.1
Preston	20.1
Roundham-with-Hyde	42.6
Shipley-with-the-Wilfows	16.2
St Marychurch	25.4
St Mary's-with-Summercombe	25.8
Tormoken	43.3
Watcombe	32.3
Willwood	27.4
Torbay Resident	26.4
Official Torbay	0
South West	0
England	0

Select data to plot: 2007 IMD SCORE

Notes:
2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Score. Source, Communities and Local Government, and Torbay Care Trust

2009/10 Alcohol related hospital admissions (NIS3) per 100,000 resident population

Area	OBS	OSR per 100,000	DSRlower	DSRupper
Berry Head-with-Furzeham	248	1355.1	1152	1578.4
Blatchcombe	210	1630.9	1410.8	1874.8
Charston-with-Galington	183	1433.8	1154.1	1745.4
Clifton-with-Maideaway	121	1165.1	946.8	1415
Cockington-with-Chelston	215	1365.7	1171.4	1590.7
Eliscombe	161	1832.1	1602.8	2217.3
Goodrington-with-Roelands	145	1332.7	1144.7	1613.3
Preston	256	1548.5	1324.5	1734.4
Roundham-with-Hyde	250	2283.4	1363.2	2635
Shipley-with-the-Wilfows	163	1673.4	1335.7	1983
St Marychurch	301	1333	1178.8	1633.7
St Mary's-with-Summercombe	186	1554.8	1346.6	1781.2
Tormoken	302	2203.8	1355.3	2474.4
Watcombe	163	1777.7	1435.5	2034.6
Willwood	238	1743.2	1463.1	2045.1
Torbay Resident	3148	1621.8	1558.3	1687
Official Torbay	0	0	0	0
South West	0	0	0	0
England	0	0	0	0

Select data to plot: 2009/10 NIS3

Notes:
2009/10 All Age All Cause Mortality per 100,000 Person population. Directly age and directly age standardised rate per 100,000 requires population. Based on practice list and mortality from the Primary Care Mortality Database. The methodology has been replicated from the National Centre for Health Outcome Development. Source, Torbay Care Trust

Notes:
The R2 value of 0.704 represents the proportion (70.4%) of the variability of 2009/10 Alcohol related hospital admissions (NIS3) per 100,000 resident population that can be attributed to their linear relationship with Deprivation.

Notes:
A Correlation plot between 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Score. Source, Communities and Local Government, and Torbay Care Trust and 2009/10 All Age All Cause Mortality per 100,000 Person population. Directly age and directly age standardised rate per 100,000 requires population. Based on practice list and mortality from the Primary Care Mortality Database. The methodology has been replicated from the National Centre for Health Outcome Development. Source, Torbay Care Trust. Correlation does not imply causality, it can be used to assess there may be a link between these indicators.

Notes:
2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Score. Source, Communities and Local Government, and Torbay Care Trust and 2009/10 All Age All Cause Mortality per 100,000 Person population. Directly age and directly age standardised rate per 100,000 requires population. Based on practice list and mortality from the Primary Care Mortality Database. The methodology has been replicated from the National Centre for Health Outcome Development. Source, Torbay Care Trust

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Appendix 3: Reference and contribution

References:

1. Fair Society, healthy Lives. The Marmot Review. University College London, Feb 2010
2. Choosing Health, Making healthier choices easier. Department of Health, Nov 2004
3. State of the nation report: poverty, worklessness and welfare dependency in the UK. Cabinet Office, May 2010

Supporting documents:

Climate change strategy for Torbay 2008-2013	Torbay Council
Community Plan, Together we can make a brighter Bay 2010-2013	Torbay Strategic Partnership
Fair Society, healthier Lives 2010	The Marmot Review
Liberating the NHS, Transparency in outcomes	Department for Health
Local Policing Plan 2010-2013	Devon and Cornwall Police
Local Transport Plan 2006-2011	Torbay Strategic Partnership
Putting People at the centre of decision making	Torbay Strategic Partnership
Setting up an Employment and Skills Board for Torbay and South Devon 2009-2010	
Strategic Assessment for Safer Communities Torbay, 2010-2011	Safer Communities Torbay
The Foundation Years: preventing poor children becoming poor adults	Field Report
The future of housing in Torbay, 2008-2011	Torbay Strategic Partnership
Torbay Children and Young People's Plan 2010-2013	Torbay Children's Trust
Torbay Economic Strategy 2010-2015, Accepting the Challenge	Torbay Development Agency
Torbay Local Economic Assessment, Interim Assessment July 2010	Torbay Development Agency

i-bay

Torbay's local intelligence network, i-bay, was set established in 2008 to deliver the 2008 JSNA. Following the success of the 2008 JSNA the network has delivered several partnership pieces of work.

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