The starting point for making many decisions is a review of relevant information. There are many different sources of information which when collated, analysed and interpreted together form intelligence. Good intelligence can support service planning, service design, service review and help priority setting.

This newsletter aims to provide a summary of a range of research and intelligence which has been recently completed within Salford City Council. This newsletter will be published around three times per year so that intelligence can be used more widely by the council and partners, where appropriate. Some of this information is pulled together as part of a statutory requirement to assess local population needs called the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

In this first issue two projects are highlighted which look at the needs of specific minority groups - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Gypsy, Roma, Traveller. Two types of local profiles are also outlined.

In this issue

- LGBT in Salford
- Gypsy Roma Traveller Action Research Project
- Cancer profiles
- Schools Profiles
- Malnutrition
- Mortality
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) people in Salford: a needs assessment

The council has, for some years, supported LGBT community activity under the umbrella of Out in Salford. However the needs of LGBT people in Salford had not been previously formally mapped. The issue of data availability was identified as a key issue for this project. Most services do not routinely collect sexual orientation or gender identity of service users. The UK Census also did not include these questions in 2010, so establishing the size of these groups within the local population presented a challenge.

Using a number of intelligence sources it was possible to illuminate the health and wellbeing needs of LGBT groups in Salford. Sources included a local Health and Wellbeing Survey, the national GP Satisfaction Survey, national policy documents, two large surveys conducted by Stonewall (with local level data) and a GP database.

It was estimated that there are between 1,855 – 8,146 LGBT people in Salford, with the likely figure at the top of this range.

The evidence suggests there are health inequalities for LGBT people in mental health, use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs and in sexual health. Stigma is a likely underlying factor.

Recommendations were made to improve LGBT health and wellbeing in five areas:

• Improving sexual orientation monitoring and report recording - This will require training for health and social care staff to understand the rationale and benefits for the services and service users.

• Improving hate crime reporting.

• Workforce issues – Ensuring staff, particularly in mental health, smoking cessation, drug and alcohol services, develop cultural competence in working with LGBT people.

• Reduction of stigma.

• Specific service recommendations including improving sexual health services and HIV prevention and services developing harm reduction messages around chemsex practices

• Future needs assessment work is required for LGBT people under 18.

The full report can be found at: www.salford.gov.uk/d/Salford_LGBT_Needs_Assessment_Final_2015.pdf

For further information contact magda.sachs@salford.gov.uk
A Gypsy Roma Traveller Action Research Project has been completed as part of an initiative to raise awareness of health and education inequalities faced by many Gypsy Roma and Traveller children and families. National research shows that children and adults from these communities remain at high risk of social deprivation and isolation which results in very poor health and education outcomes. The Salford research, was carried out by Natalie Stables, Head of the Ethnic Minority and Traveller Achievement Service (EMTAS). Natalie has over ten years’ experience of working with Gypsy Roma and Traveller communities.

The report, which includes several case studies from four different ethnic minority groups, including Czech Roma, Irish Traveller and English Gypsy families, used qualitative data as a source of intelligence. This was the most effective way of “telling the story” of what life is like for some of Salford’s most vulnerable residents. Over twenty interviews were also carried out with professionals and services who had worked with the families. The research focussed on how these families were accessing universal services and how service providers were interacting with community members in an attempt to improve outcomes.

Recommendations include the need for more accurate data collection, clear policies to address any outstanding needs, access to specialist advice and training, a commitment to quality outreach work, and creative and innovative strategies to improve Gypsy Roma Traveller community action and involvement. Meetings to discuss taking the recommendations forward have taken place including with a Health and Well-Being Board Sub-group, Healthwatch Salford, the senior leadership team in Children’s Services and Salford’s Equal Opportunities Forum. Suggestions such as working with the Healthy Communities Collaborative and accessing an innovation fund will be explored amongst other things.

The full report can be located at: www.salford.gov.uk/d/Gypsy_Roma_Traveller_Action_Research_2014.pdf

For further information contact natalie.stables@salford.gov.uk
Cancer Profiles

As people are living longer, more people are getting conditions such as cancer. More people are however surviving for longer with cancer. Early diagnosis and treatment is key to continuing to improve cancer outcomes and survival.

Cancer profiles have been produced to aid understanding of cancer outcomes in Salford and to help identify areas for improvement. The cancer profiles provide comparative information for GP practice populations in Salford. Cancer incidence (new cases), mortality (death rates), screening uptake and urgent referral measures are included and adjusted for the demographics of the practice population.

All measures show variability across practice populations. For example breast screening uptake ranges from 41% to 83% (Q2 2013/14) and bowel screening uptake from 27% to 63% (2013). There is three fold variation in new cancer cases and cancer death rates.

Bowel Cancer Screening

Each Salford GP practice has been asked to review their cancer profile and develop a practice action plan to help improve outcomes. Improving the outcomes presented within the profile however requires collaborative action from both communities and the wider public sector. Many organisations can ‘Make Every Contact Count’ to support cancer prevention messages and promote screening.

The practice profile therefore provides a starting point for practices to reflect on local information and identify possible reasons for the picture given to enable tailored and specific local action.

A Salford needs assessment for cancer will be published later in the year which will include further information at a Salford level.

For more information on the GP practice cancer profiles contact sarah.cannon@salford.gov.uk
Schools Profiles

School profiles have been developed for the Salford School Nursing Service. The information is to enable an evidence based offer of school nursing support tailored to the particular needs of each school. The data came from a range of sources, some publically available and others not. There are just over 40 indicators within the profile although this differs between primary and secondary schools. For example; the profiles contain information on numbers with long-term conditions, immunisations, self harm, bullying, special educational needs, looked after children, children in poverty. The profiles show the extent to which each school differs from other schools in the city. The diagram below shows how the information is presented.

A guidance document accompanies the profiles and they have been designed to be updated on an annual basis. The schools profiles are currently being used by the school nursing team to help decide on health priorities. Further use by schools is being discussed.

Example of part of a school profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Quartile</th>
<th>Comparison with all Salford secondary schools</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free school meals</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>Quartile 3</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English as additional language</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Quartile 3</td>
<td>No difference</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total SEN</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Quartile 1</td>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>May 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMART (substance misuse) school referrals</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Quartile 1</td>
<td>No difference</td>
<td>April 2013 - June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook service users</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Quartile 3</td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>April 2013 - March 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Offenders</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Quartile 4</td>
<td>No difference</td>
<td>April 2013 - March 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information on the schools profiles please contact gordon.adams@salford.gov.uk
A reported increase in hospital admissions nationally for malnutrition over 2013/14 prompted this local analysis. It was found that there are small numbers of malnutrition related admissions across Greater Manchester [GM]. The rate in Salford is higher than other GM areas and has doubled over a four year period. The numbers increase with increasing age.

Malnutrition related admissions

The primary diagnosis of patients varies with the main conditions being endocrine or nutritional diseases and cancer.

There is a concentration of hospital admissions where alcohol is noted in in people in the 40 - 69 age group.

Analysis of BMI also finds the proportion of people underweight increases with age from around 2% at age 65 to 11% of those over 90 years.

The findings of this analysis have been reported to the Salford Malnutrition Taskforce who are raising awareness and implementing a number of interventions to prevent malnutrition in older people. One example is a new armband to assess potential malnutrition within the community. Education and raising awareness of malnutrition are key recommendations.

The full report is available at: www.salford.gov.uk/needsassessments

For further information please contact liza.scanlon@salford.gov.uk
Mortality

Looking at trends in causes and age of death is important as it is indicates areas to focus interventions on. It also acts as a marker of overall health of the population.

Annual review of mortality rates is completed by Public Health. This year’s report notes that life expectancy for Salford women is now 80.4 years which is 2.5 years more than it was ten years ago and for men it is 76.6 years (3.4 years more than ten years ago). A slight decline in life expectancy at birth [0.1 years] for Salford women was seen in 2013. The magnitude and reduction of the gap to England for life expectancy and mortality for females is also slightly behind that of males.

Salford Life Expectancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male Life Expectancy</th>
<th>Female Life Expectancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>77.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life expectancy and death rates have shown slight fluctuations in the past without significant impact on the improving trend. The most recent decline in female life expectancy will continue to be monitored closely.

The three main causes of death for Salford and England are cancer, cardiovascular disease (CVD) and respiratory disease. The forth main cause of death for England [males and females] and Salford females changed from digestive diseases to dementia between 2010-11. For Salford males digestive diseases has remained as the forth main cause in this time period.

Recommendations are for services to focus preventative actions on the disease areas where mortality improvements are slower and where there are gaps or differences to other areas. This includes respiratory diseases, dementia and cardiovascular diseases. The Healthy Communities Collaborative are a Salford service who are using the findings to raise awareness of long-term conditions and their risk factors.

The full report is available at: www.salford.gov.uk/needsassessments

For further information please contact sarah.cannon@salford.gov.uk
This newsletter presents a picture of the range of data and intelligence work within the council. If you are interested in finding out more a new Research and Intelligence Group has been set up. The group are currently overseeing an asset mapping project and looking at other methods to disseminate intelligence.

If you would like to publish your intelligence work in this newsletter or join the Research and Intelligence Group please contact sarah.cannon@salford.gov.uk.

The next issue of this newsletter will highlight other projects including a summary of population changes in Salford called the State of the City. Also Children’s and Young Person’s Strategic Review data analysis, Suicide Audit and Winter Mortality review will be reported.