



# Connecting to our Communities

Tuesday 25 April

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## Aims of the session:

- to help people to understand more about the power of data to target services to improve health outcomes
- to learn how CVS is connecting people to local community support to make them feel better

## Key resources:

- [Fingertips](#): a large public health data collection organised into themed profiles.
- [RAIDR tool](#): leading health intelligence tool that underpins approach to PHM

## Agenda

1. Welcome **Peter Roderick (5 Minute)**
2. Introduction to Population Health Hub (PHH) **Peter Roderick (5 mins)**
3. Ways to wellbeing: **Christine Marmion (York CVS) (15mins)**
4. Using RAIDR tool to support Proactive Social Prescribing: **Peter Roderick (15 mins)**
5. PHH case tutorial: Fingertips 'wider determinants' tool: **Heather Baker (15 mins)**
6. Questions **(5 mins)**

**PLEASE CAN YOU REMAIN ON MUTE UNTIL THE QUESTIONS SECTION – THANK YOU**



Introducing the Population Health Hub

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## Enabling

Lunch and Learns  
Developing infrastructure (e.g. IG)  
Metadata project  
PCN capacity building  
Data tool e.g. RAIDR  
Good practice from elsewhere  
(link into ICB)  
LD identification

## Analysing

JSNA core process  
Health Needs Assessments  
Census 2021 data  
PCN / Ward profiles  
Inequality Visualisation  
A+E attendance small-area  
analysis  
Understanding and reducing the  
Health impacts of the Cost-of-  
Living Crisis in York  
ICB CYP asthma pack

## Doing

Early Intervention in Diabetes  
project  
Waiting Well project  
Improving Dementia Diagnosis  
rates (Brain health café)  
Proactive Social Prescribing  
PHM approach to bereavement in  
York

# Exploring health inequalities in York

## CORE20 PLUS 5

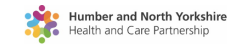
In York 'Place' of Humber and North Yorkshire ICB

Understanding the picture of need through CORE20PLUS5 in York

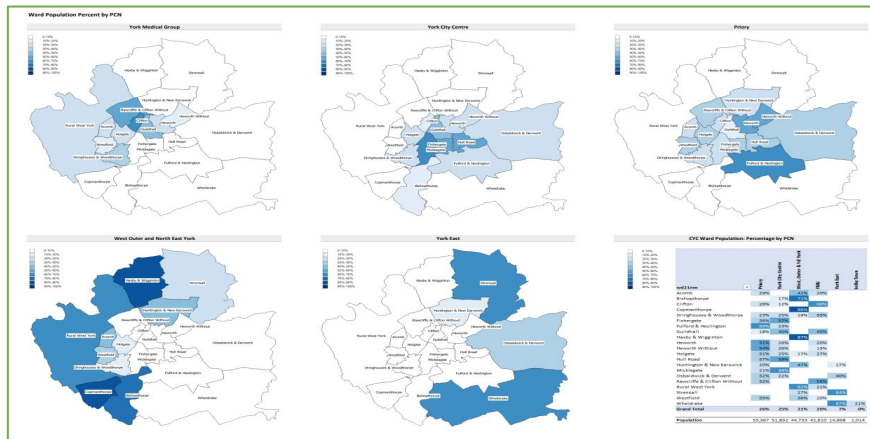
## YORK Population Health Hub

Cost of Living Crisis in York  
Understanding and reducing the Health impacts

Data pack - November 2022



Exploring the health impacts of the cost of living crisis for York's residents



Breakdown of the resident population of each of the five York PCNs, by ward to aid with service planning

## YORK Population Health Hub

### A&E Rates by LSOA

Exploration of A&E Attendance Rates for City of York Residents

Analysis of LSOA A&E attendance by age and sex, including information on the characteristics of the population by location and levels of deprivation

# Diabetes PHM Project

## PHM Proactive Social Prescribing project:

- to support people to live well with type 2 diabetes through an asset- based approach
- multi-agency approach to analyse data to identify cohort of 400 patients in York living with type 2 diabetes with risk factors for their disease progressing to further complications or other long-term conditions.
- Individuals were also in the bottom 50% IMD score and demonstrated minimal engagement with Primary Care in 2019/2020.

## York Population Health Management Diabetes Project Summary

## Partnership Approach, working closely with CVS Social Prescribing team to:

- build a 'logic model' of change to support people to live well with diabetes and avoid progression into living with multiple long-term conditions.
- proactively reach out to the cohort, helping to build a personalised asset-based plan for their care, signposting to resources to manage their diabetes, and helping people to get the support they need to live healthy lives.

### Outcomes

- Increased referrals to weight management programme and local/community groups and charities with follow up from social prescriber for patients
- Improved ONS, CSE and anxiety scores
- Strengthened partnership working - CYC Health Trainers and Healthwise

### Future learning to inform service delivery

- Improving access to diabetes reviews – accessibility communication and education
- Recording referral outcome to understand benefit of interventions
- Linking levels of clinical and social input to risk stratification
- Retinol screening – improved recording in primary care

# Social Prescribing and Population Health: An Introduction

Christine Marmion  
[Christine.marmion@yorkcvs.org.uk](mailto:Christine.marmion@yorkcvs.org.uk)

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25th April 2023



# Social prescribing – the principles



## Supports individuals to take greater control of their own health

- ✓ Person Centred
- ✓ Holistic
- ✓ Non-medical support
- ✓ What Matters to Me and asset-based approach
- ✓ Person involved in making decisions to improve their health and wellbeing

## A community-centred approach to health

- ✓ recognises the importance of the communities we live and work in, and the social networks we belong to
- ✓ promotes health and wellbeing
- ✓ reduces health inequalities in a community setting
- ✓ connects people to local community assets AND strengthens local community assets

## Health inequalities

evidence that people's health and wellbeing are [determined mostly by a range of social, economic and environmental factors](#)

## A new approach to population health

### Reduce pressure on statutory services

- ✓ by directing people to more appropriate services and groups
- ✓ Helping people have more control
- ✓ Helping people to live well longer reducing A and E admissions and hospital stays.



# Proactive Social Prescribing and Population Health

- VCSE partners and local clinical leaders were required to design, agree and put in place a targeted programme to proactively offer and improve access to social prescribing to an identified cohort with unmet needs.
- Tackling neighbourhood health inequalities - identify a population experiencing inequality in health provision

# An Example:

**A proactive social prescribing project focussed on a cohort of people with respiratory conditions who are likely to be affected by the cost-of-living crisis**

## Target Population:

People likely to be affected by the rising cost of living

People at risk of non-elective admission

People with respiratory conditions

- Patients will be identified using an agreed, consistent clinical search across each practice
- We are also exploring how we can use RAIDR to identify those that are high risk of admissions of COPD and the individuals PCN to avoid hospital admissions
- We will agree the inclusion and exclusion criteria for this search, based on condition, deprivation, risk of admission and contact with other services



# Intervention:



Holistic Approach	ALWAYS Person Centred and Asset Based	What Matters to Me	Health Literacy
Solution Focussed	Building Relationships	Connecting and collaborating with the VCSE and Statutory Services	A multi-agency approach
Attending groups with patients	Open door policy on discharge from the service	Adressing the Social Determinates of Health	Personalised Care planning

# Outcomes:



- Opportunity to address barriers to accessing healthcare and share learning
- Increased numbers of people accessing health appointments and reviews preventing an escalation in conditions
- Ongoing support to address social determinates of health
- Improved health literacy
- Access to ongoing support within the community which can run alongside clinical interventions
- More appropriate use of primary care and admissions avoidance

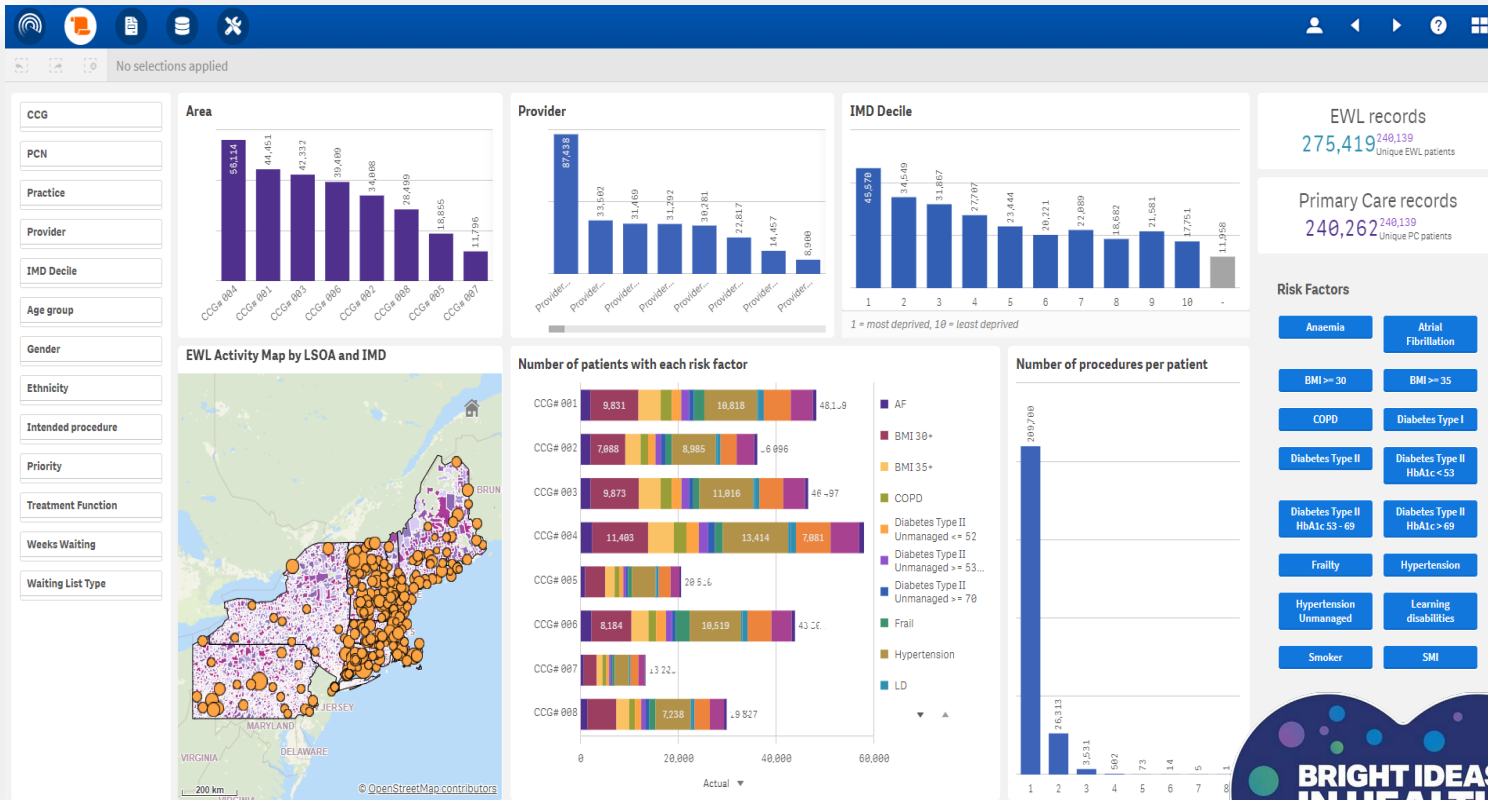
**Bert's story: Bert became known to us through an LD review but this was just the beginning of the story**

# YORK

Population  
Health  
Hub



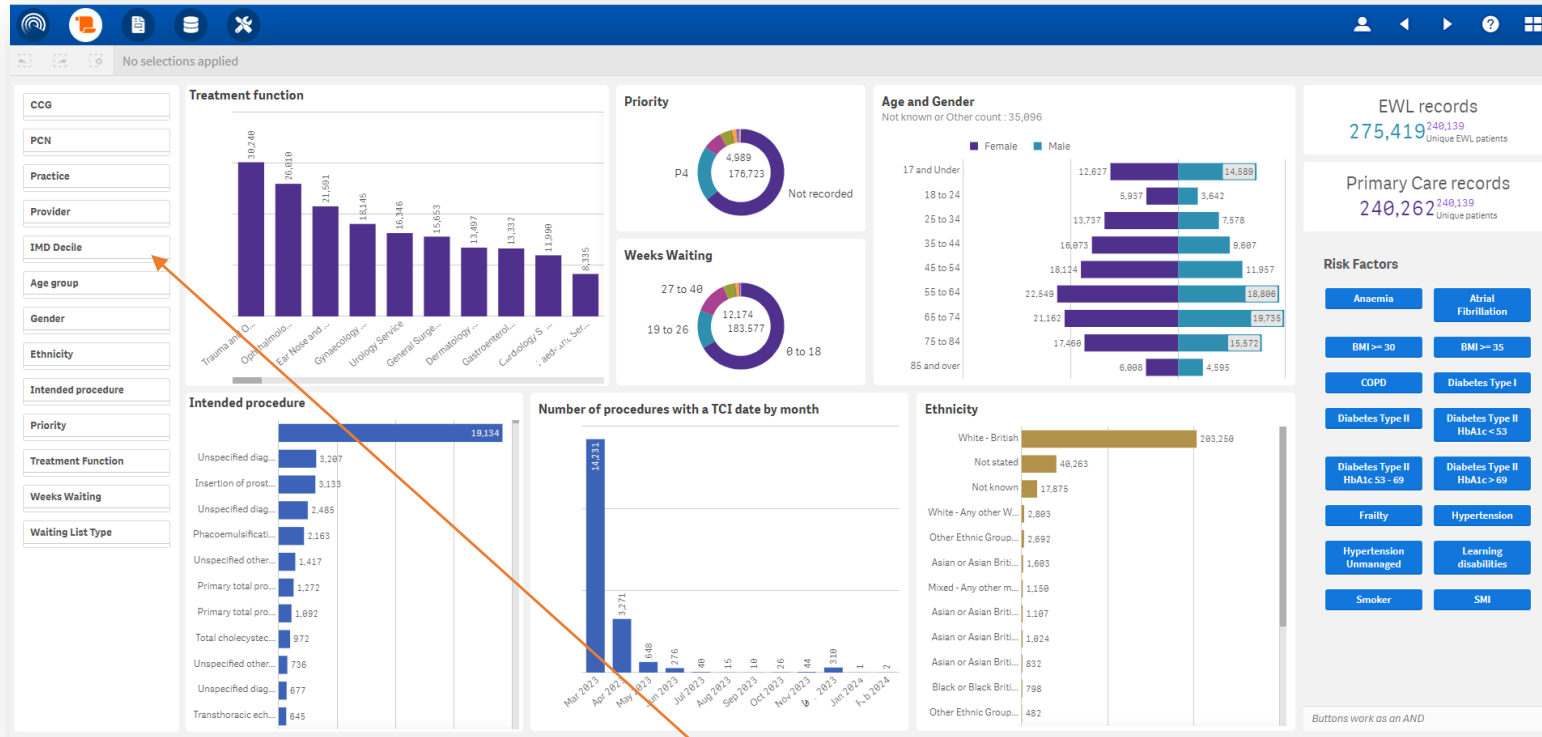
# Waiting Well – Patient Summary



RAIDR's unique to the market Waiting Well solution was developed to assist ICBs, Providers, PCNs and GP Practices to quickly identify cohorts of patients that are currently awaiting an elective procedure.

Combining linked primary care and national elective waiting list data, the dashboard can enable users to target individual patients who may need support managing their long-term conditions to remain eligible for their intended procedure. In essence, to ensure patients are 'waiting well'.

# Waiting Well – Waiting List Summary



Tackling the elective waiting list backlog is one of the key priorities for health and social care.

Utilising the Primary Care data extracted from your GP clinical systems, the dashboard risk stratifies your selected cohort of patients awaiting an elective procedure.

Using a variety of filters, the dashboard provides the user with the ability to drill down based on health inequalities, treatment function group and demographics.

# Waiting Well – Patient Details

The screenshot displays the 'Waiting Well' software interface. On the left, there is a 'Patient Details' table with columns for NHS Number, Practice, Age, Ethnicity, Provider, Treatment Function, Intended Procedure, TCI Date, Weeks waiting, and EWL ID. The table lists various patients, with one row highlighted in blue: NHS# 10724, PC# 247, 74, Not known, Provider# 092, Ophthalmology Service, -, -, 21, 212775. On the right, there is a section for 'EWL records' showing a total of 484<sup>414</sup> unique patients. Below this, there are two expandable sections: 'Risk Factors (0 of 16)' and 'Demographics (0 of 11)'. The Risk Factors section includes buttons for Anaemia, Atrial Fibrillation, BMI >= 30, BMI >= 35, COPD, Diabetes Type I, Diabetes Type II, Diabetes Type II HbA1c < 53, Diabetes Type II HbA1c 53 - 69, Diabetes Type II HbA1c > 69, Frailty, Hypertension, Hypertension Unmanaged, Learning disabilities, Smoker, and SMI. The Demographics section includes buttons for Male, Female, 17 and Under, 18 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 to 74, 75 to 84, and 85 and over.

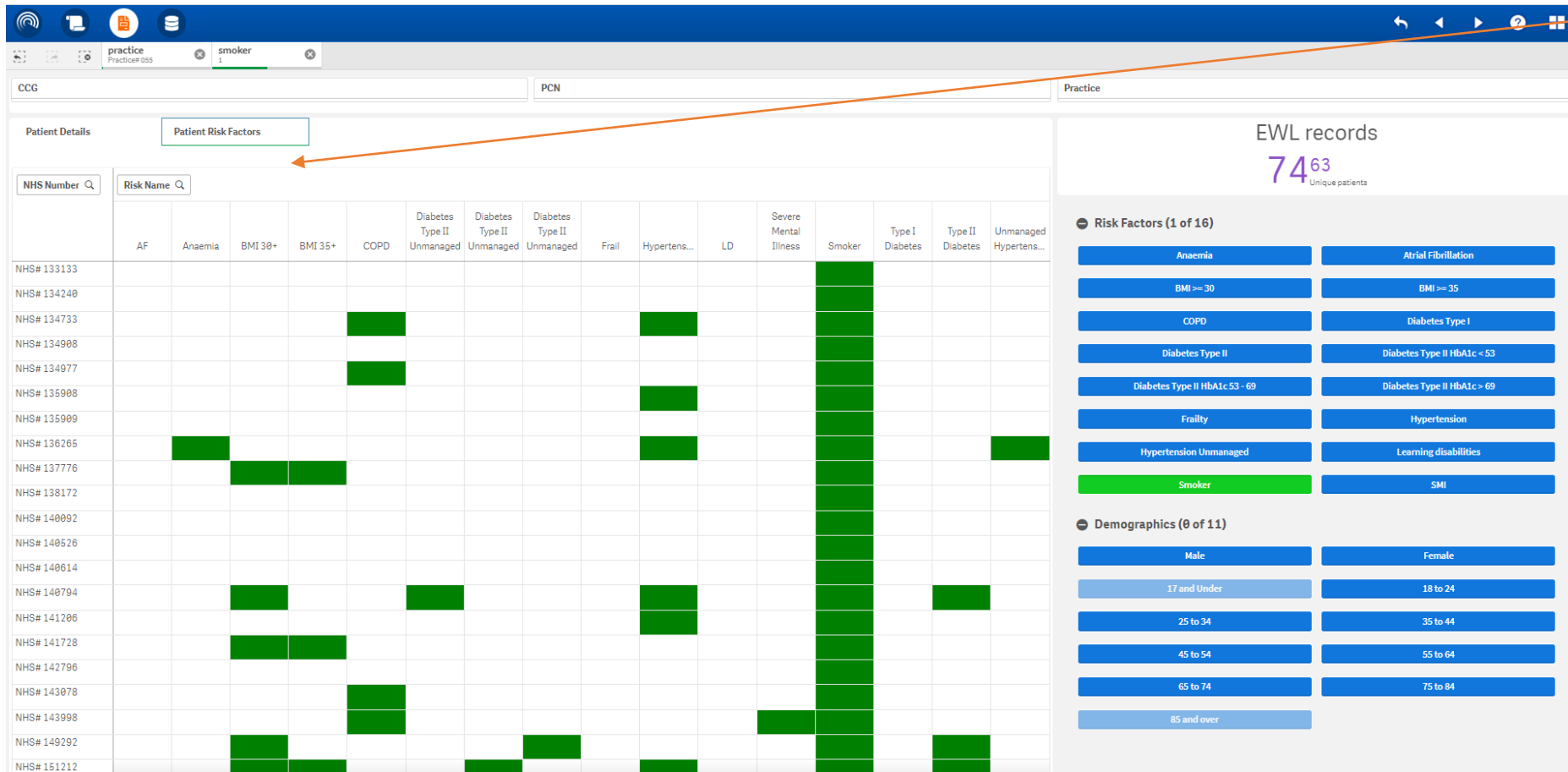
Users with the correct access can deep dive into the data further using the expandable buttons to investigate risk factors, demographics and whether they reside in areas of deprivation based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).



Clear NHS numbers available for those RAIDR users with Patient Identifiable Data (PID) access.



# Waiting Well – Patient Risk Factors



Users are able to move between the Patient Details and Patient Risk Factors using the toggle at the top of the chart enabling quick and effective risk stratification

# Waiting Well – Case Study from the NE



Healthworks are an award winning charity in the North East and North Cumbria region who support patients to reduce the risk of preventable ill health while promoting equality, diversity and inclusion. The charity recently utilised RAIDR's Waiting Well dashboard to identify patients on the elective waiting list who required targeted intervention to improve their physical and mental wellbeing as well as ensuring they remained eligible for their intended treatment.

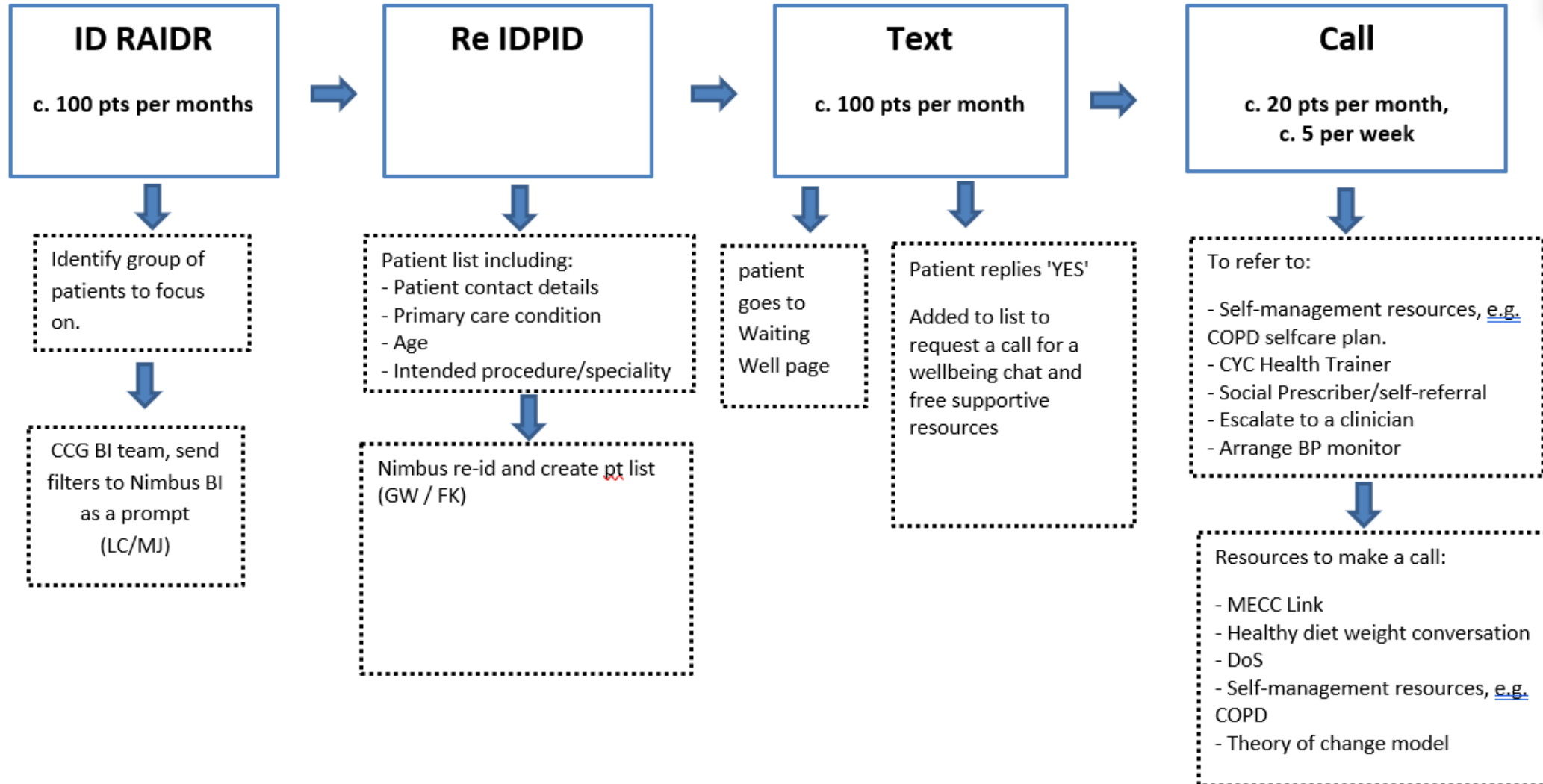
## John's Story

John was referred to the Pre-op DREAMS Programme after being identified by Waiting Well as a patient with potential risk factors. Diagnosed with prostate cancer and with his diabetes unmanaged, John required support to improve his lifestyle. As a result, John's HbA1c reduced from 54 to 42 over a period of 12 weeks. His diet has significantly improved and his alcohol intake reduced.

## Gary's Story

Gary was awaiting a knee operation however his unmanaged diabetes had led to regular hypos and he had sought advice on how to control his blood sugar levels. The Lifestyle team contacted Gary after he was highlighted as a potential risk utilising the dashboard. At the end of the 12 week programme, Gary reported having fewer hypos and had reduced his HbA1c from 64 to 45 as well as losing 7.5kg of body weight. The Lifestyle team also referred Gary to the PCN Pharmacist for insulin help and support. Gary has noticed an improvement in his overall fitness, reducing the need for his inhaler.

# Waiting Well – piloting locally





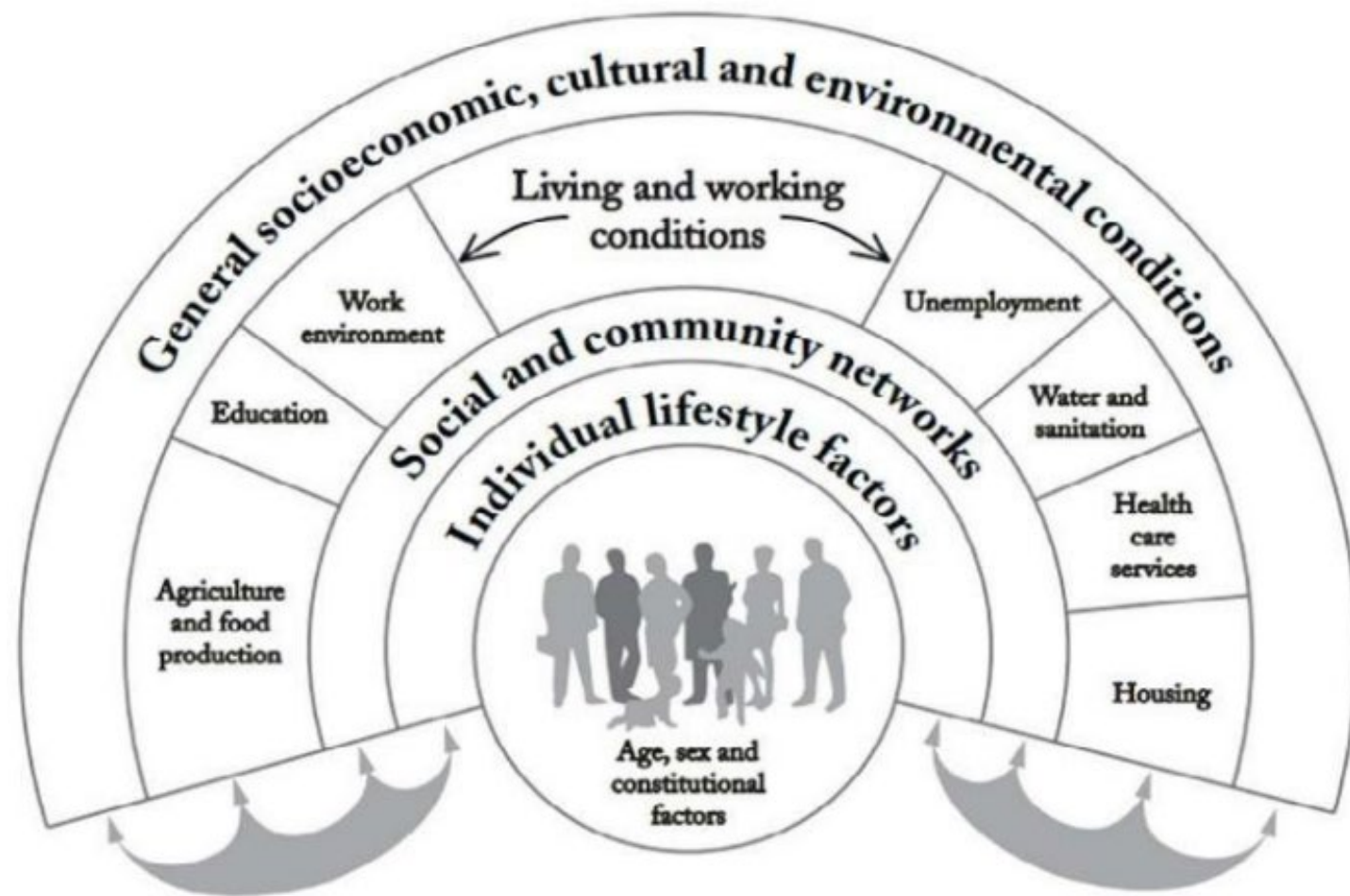
# PHH Case Tutorial: Fingertips 'Wider Determinants' Tool

Heather Baker, *April 2023*



## Outline

- The wider determinants of health are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which influence people's mental and physical health.
- The link between social inequalities and health outcomes is significant- they have a major impact on health.
- By addressing the wider determinants of health, health equity will improve.



Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead



- [Wider Determinants of Health](#)

- The built and natural environment
- Education
- Employment
- Income
- Crime
- Communities and social capital

- [Local Health- Small Area Public Health Data](#)

- Population and demographic factors
- Wider determinants of health
- Health outcomes



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## Wider Determinants of Health

### Introduction

Welcome to the Wider Determinants of Health tool. The tool is an ongoing project and will continue to be developed over time. If you have any feedback you can email us at [ProfileFeedback@dhsc.gov.uk](mailto:ProfileFeedback@dhsc.gov.uk). For more information about the wider determinants of health see the ['About' section](#) below or the video to the right.

### Further resources

As an addition to the data, the further resources pages provide resources to help you go beyond highlighting variation in the wider determinants and take further action. They contain links to more data, information and ideas that can help you to explore the issues raised in this profile in more detail and inform actions to improve health outcomes.

*Click on an image below to access further resources for a specific domain. For resources which are not domain specific, see [general resources](#).*



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## Wider Determinants of Health - Crime resource page

### Crime

**Get in touch.** If you have examples of practice in reducing the impact of the wider determinants on health outcomes that you would like to share on this page, please get in touch at [ProfileFeedback@dhsc.gov.uk](mailto:ProfileFeedback@dhsc.gov.uk).

### Data, information & analysis

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The links below will take you to resources that offer complementary detail or functionality to inform decision making on the wider determinants of health.

- [PHE Health and Justice annual reports](#), PHE
- [Public health in prisons and secure settings](#), PHE
- [Neighbourhood crime maps](#), Police.

### Taking action

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The links below will hopefully help you to take further action to reduce the impact of the wider determinants on health outcomes. The resources in the list include ideas, interventions and examples of good practice from a wide variety of sources.

- [Balancing act: addressing health inequalities among people in contact with the criminal justice system](#),

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## Wider Determinants of Health ▼

Data view ▼  
Area profiles

🔍 **Geography**  
York  
Counties & UAs in Yorkshire and the Humber region

▲ **Topic** ▼  
Natural and built environment

[▶ Legend](#) [▶ Benchmark](#) [▶ More options](#)

Geography version Counties & UAs (2021/22-2022/23) ▼

CIPFA nearest neighbours to York

Indicator	England		England		Value	Worst	Range	Best
<b>Transport</b>								
Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week					15.1%	6.8%		33.4%
Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week					2.3%	0.0%		11.3%
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads (per 100 million vehicle miles)					-	-		-
<b>Neighbourhood design</b>								
The rate of complaints about noise	2020/21	↑	3,030	14.4	8.1*	12.0*	731.3	0.9
The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 65dB(A) or more, during the daytime	2016	-	8,330	4.0%	4.1%	5.5%	22.1%	0.9%
The percentage of the population exposed to road, rail and air transport noise of 55 dB(A) or more during the night-time	2016	-	11,400	5.5%	6.5%	8.5%	37.0%	1.3%

**Area**  
York ⋮

**Area type**  
Counties & UAs ⋮

**Region**  
Yorkshire and the Humber region ⋮

**Area type to group areas by**  
Region ⋮

[Your area lists \(Sign in\)](#)



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### Wider Determinants of Health

**Data view** Area profiles | **Geography** York Counties & UAs in Yorkshire and the Humber region | **Topic** Natural and built environment

[Legend](#) | [Benchmark](#) | [More options](#)

Indicator	Period	York		Region England		England	
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest
<b>Transport</b>							
Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week	2019/20	-	-	22.3%	14.2%	15.1%	
Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week	2019/20	-	-	6.8%	1.8%	2.3%	
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads (historic data)	2016 - 18	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Neighbourhood design</b>							
The rate of complaints about noise	2020/21	↑	3,030	14.4	8.1*	12.0*	
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- All Available
- Natural and built environment
- Work and the labour market
- Vulnerability
- Income
- Crime
- Education
- Marmot indicators
- Health outcomes



### Wider Determinants of Health

**Data view** Area profiles | **Geography** York Counties & UAs in Yorkshire and the Humber region | **Topic** Crime

[Legend](#) | [Benchmark](#) | [More options](#)

Geography version Counties & UAs (2021/22-2022/23)

CIPFA nearest neighbours to York

Indicator	Period	York		Region England		England		Range	Best/ Highest
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Best/ Highest		
Children entering the youth justice system (10-17 yrs)	2020/21	↓	32	1.9	3.2	2.8	5.7		1.1
First time entrants to the youth justice system	2021	↓	24	147.4	179.6	146.9	446.9		56.3
Re-offending levels - percentage of offenders who re-offend	2019/20	-	-	30.7%	28.0%	25.4%	12.2%		36.8%
Re-offending levels - average number of re-offences per re-offender	2019/20	-	-	4.55	4.01	3.74	2.54		4.82
First time offenders	2021	↓	235	123	198	166	95		352
Domestic abuse related incidents and crimes	2021/22	-	-	18.6*	36.2	30.8	12.3		45.2
Violent crime - hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence)	2018/19 - 20/21	-	165	23.9	47.3	41.9	116.8		12.0
Violent crime - violence offences per 1,000 population	2021/22	↑	5,623	26.6	43.3*	34.9*	15.1		79.1
Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	2021/22	→	534	2.5	3.3*	3.0*	1.4		6.3
Crime deprivation: score	2019	-	-	-0.82	-	0.01	1.21		-1.21



## Wider Determinants of Health ▾

Data view ▾  
Area profiles



Geography

York

Counties & UAs in Yorkshire and the Humber region

Topic ▾

Crime

▶ [Legend](#) ▶ [Benchmark](#) ▶ [More options](#)

Geography version

Counties & UAs (2021/22-2022/23) ▾

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Violent crime - sexual offences per 1,000 population	2021/22	→	534	2.5	3.3*	3.0*	1.4		6.3
Crime deprivation: score	2019	—	-	-0.82	-	0.01	1.21		-1.21



CIPFA nearest neighbours to York

Areas **All in Yorkshire and the Humber region** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

[Show 99.8% CI values](#)

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value		95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
<b>England</b>	-	-	0.01		-	-
Yorkshire and the Humber region	-	-	-		-	-
Bradford	-	-	0.92		-	-
Kingston upon Hull	-	-	0.84		-	-
Doncaster	-	-	0.70		-	-
Leeds	-	-	0.67		-	-
Calderdale	-	-	0.57		-	-
Wakefield	-	-	0.51		-	-
Barnsley	-	-	0.51		-	-
North East Lincolnshire	-	-	0.48		-	-
Kirklees	-	-	0.48		-	-
Rotherham	-	-	0.45		-	-
Sheffield	-	-	0.38		-	-
North Lincolnshire	-	-	0.11		-	-
East Riding of Yorkshire	-	-	-0.54		-	-
York	-	-	-0.82		-	-
North Yorkshire Cty	-	-	-0.97		-	-

Source: The English Indices of Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities and Local Government





CIPFA nearest neighbours to York

Areas **York and neighbours** All in England Display **Table** Table and chart

[Show 99.8% CI values](#)

Area ▲▼	Recent Trend	Neighbour Rank ▲▼	Count ▲▼	Value ▲▼		95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
<b>England</b>	-	-	-	0.01		-	-
Neighbours average	-	-	-	-		-	-
Calderdale	-	10	-	0.57		-	-
Bury	-	12	-	0.42		-	-
Stockport	-	5	-	0.34		-	-
Swindon	-	4	-	0.21		-	-
North Lincolnshire	-	15	-	0.11		-	-
Plymouth	-	14	-	-0.05		-	-
Trafford	-	6	-	-0.05		-	-
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	-	9	-	-0.11		-	-
Warrington	-	1	-	-0.14		-	-
Solihull	-	7	-	-0.14		-	-
North Somerset	-	13	-	-0.16		-	-
South Gloucestershire	-	2	-	-0.22		-	-
Cheshire West and Chester	-	3	-	-0.28		-	-
Cheshire East	-	11	-	-0.38		-	-
Shropshire	-	8	-	-0.58		-	-
York	-	-	-	-0.82		-	-

Source: *The English Indices of Deprivation 2019, Department for Communities and Local Government*



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## Local Health - Small Area Public Health Data

### Introduction

This fingertips profile uses data from [Local Health](#), an existing OHID Geographical Information System (GIS) data tool.

**Local Health is a collection of quality assured health information presented for small geographical areas.**

By presenting data for small areas, Local Health provides evidence of inequalities within local areas. It supports targeted interventions to reduce such inequalities.

Local Health contains indicators related to:

- Population and demographic factors
- Wider determinants of health
- Health outcomes

It presents data for middle super output areas (MSOA), electoral wards, clinical commissioning groups (CCG),

**START**

Go to the data

### Recent updates

#### December 2022

The following indicators have been updated with data for 2019/20 to 2021/22:

- Reception: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3-years data combined
- Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3-years data combined
- Year 6: Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3-years data combined
- Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3-years data combined



Indicator	Period	England	York	Acomb	Bishopthorpe	Clifton	Copmanthorpe	Dringhouses & Woodthorpe	Fishergate	Fulford & Heslington	Guildhall	Haxby & Wigginton	Heworth	Heworth Without	Holgate	Hull Road	Huntington & New Earswick	Micklegate	Osbaldwick & Derwent	Rawcliffe & Clifton Without	Rural West York	Strensall	Westfield	Wheldrake	
<b>Deprivation, Housing, and living environment</b>																									
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Score	2019	21.7	11.7	12.5	5.9	22.7	3.3	9.6	9.4	5.9	15.0	5.2	15.6	4.8	13.3	10.3	12.6	11.8	6.3	6.5	5.8	7.1	26.4	4.2	
Income deprivation, English Indices of Deprivation	2019	12.9	7.2	9.2	3.3	13.1	3.1	6.1	5.6	4.3	7.2	3.9	10.1	3.0	8.5	5.9	8.3	6.9	4.9	4.8	3.9	4.7	14.8	3.4	
Child Poverty, Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)	2019	17.1	10.0	13.8	2.2	19.0	2.5	7.9	6.2	3.9	12.0	2.8	16.6	2.3	10.4	19.8	10.0	7.6	7.0	5.6	5.1	3.8	19.1	2.9	
Older people in poverty: Income deprivation affecting older people Index (IDAOPI)	2019	14.2	9.4	10.5	5.6	16.6	4.5	6.9	14.3	7.0	15.7	5.6	13.3	4.0	12.3	11.1	9.3	11.4	5.7	7.7	4.7	6.9	16.1	5.3	
Modelled estimates of the proportion of households in fuel poverty (%)	2020	13.2	14.7	14.6	10.5	20.3	8.1	10.8	19.3	12.1	18.7	9.7	19.5	12.1	13.6	25.9	13.7	14.8	11.9	8.8	10.7	11.0	16.9	10.4	
Households with overcrowding based on overall room occupancy levels	2011	8.7	7.1	3.5	1.4	8.6	0.9	2.8	15.2	4.9	21.3	1.7	9.8	1.3	7.3	14.0	3.4	11.2	2.4	3.0	1.6	2.3	7.2	1.2	
Older people living alone, % of people aged 65 and over who are living alone	2011	31.5	32.3	29.6	27.5	37.9	23.9	27.5	37.0	29.4	47.6	30.9	40.5	29.9	35.3	33.3	31.7	45.8	26.7	29.4	24.2	25.9	38.1	20.9	
<b>Employment</b>																									
Unemployment (Percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefit)	2021/22	5.0*	2.5*	2.7*	1.7*	3.6*	1.5*	2.2*	1.7*	1.8*	2.4*	1.5*	3.4*	1.9*	3.3*	1.7*	2.5*	2.7*	1.9*	2.0*	1.6*	1.5*	5.0*	1.3*	
Long-Term Unemployment- rate per 1 000 working age population	2021/22	1.9*	0.6*	0.9*	0.0*	0.9*	0.0*	0.0*	0.3*	0.0*	0.3*	0.8*	0.9*	0.0*	0.8*	0.4*	0.7*	1.1*	1.0*	0.2*	0.0*	1.0*	1.6*	0.0*	





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COVID-19 Health Inequalities - CHIME tool

## Wider Impacts of COVID-19 on Health (WICH) monitoring tool

The Wider Impacts of COVID-19 on Health (WICH) monitoring tool is designed to allow you to explore the indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the population's health and wellbeing. WICH presents a range of health and wellbeing metrics in interactive plots that can be broken down to show differences between groups - for example, you can explore grocery purchasing habits by region or social class. WICH is updated quarterly and may include the addition of new metrics as they become available. A summary has been included for WICH and is available to [read](#).

### Application development: World Health Organisation (WHO) framework

The WICH tool is currently being redeveloped so that it continues to be a responsive resource which meets the needs of its users for the recovery phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, in response to an evaluation conducted in 2021, the indicator themes are being restructured so that they are consistent with a WHO pandemic framework. This framework consists of five main pathways through which the pandemic and related containment measures can have an impact on population health. The first two themes are included in the December 2022 update: Impact of COVID measures, Impact on healthcare. Please see the table below to find out which metrics have been grouped into these new themes.

### Metrics

Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) Health Intelligence teams have collated a range of metrics and grouped them into nine themes. Click the rows in the table below to expand groups and subgroups. The link column will take you to the relevant theme within the tool. You can search through metrics using the search bar on the right.



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## Social determinants of health

Charts
Data Table
Metadata

**Theme**

Crime ▼

---

**Subtheme**

Police recorded crime ▲

- Police recorded crime
- Perceptions & worries
- Anti-social behaviour
- Community safety
- Online activity
- Total victim based crime ▼

📄 Download chart 1
📄 Download chart 2

📄 Download chart data

**Interpretation notes**

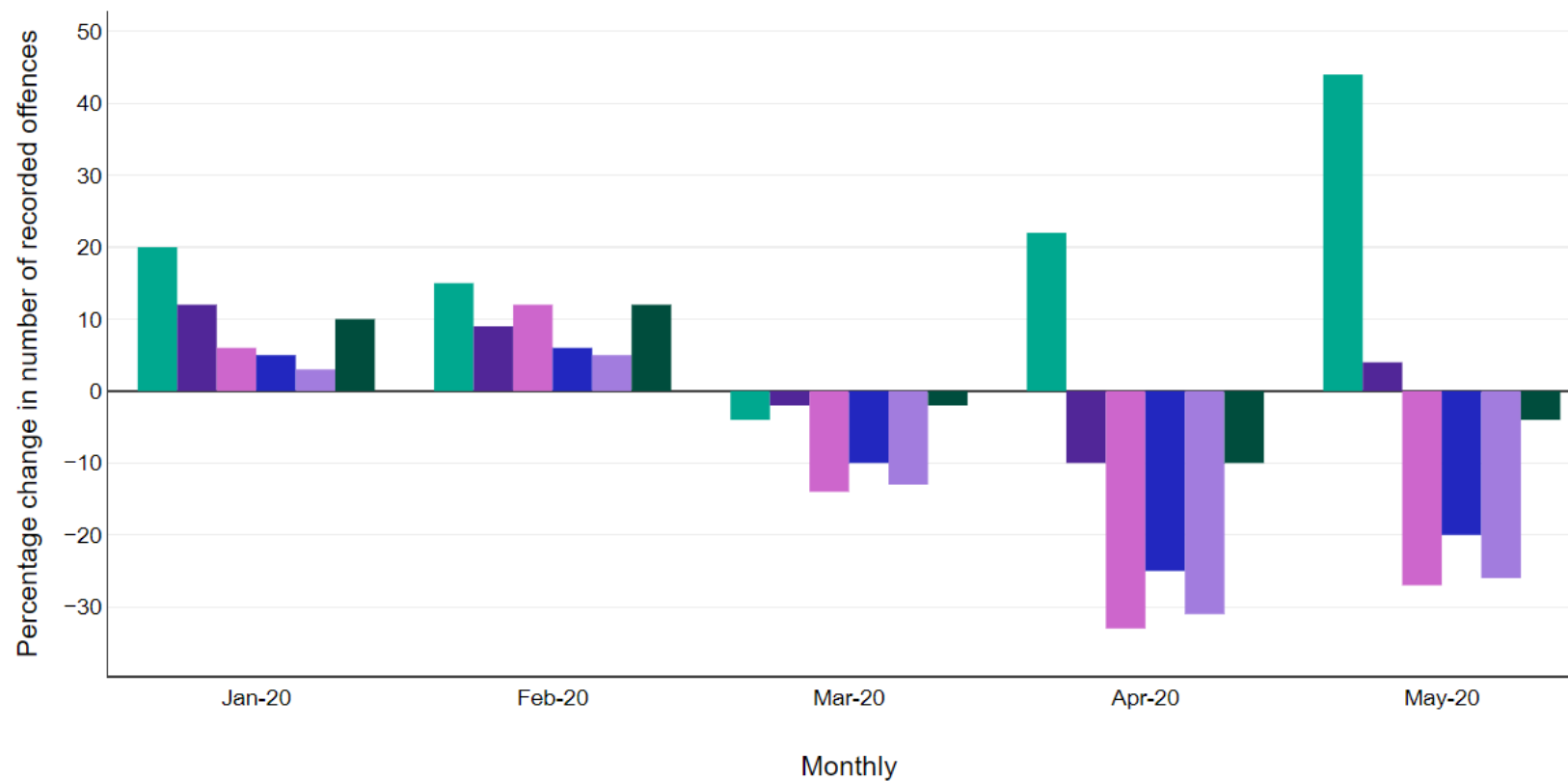
Overall, monthly police recorded data show a reduction in crime during the initial lockdown period. Importantly, from 13 May the government introduced easing of the lockdown restrictions. This included the reopening of some businesses and the relaxing of some restrictions on freedom of movement. April 2020 therefore represents the only month where full UK lockdown measures were applied throughout, during which time the police recorded their lowest number of crimes in England and Wales across all months in the year ending May 2020. This figure also represents the lowest monthly figure for April since April 2015. However, improvements to recording practices by the police have made substantial contributions to rises in recorded crime over recent years. Monthly totals for number of offences will be affected by the number of days in a month as well as the number of weekends and bank holidays. Following the implementation of a new IT system, data from Greater Manchester Police are not included in this chart.

**Police recorded crime percentage changes between 2019 and 2020**

Year	Led offences
2019	45
2020	40



### Police recorded crime percentage changes between 2019 and 2020





If you would like more information on the different Fingertips functions please e-mail me on [heather.baker@york.gov.uk](mailto:heather.baker@york.gov.uk)

**Thank you for listening.**

**Do you have any questions?**