

## Health and Wellbeing Board

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**Date of Meeting:** 22 March 2022

**Report Title:** The tartan rug: updates since 2017 and future planning

**Report of:** Dr Matt Tyrer, Director of Public Health

**Ward(s) Affected:** All

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### 1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. The tartan rug is part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and visually displays health and wellbeing data by ward, and across Cheshire East as a whole, to highlight inequalities across communities in Cheshire East (Appendix A).
- 1.2. This report describes the changes to health and wellbeing in Cheshire East as demonstrated by updated national data sources available between November 2017 and February 2021 (see also Appendices A and B).
- 1.3. The latest tartan rug (February 2021) shows that overall, the health and wellbeing of residents in Cheshire East was better than or similar to the England average for the majority of indicators. However, health and wellbeing was worse in Cheshire East than the England average specifically in terms of
  - Hospital stays for self-harm
  - New cases - bowel cancer
  - Emergency admissions all causes
  - New cases - breast cancer
  - Admissions for injury age 0-4
  - Emergency admissions age 0-4
  - Binge drinking (adults)

The update also highlights that established inequalities persist, with poorer health and wellbeing in some areas of Crewe, Macclesfield and Handforth, than in other wards in Cheshire East and the England average.

- 1.4. The production of the updated tartan rug has been delayed due to significant and continued pressures on the Public Health Intelligence Team because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Data extraction was completed in March 2020, and initial quality assurance processes were completed in February 2021, at which point no indicators had been updated since March 2020. The tartan rug update was then finalised in September 2021.
- 1.5. Since June 2021, more recent data has emerged, which have not been incorporated into this latest version of the tartan rug due to ongoing COVID-19 related pressures. However, the June 2021 data will need to be included in a further update soon now that there is additional staff time available within the Public Health Intelligence Team. Much of the data published in June 2021 still covers time periods before, or only partially including the experience of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 1.6. Cheshire East must be mindful of the wide range of impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and alert to new local evidence of these, as and when it becomes available. There is evidence to suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened pre-existing inequalities across England. JSNA deep dives will allow us to understand these impacts in more detail locally.
- 1.7. The order in which health topics and geographical locations are considered for deep dive (detailed) analysis will be considered by the JSNA steering group. This will involve representatives from a wide range of key organisations across Cheshire East considering the tartan rug alongside other local insights.
- 1.8. The tartan rug highlights the importance of considering health and wellbeing in all policies.

## **2. Recommendations**

- 2.1. This tartan rug update is published as an interim tool after being approved by both the Adults and Health Committee and the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- 2.2. This tartan rug update is used to guide further JSNA deep dives by highlighting priority places and health and wellbeing issues for prompt and detailed review, as part of the JSNA work programme. Deep dives will draw on a wide range of data sources, experience and perspectives. Where possible and relevant, they will also include new sources of intelligence, including those being developed by the health and care system to support transformation and the delivery of more joined-up care.

### **3. Reasons for Recommendations**

**3.1.** The purpose of publishing the tartan rug update is to guide further deep dive investigation and action on priority public health issues across Cheshire East. These processes contribute to the following priorities within the Council Corporate Plan 2021-2025:

- Reduce health inequalities across the borough.
- Protect and support our communities and safeguard children, adults at risk and families from abuse, neglect and exploitation. • Support all children to have the best start in life.
- Increase the opportunities for children, young adults and adults with additional needs.
- Reduce the reliance on long term care by improving services closer to home and providing more extra care facilities, including dementia service.

### **4. Other Options Considered**

**4.1.** Rather than publishing this update, Cheshire East place could wait until the tartan rug is updated again and includes the most recent data available. However, many of the issues presented by this current update have been longstanding issues, particularly, the pattern of health inequalities experienced across the population. The pandemic is expected to have worsened these inequalities. Therefore, timely action is required to address these issues without further delay.

### **5. Background**

**5.1.** Health and Wellbeing Boards have a duty to produce a JSNA for their area. The tartan rug forms one part of the JSNA. The tartan rug was developed in 2015 as a way of displaying multiple health and wellbeing indicators for all the wards within Cheshire East on a single page. Since the first version in 2015 it has been used to raise awareness of inequalities across Cheshire East, to aid priority setting and identify areas for targeted intervention such as the 6 wards in Crewe.

**5.2.** The tartan rug is produced using national open data available via the Public Health England (PHE) Fingertips portal [Local Health - PHE](#). Thus, the scheduling of updates has been dependent on the PHE work programme. The data release from PHE has been disrupted by COVID19. There was an update of 25 of the indicators we include in the tartan rug in March 2020, which have been included in this latest version. However, a further update has since been released.

**5.3.** Any updates to the tartan rug need to be brought to the attention of the health and wellbeing board before being published. A supporting report is also published alongside the tartan rug which describes the purpose of the tartan rug, interprets what the latest version is telling us about the

health and wellbeing of the residents of our Care Communities and how this has changed from the last publication (see Appendix B).

**5.4.** What changed between November 2017 and February 2021?:

- 5.4.1. The data extraction for this updated tartan rug was completed in March 2020, and initial quality assurance processes were completed in February 2021, at which point no indicators had been updated since March 2020. However, finalising the updated tartan rug has been delayed due to continued pressures on the Public Health Intelligence Team because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since June 2021, more recent data has emerged, which have not been incorporated into this latest version of the tartan rug due to ongoing COVID-19 related pressures. However, the June 2021 data will need to be incorporated into a further update soon now that there is additional staff time available within the Public Health Intelligence Team. Much of the data published in June 2021 still covers time frames before, or only partly including the experience of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 5.4.2. The updated tartan rug includes 25 (54%) indicators that had been updated since November 2017, 21 (46%) indicators did not have updated data available. Some of the data used within the tartan rug may appear old but remains the standard source for some of these indicators. This includes indicators derived from Census or Lifestyle surveys (see Appendix B for more detail).
- 5.4.3. Overall, when considering all 46 indicators and not just those that have been updated, Cheshire East is in the worst 40% for
- Hospital stays for self-harm
  - New cases - bowel cancer
  - Emergency admissions all causes
  - New cases - breast cancer
  - Admissions for injury age 0-4 (no new data available, so not updated since 2017)
  - Emergency admissions age 0-4 (no new data available, so not updated since 2017)
  - Binge drinking (adults) (no new data available, so not updated since 2017)
- 5.4.4. When considering the Cheshire East average data over 39 indicators (demographic indicators were excluded plus the long-term unemployment indicator as data was not available at ward geographies for all years), 44% of the tartan rug was coloured green in 2017 and 13% was coloured red. The percentage of the tartan rug coloured green decreased to 41% in February 2021, while the percentage that is coloured red increased to 18%. This decrease in the percentage of greens and an

increase in the percentage of reds indicates a decline between 2017 and February 2021.

- 5.4.5. However, when the indicator data for all 52 wards within Cheshire East are considered (39 indicators x 52 wards = 2028 data points), 45% of the tartan rug was coloured green in 2017 and 31% was coloured red. In February 2021 the percentage of the tartan rug coloured green increased to 47% and the percentage which is coloured red also increased to 32%. When taking this approach to consider the indicators, overall Cheshire East has improved compared to other areas over the two time periods, although inequalities have widened slightly. When a longer trend is considered, it can be seen that the improvement seen in 2021 is actually a recovery from a dip in performance in 2017.

	2015	2017	2021
<b>Green</b>	48%	45%	47%
<b>Red</b>	32%	31%	32%

- 5.4.6. It is likely that the impact of COVID-19 will affect at least the next couple of versions of the tartan rug. Although the colouration reflects performance compared to other areas of the country and therefore the expectation may be that the percentages of red and green remain stable, the impact of COVID-19 was not experienced equally by all places, and the North West had higher infection rates. It is likely that the inequalities gap will widen for some areas.
- 5.4.7. Overall, the updated tartan rug still suggests that people in areas of Crewe, Macclesfield and Handforth, experience poorer health and wellbeing than other wards in Cheshire East.
- 5.4.8. Below is a table summarising the current position of each of the Cheshire East localities in terms of the percentage coloured red or green and whether the position has changed across the two time periods.

<b>Care Community locality</b>	<b>RAG status</b>	<b>Movement from the Nov17 tartan rug</b>
Nantwich	Green	inequality gap is widening
Crewe	Red	declined
Sandbach, Middlewich, Alsager, Haslington (SMASH)	Amber	Same

Congleton	Amber	improved
Knutsford	Green	improved
Wilmslow	Green	improved
Macclesfield	Amber	inequality gap is widening
Poynton	Green	declined

## 5.5. What do we want to do next?:

- 5.5.1. Since the completion of this latest version of the tartan rug, new data has become available for 24 of the 25 updated indicators (96%). In addition, new data is also available for 4 indicators that were not updated as part of this latest tartan rug. Consequently, there are 28 indicators with more recent data available that will need updating in the near future. It is proposed that this tartan rug update should be used as an interim tool for local communities whilst it is further updated in the coming months. As part of the next update, it will be important to consider whether to remove indicators where no recent data is available or potentially replace them with more recent similar indicators, where available.
- 5.5.2. The JSNA steering group will be reconvened, and the work programme will be refreshed and further developed to: reflect these, and further changes to the tartan rug; support the adaptation of the COVID-19 response into routine business; to support the development of our place-based health and care integration, and health and wellbeing strategy.
- 5.5.3. The tartan rug will guide further prioritisation of deep dive work by highlighting both geographical areas of inequality and particular health issues where on average Cheshire East residents have a worse experience than the national average.
- 5.5.4. Deep dive work will need to consider
- A wide range of local data to develop a detailed understanding of specific health and wellbeing needs, and also of the way residents use services to meet these needs.
  - Comparison of needs and demand for health and care services in Cheshire East residents with residents in other areas.
  - Understanding demand on local services as part of this process will be supported by developments in Cheshire East level, and Cheshire and Merseyside level, population health management approaches. These are

detailed approaches to understanding demand for health and care to guide health and care transformation towards prevention and where prevention is not possible, towards more joined up care.

- A broad range of insights gathered by consulting members of the public and a wide variety of relevant professionals.

5.5.5. Even the most up to date local PHE data available cover time frames before or only including the earlier months of COVID-19 pandemic, the exception are deaths rates that include 2019 as part of a 5-year rate. The system must be mindful of the direct and indirect impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and alert to new local evidence of this as and when this becomes available.

5.5.6. There is national evidence to suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened pre-existing inequalities, and we must remain alert to this issue locally. Nevertheless, waiting for further more recent data should not delay progress in addressing the issues already clearly shown within this version of the tartan rug, some of which have been longstanding.

## **6. Consultation and Engagement**

6.1. Once published, the tartan rug and other JSNA products are used by a wide range of partner organisations in service commissioning and delivery. Consultation and engagement is a vital part of the JSNA deep dive process.

## **7. Implications**

### **7.1. Legal**

7.1.1. The tartan rug is part of the JSNA, which local authorities and clinical commissioning groups have a joint statutory responsibility to produce, through the Health and Wellbeing Board, under the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

7.1.2. Production of the tartan rug also contributes to fulfilling the statutory duties within the Care Act 2014, particularly with regards to local authorities' duties to promote wellbeing in all adults with the aim of preventing, reducing, or delaying the onset of need.

7.1.3. The tartan rug is part of the JSNA as well as contributing to the Joint health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) for meeting the needs included in the JSNA, which local authorities and clinical commissioning groups have a joint statutory responsibility to



produce through the Health and Wellbeing Board under the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

## **7.2. Finance**

- 7.2.1. There are no financial implications or changes required to the MTFS as a result of the recommendations in this report.
- 7.2.2. The health inequalities highlighted by this work do have the potential to result in a greater level of demand for council services in the future. However, information like the tartan rug will help with planning and targeting of preventative services, therefore helping to ensure that expenditure to address these inequalities is incurred in line with the councils MTFS.
- 7.2.3. Any costs linked to further deep dives will be funded by the Public Health ringfenced grant.

## **7.3. Policy**

- 7.3.1. Producing the JSNA is a statutory responsibility that this work contributes to fulfilling. The JSNA informs health and care planning and service provision.

## **7.4. Equality**

- 7.4.1. This update considers the progression and emergence of health inequalities across Cheshire East, in order to guide further investigation of, and approaches to, addressing the inequalities identified.

## **7.5. Human Resources**

- 7.5.1. There are no direct Human Resources implications at this stage of the briefing, as resourcing is being drawn from the existing team.
- 7.5.2. The tartan rug is part of the JSNA, which is a statutory duty. The resources required to provide further updates of the tartan rug will be drawn from the existing Public Health Intelligence Team. The current process is being streamlined using Microsoft products which will make it less labour intensive. If there are any changes proposed as a result, the HR implications may need to be addressed



**7.6. Risk Management**

7.6.1. The JSNA aims to identify avoidable harms within local communities that can be addressed by working together to better understand the local challenges and need and identifying gaps and opportunities to address them.

**7.7. Rural Communities**

7.7.1. Identifying health inequalities within rural communities will remain an important element of this ongoing work.

**7.8. Children and Young People/Cared for Children**

7.8.1. Addressing inequalities highlighted through this, and future versions of this work, will have positive impacts across the life course and with potentially the greatest benefit in the youngest members of our population and those in future generations.

**7.9. Public Health**

7.9.1. This work and its recommendations aim to guide improvement of public health by addressing inequalities.

**7.10. Climate Change**

7.10.1. Recommendations made to address inequalities will include consideration of the wider determinants of health and may include approaches that reduce our carbon footprint or mitigate the consequences of climate change.

<b>Access to Information</b>	
Contact Officer:	Dr Matt Tyrer Matt.tyrer@cheshireeast.gov.uk 01270 686409
Appendices:	Appendix A: Ward profile tartan rug CEC-February 2021 Appendix B: What is the tartan rug telling me?-update February 2021
Background Papers:	