
2014/15 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for South Devon and Torbay

Background

- JSNA is statutory; ***Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007*** and ***Health and Social Care act 2012***
- ***CCGs + LAs jointly responsible*** for preparing JSNA
- ***Responsibility of the Health & Wellbeing Board***
- ***Strategic overview*** of current and future health and social care needs

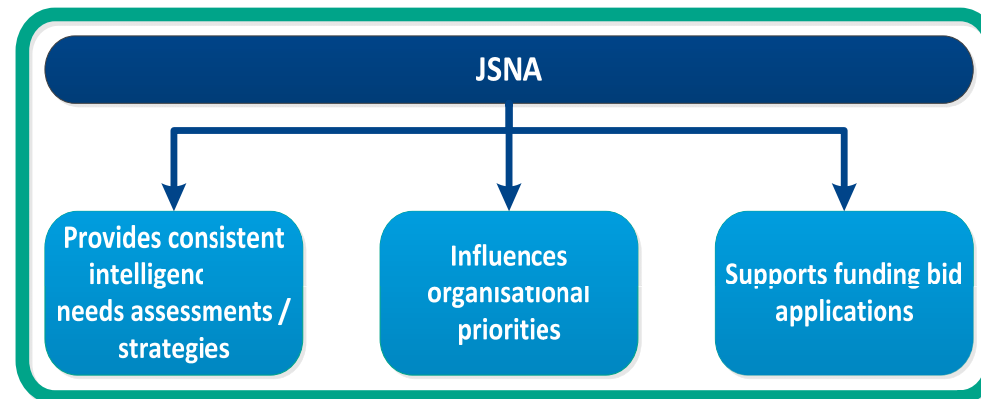
Approach

- Torbay Health and Wellbeing Board JSNA
- Written / presented over the wider South Devon and Torbay footprint – ***wider system perspective***
- Exec. Summary supported with a series of overviews
- Delivered through a new website
 - Interactive tools
 - Topic / area based overviews

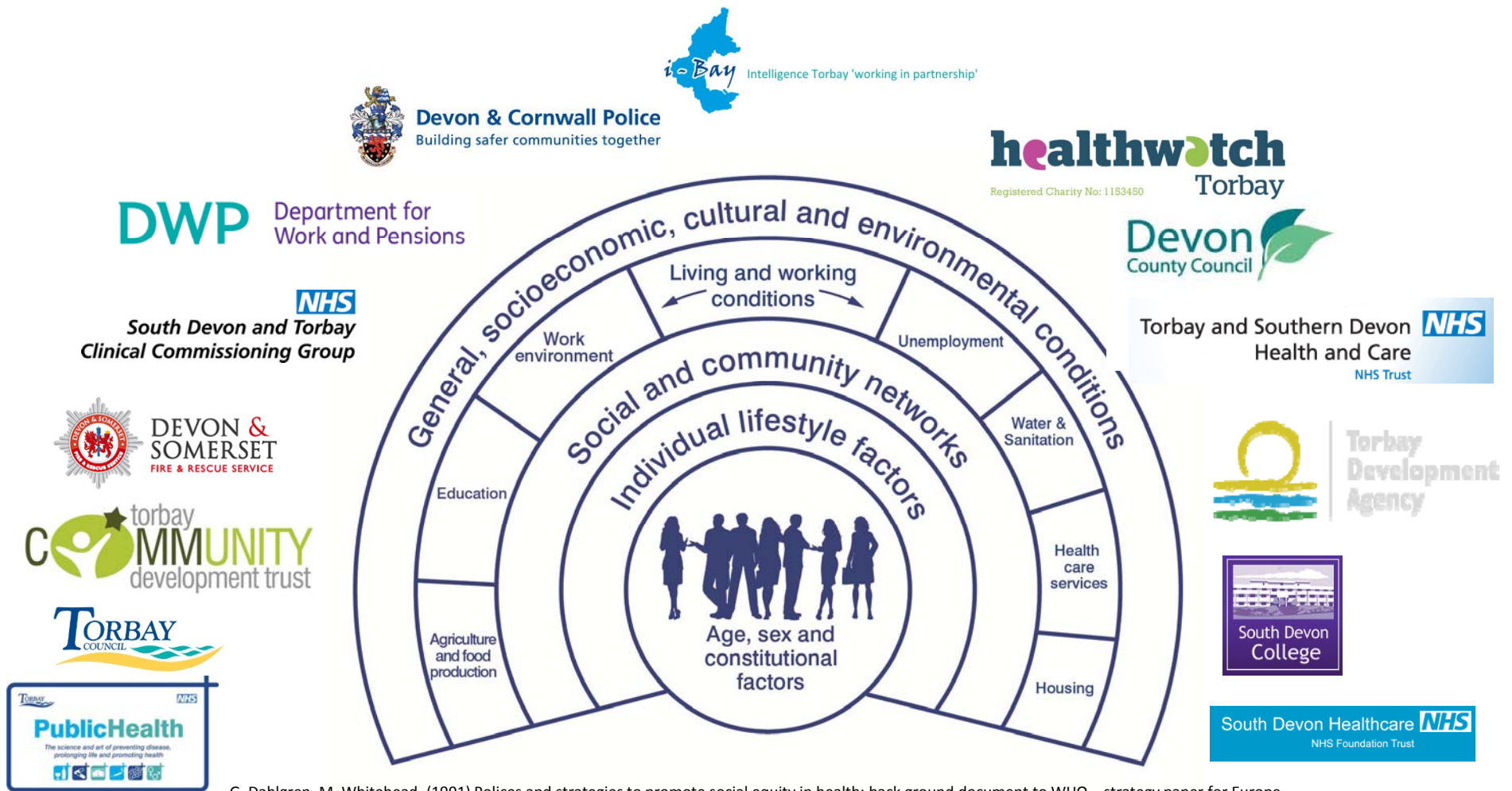


Opportunities in approach

- Partnership working around knowledge and intelligence to understand ***our shared community***
- Provides a ***consistency of intelligence*** to inform policy / strategy across agencies involved in South Devon and Torbay



Wider Determinants of health



G, Dahlgren. M, Whitehead. (1991) Polices and strategies to promote social equity in health; back ground document to WHO – strategy paper for Europe

Life course



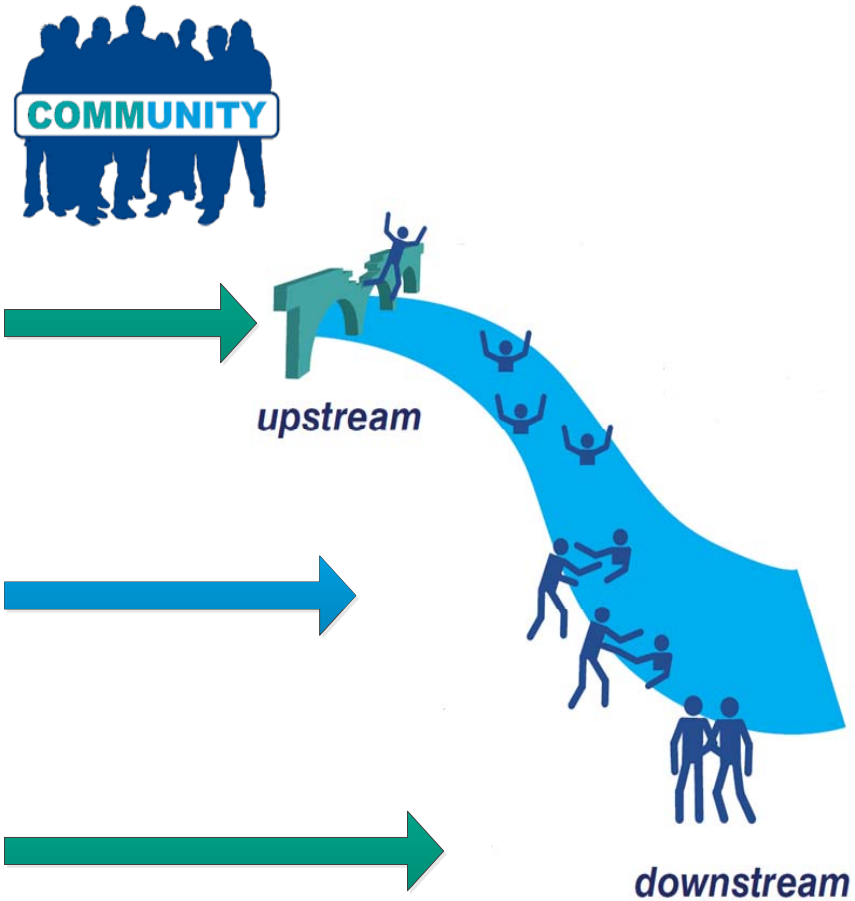
New framework

Understanding the Community
Population structure, differences between communities, community assets

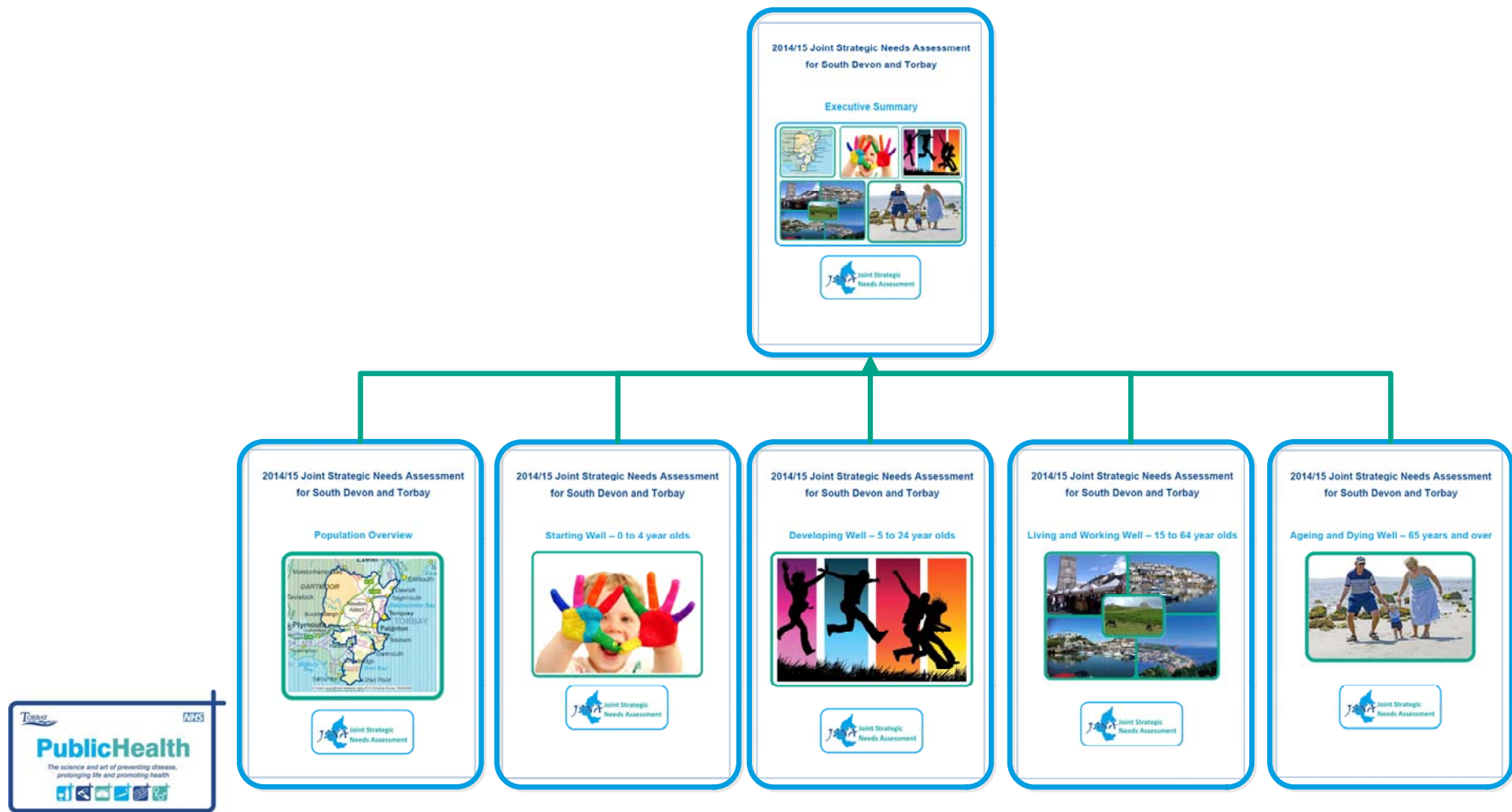
Understanding the Risks to Health and Wellbeing
‘fixing the bridge’
Preventing people falling in the river in the first place

Promoting Health and Wellbeing
Intervention – ‘throwing a rope’
Shortening the period in the river and promoting early recovery

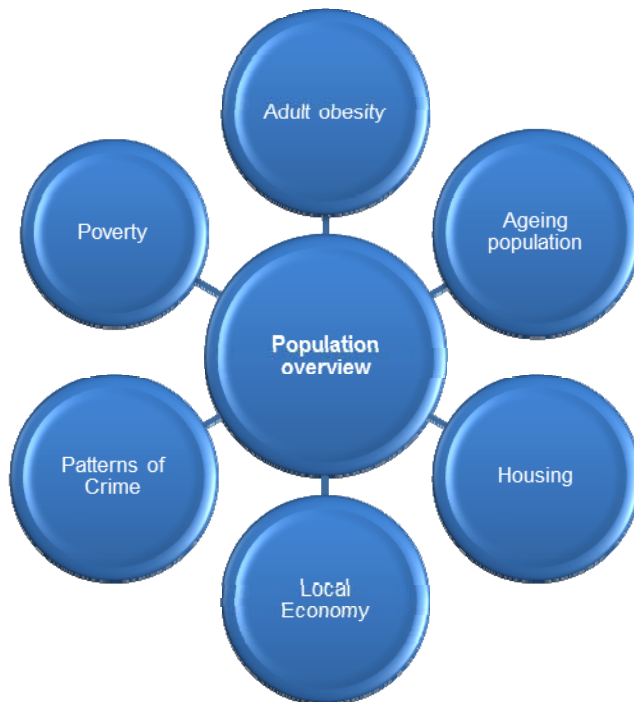
Understanding Health and Wellbeing outcomes
‘pulling people out of the river’
Burden of disease and mortality



Library of life course overviews



Life course Exec. Summary



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Table 1: Risks to health and wellbeing

Key issue		Why it's an issue
Adult obesity	More than 1 in 4 people across South Devon and Torbay are estimated to be obese	Obesity can have a severe impact on people's lives, increasing the risk of type 2 diabetes, some cancers, and heart and liver disease.
Ageing population	The over 65 population is expected to increase by around 10,500 over next 8 years across South Devon and Torbay, from 25.9% of the population to 28.6%	As we age our chance of developing different long term conditions increases. The impact could include increased demand on the health and social care services. People with long term conditions are the most frequent users of healthcare services
Housing	Housing availability, quality, condition, suitability and affordability are an issue across South Devon and Torbay.	There are a range of health related conditions associated with non-decent housing, including cardiovascular diseases; respiratory diseases depression and anxiety, and physical injury from accidents. For many households, the private rented sector is the first and only option as home ownership is financially out of reach and the demand for social housing far outstrips supply.
Local economy	Torbay's economy is one of the poorest performing in the UK, at around 60% of the UK average.	Being in good employment is protective of health, whilst being unemployed contributes to poorer health and wellbeing. A poor performing economy has an impact on poverty and on health outcomes for the population.
Patterns of Crime	Rates of crime, and in particular violent crime, are higher in Torbay than the England and Wales average, but generally lower across the wider South Devon area.	The links between crime and health relate both to the health of perpetrators of crime as well as to the victims of any criminality. being a victim of crime can have a negative impact on overall health and increase the fear of crime
Poverty	South Devon and Torbay has amongst the highest proportion of households, around 29% (45,000 households), in England identified as being on the edge of poverty	Communities with higher levels of poverty tend to experience poorer outcomes. Households across South Devon and Torbay are less likely to be financially resilient to increasing prices. Being on the edge of poverty makes households more susceptible to debt and financial difficulties.

Summary of Key issues

Understanding the Community

- Ageing population
- Crime
- Housing
- Local Economy
- Poverty

Understanding the Risks to Health & Wellbeing

- Maternal Behaviours
- Obesity
- School Readiness and outcomes

Promoting Health & Wellbeing

- Care & Support
- Children looked after
- Long Term Conditions
- Youth Offending

Understanding Health & wellbeing Outcomes

- Alcohol admissions
- Isolation
- Premature mortality
- Self-Harm

Further detail of key issues

2014/15 JSNA SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES



Table 1: Summary of 2014/15 key issues

Key Issue	Context	Why it's an issue?	Life course affected				
			Population overview	Starting Well	Developing Well	Living and Working Well	Ageing and Dying Well
Adult Obesity	More than 1 in 4 people across South Devon and Torbay are estimated to be obese.	Obesity can have a severe impact on people's lives, increasing the risk of type 2 diabetes, some cancers, and heart and liver disease.	✓			✓	✓
Ageing Population	The over 65 population is expected to increase by around 10,500 over next 8 years across South Devon and Torbay, from 25.9% of the population to 28.6%.	As we age our chance of developing different long term conditions increases. The impact of this could include increased demand on the health and care support.	✓				✓
Alcohol related admissions	Torbay has higher levels of alcohol attributable admissions to hospital, with between 10 and 11 admissions a day attributable to alcohol.	Most people who have alcohol-related health problems aren't 'alcoholics'. They're simply people who have regularly drunk more than the recommended levels for some years.	✓			✓	✓
Care and support	There are significantly higher levels of unpaid carers in the South Devon and Torbay population, many providing more than 50 hours care a week, and many in poor health themselves.	As the population ages, and people with disability and serious illness live longer, they are more likely to live at home. Going forward, we might expect community based care to rely increasingly on family and community members as carers.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Child poverty	Around 1 in 4 of children in Torbay live in relative poverty compared to around 1 in 5 across England	Children living in poverty tend to experience poorer outcomes.	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Childhood obesity	Around 1 in 10 children in reception and 1 in 5 in year 6 are obese. Levels of overweight and obese are around 1 in 4 in reception and 1 in 3 in year 6	Obese children are more likely to be absent from school due to illness and experience health related limitations and self-esteem issues.		✓	✓	✓	✓
Children looked after	Torbay has amongst the highest rates of children looked after in England. The rate and number have been increasing in recent years	Generally children in care continue to have poorer outcomes than the wider population		✓	✓	✓	
Crime	Rates of crime, and in particular violent crime, are higher in Torbay than the England and Wales average	The links between crime and health relate both to the health of perpetrators of crime as well as to the victims of any criminality.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Housing	Housing availability, quality, condition, suitability and affordability are an issue across South Devon and Torbay.	There are a range of health related conditions associated with housing in poor conditions.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Isolation	Around 1 in 7 households are occupied by someone aged 65 and over living on their own. This is around 20,500 households across South Devon and Torbay, 9,700 in Torbay	Social isolation and loneliness have a detrimental effect on health and wellbeing. Studies show that being lonely or isolated can impact on blood pressure, and is closely linked to depression.					✓



2014/15 JSNA SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES



Key Issue	Context	Why it's an issue?	Life course affected				
			Population overview	Starting Well	Developing Well	Living and Working Well	Ageing and Dying Well
Local economy	Whilst acknowledging that progress has been made. In 2011, Torbay's economic productivity, as measured through Gross Value Added, was amongst the poorest performing in the UK, at around 60% of the UK average.	Being in good employment is protective of health, whilst being unemployed contributes to poorer health and wellbeing. A poor performing economy has an impact on poverty and on health outcomes for the population.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Long term conditions	There are estimated to be 1,000's of people living with a long term condition but who aren't known to, or managed by their GP across South Devon and Torbay.	People with a long term condition are the most frequent users of health care services. With an ageing population, we might expect the number of people with a long term condition to increase.				✓	✓
Maternal behaviours	Just under a third of pregnant women in Torbay are measured as overweight or obese at their 12 week booking. Nearly 1 in 5 pregnant women smoke during their pregnancy.	Positive maternal health is crucial for healthy development in the womb. The choices pregnant women make are crucial to the healthy development of the foetus.		✓	✓	✓	✓
Poverty	South Devon and Torbay has amongst the highest proportion of households in England identified as being on the edge of poverty, around 29% (45,000 households).	Households across South Devon and Torbay are less likely to be financially resilient to increasing prices. Being on the edge of poverty makes households more susceptible to debt and financial difficulties.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Premature mortality	Around 900 people in South Devon and Torbay die before the age of 75 each year, between 2 and 3 people per day.	The causes of premature mortality fall disproportionately on the poorest in society.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
School readiness and outcomes	There is a significant gap in early year's foundation stage between those eligible for free school meals and non-free school meal pupils. This gap continues to exist across the education pathway.	Generally, children who start school without developing vital readiness, tend to experience poorer outcomes.		✓	✓	✓	✓
Self-harm	Across South Devon and Torbay, there are some 200 individuals being admitted to hospital for intentional self-harm annually. That's around 1 admission every other day.	Children and young people with poor mental health are more likely to have poor educational attainment and employment prospects, social relationship difficulties, physical ill health and substance misuse problems and to become involved in offending.			✓		
Youth offending	The rate per 100,000 persons aged 10 to 17 receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction is higher across South Devon and Torbay compared to the England average.	Children in care are more than twice as likely to be cautioned or convicted as other children. Wider risk factors include poor education and employment prospects, poor housing, peer pressure, drug and alcohol abuse amongst others.				✓	✓

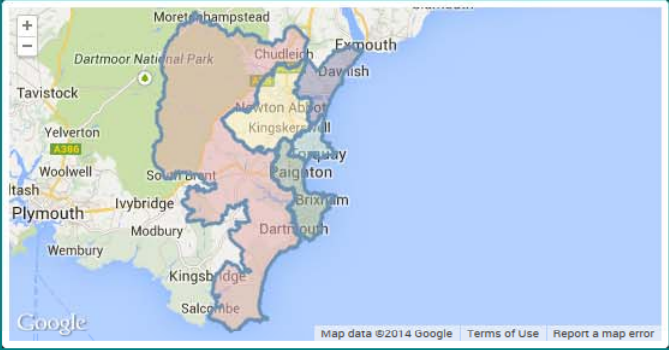
www.southdevonandtorbay.info

South Devon and Torbay Knowledge and Intelligence Website

Sharing knowledge and intelligence to understand the needs of the community

This website provides an opportunity to bring together knowledge and intelligence from different perspectives, to enable a wider understanding of the needs within the South Devon and Torbay community.

The information contained within this website forms a wider Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA) for South Devon and Torbay. JSNAs provide an analysis of the health needs of populations to inform and guide commissioning of health, well-being and social care services.



Interactive Tools

- Community Asset Tool
- Population Tool
- Profile Tool

Needs Assessment and Strategy

- Annual Reports
- Area/Community Based Overviews
- JSNA Narratives

South Devon and Torbay Intelligence Forum

The local intelligence network brings strategy and intelligence officers together with the aim of being better able to understand the needs of the South Devon and Torbay community.

Helping the communities of South Devon and Torbay to live longer and healthier lives

Discussion session

- Understanding different perspectives
 - Impact of issues on each organisation
 - Interagency drivers and risk factors affecting other agencies
 - What performance monitoring do organisations do / are statutory responsible for?