





Health & Wellbeing in Wirral: The Big Picture

Wirral Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Informing local commissioning and decision making











These slides...

- Legislation relating to JSNA
- What is a JSNA?
- Use of evidence
- How to use our JSNA







Current policy context

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Health & Social Care Act 2012

Duty to Modifies the original duty to undertake JSNA (section 116 of act)

have regard to the jsna

Take note of both JSNA and the joint strategy...

Produce a joint health and wellbeing strategy







- Its a library...
- Its a 'big' online library...
- Its a 'big' online library about many of the key health and wellbeing issues affecting local people ...
- ...its also the fact that it is at the heart of the how local service planners and commissioners need to consider resident needs and provide services accordingly.....





Using the JSNA in this funding process

Around the site

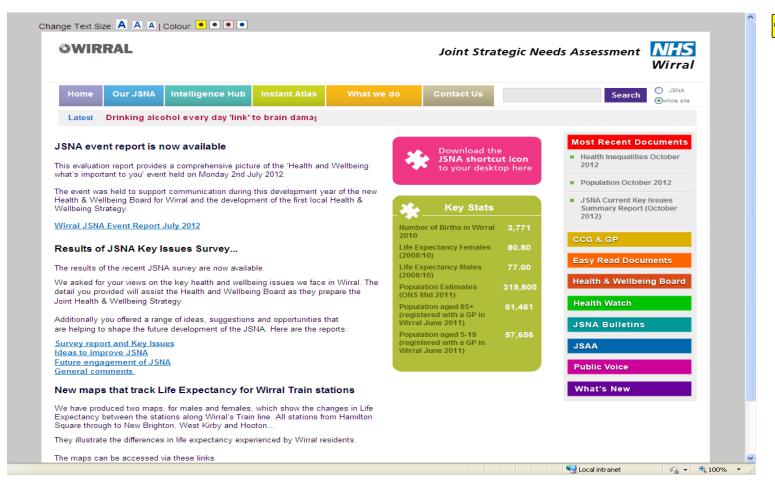
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- How to search
- Searching within Documents
 - Other options
 - Instant Atlas
 - Intelligence Hub
- Contact details





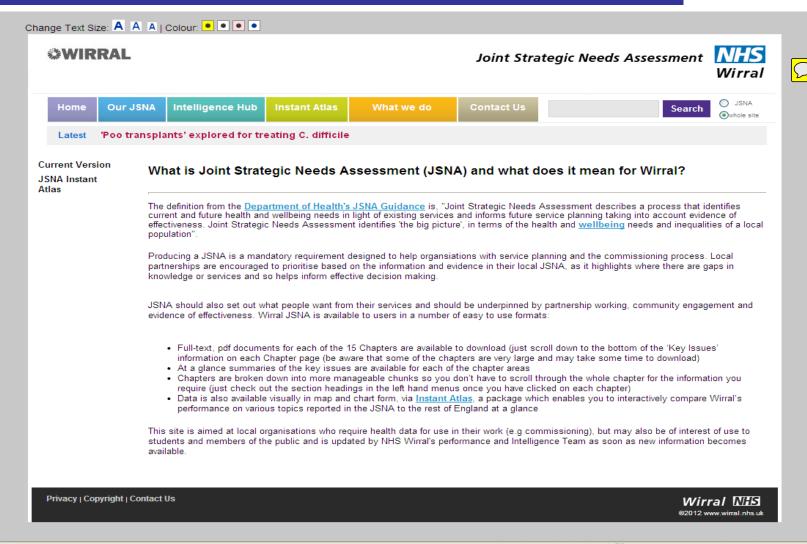
JSNA website







Our JSNA...

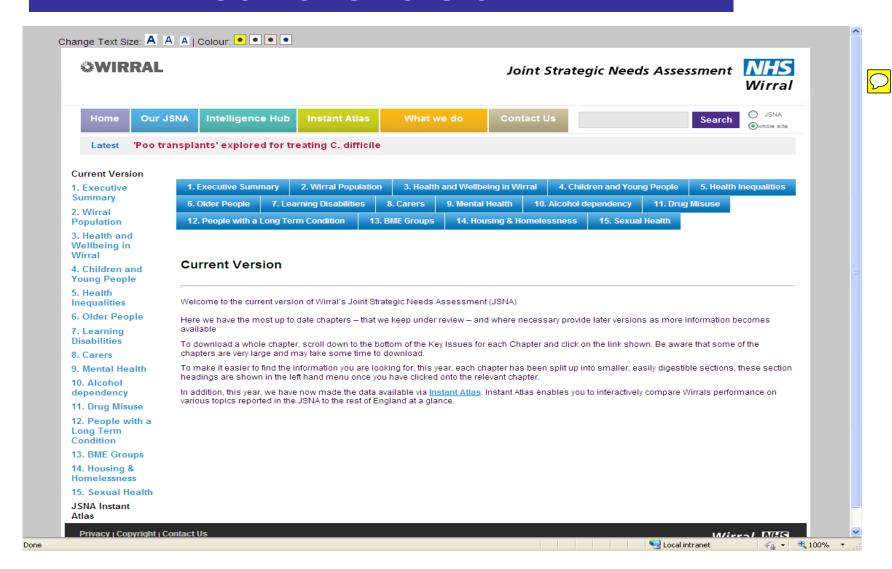








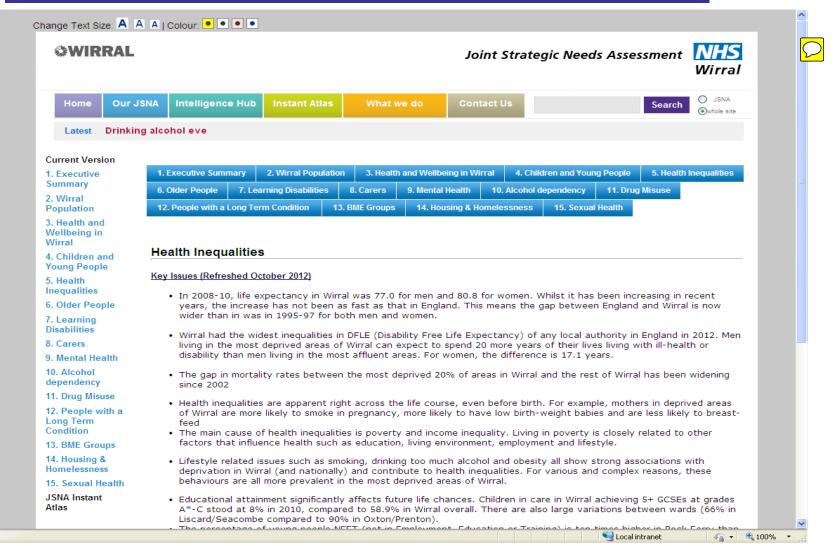
Current Version...







Looking at content...







Searching the full document...

6. Older People

7. Learning Disabilities

8. Carers

9. Mental Health

10. Alcohol dependency

11. Drug Misuse

12. People with a Long Term Condition

13. BME Groups

14. Housing & Homelessness

15. Sexual Health

JSNA Instant Atlas

- . In 2008-10, life expectancy in Wirral was 77.0 for men and 80.8 for women. Whilst it has been increasing in recent years, the increase has not been as fast as that in England. This means the gap between England and Wirral is now wider than in was in 1995-97 for both men and women.
- Wirral had the widest inequalities in DFLE (Disability Free Life Expectancy) of any local authority in England in 2012. Men living in the most deprived areas of Wirral can expect to spend 20 more years of their lives living with ill-health or disability than men living in the most affluent areas. For women, the difference is 17.1 years.
- · The gap in mortality rates between the most deprived 20% of areas in Wirral and the rest of Wirral has been widening since 2002
- · Health inequalities are apparent right across the life course, even before birth. For example, mothers in deprived areas of Wirral are more likely to smoke in pregnancy, more likely to have low birth-weight babies and are less likely to breast-
- . The main cause of health inequalities is poverty and income inequality. Living in poverty is closely related to other factors that influence health such as education, living environment, employment and lifestyle.
- · Lifestyle related issues such as smoking, drinking too much alcohol and obesity all show strong associations with deprivation in Wirral (and nationally) and contribute to health inequalities. For various and complex reasons, these behaviours are all more prevalent in the most deprived areas of Wirral.
- · Educational attainment significantly affects future life chances. Children in care in Wirral achieving 5+ GCSEs at grades A*-C stood at 8% in 2010, compared to 58.9% in Wirral overall. There are also large variations between wards (66% in Liscard/Seacombe compared to 90% in Oxton/Prenton).
- . The percentage of young people NEET (not in Employment, Education or Training) is ten times higher in Rock Ferry than it is in Heswall (1.8% compared to 18.8)
- · Local analysis quantifying the health effects of unemployment in Wirral in 2012 indicates that around 23 deaths, 1,664 cases of Long Term Limiting Illness and 2,392 cases of people suffering mental health problems are directly attributable to unemployment (per annum).
- Air pollution of the kind which impacts on health in Wirral is worse in the more deprived areas of the borough. It has been estimated to account for around 0.5% of the difference in mortality between the most and least deprived areas of
- . Those living in the most deprived areas of Wirral have higher emergency hospital admission rates than those living in the most affluent areas.

Download Health Inequalities Chapter (Warning large document)

Refreshed October 2012

Interactive Atlases

We have produced web-based Interactive Atlases showing JSNA and Health Inequalities indicators for Wirral. These can be accessed here:

http://info.wirral.nhs.uk/instantatlas/

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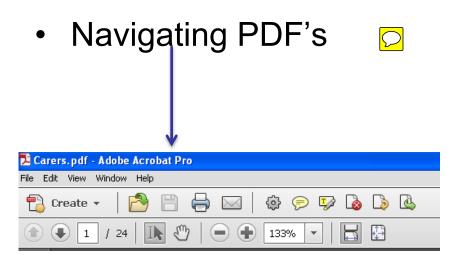




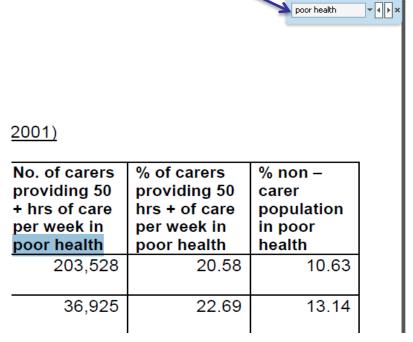




Searching within Documents...



Searching PDF's Control & F (find)



Tools

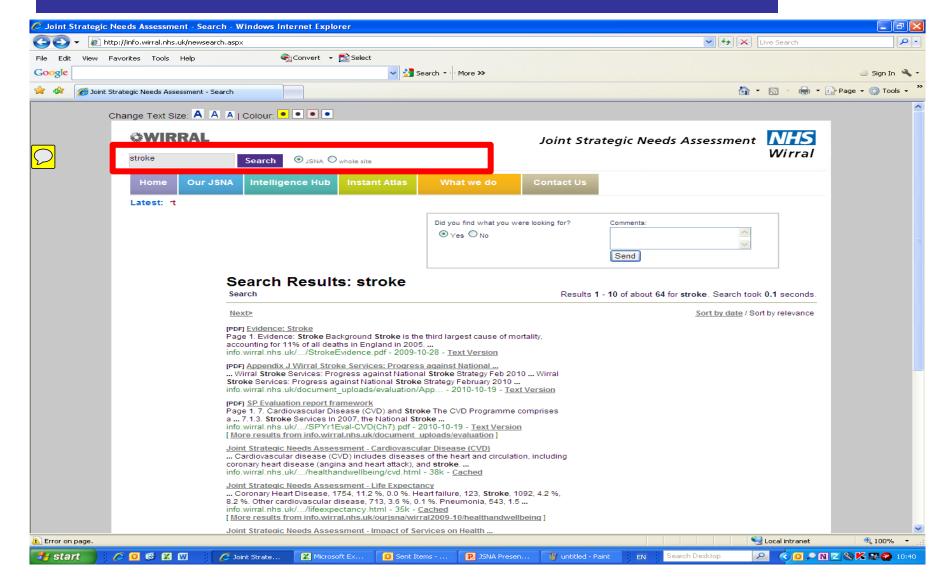
Comment

Share





How to search JSNA Website...

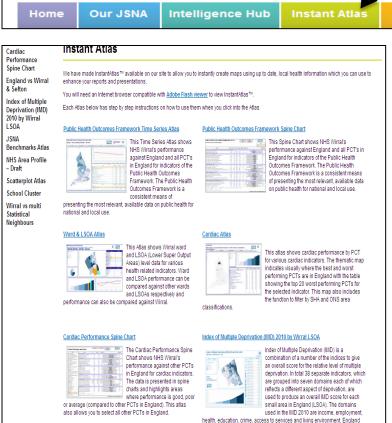






Instant Atlas



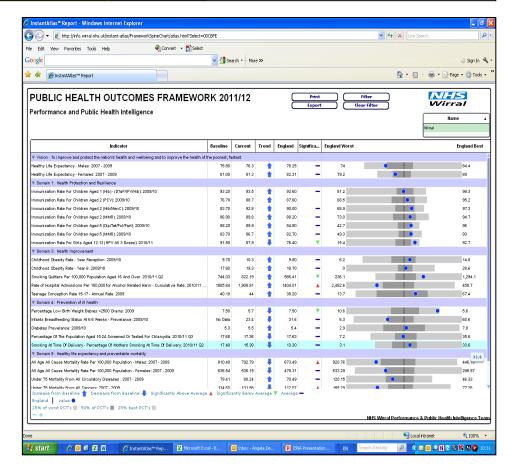


NCMP Annual Report

The National Child

has been divided into 32,482 areas each having roughly the same number of

people. These are known as Lower layer Super Output Areas.





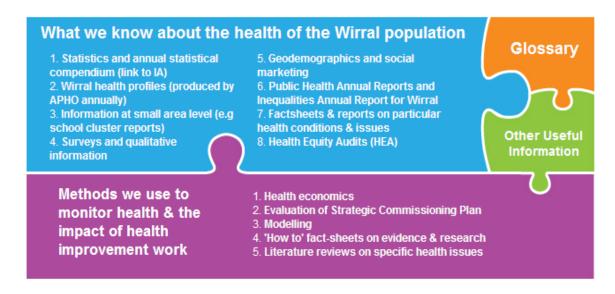


Intelligence Hub...



Intelligence Hub

This section provides more information on some of the methods we use to improve local health intelligence. This in turn helps us to provide services which are better suited to the needs of our population. Methods we use to help us do this range from modelling and health economics to geodemographics, evaluation and health equity audit. Use the links in the jigsaw to find out more about each one and access work and/or reports we have produced using these methods.







Suggestions of content to look at...

Wirral Compendium of Statistics

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- Latest JSNA content
- Instant Atlas
- Intelligence Hub
- Useful Information
- Subscribe to the JSNA Bulletin subscribeJSNA@wirral.nhs.uk

Please contact john.highton@wirral.nhs.uk or 0151 651 0011