

A summary of the online consultation findings for the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) in Devon

The draft strategy outlines how the board will work with Devon’s communities to improve the health and wellbeing of the county’s residents and reduce health inequalities over the next five years.

The priorities identified in the strategy reflect the four pillars of population health, the Minsk Declaration on the life-course approach, and draw on evidence collected in the JSNA, and through board meetings and workshops. Under each priority area, the outcomes we want to achieve and the local community assets and partners we will work with are identified.

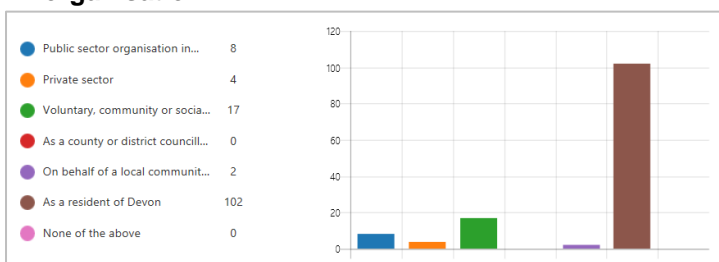
The JHWS consultation survey was conducted in August and September 2019. The closing date for the survey was Thursday, 6th September. This overview summarises some of the consultation findings from the online survey.

Please note that this summary does not include the qualitative feedback from respondents in the online survey or contributions received via other means. Please refer to page two which details next steps.

Respondents

The majority of respondents are residents of Devon. Figure 1 show the breakdown by different communities and organisations.

Figure 1: Respondents by community or organisation

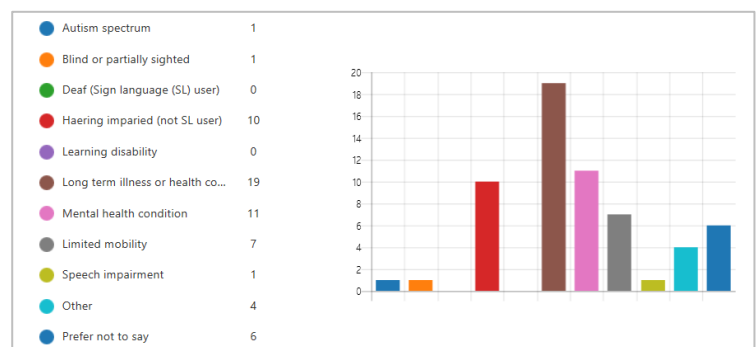


People who responded to the JHWS consultation tended to be female, white British and did not consider themselves to have a disability.

Of those who answered yes to day to day activities limited a little or a lot, this showed a mixture of different health and wellbeing needs across respondents. Long term conditions, mental health conditions and hearing impairment were among the most prevalent self-reported conditions.

Please note that respondents could choose more than one health and wellbeing condition and therefore double counting will be present (figure 2).

Figure 2: Health and wellbeing conditions and disabilities



Approximately two thirds of respondents are in employment (full and part-time) and around a third were not in employment but not looking for work.

1 in 4 respondents reported that they are a volunteer or family carer who look after or support someone in their home that has specific needs.

Vision

Most respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the vision. Around a third of respondents neither agreed or disagreed, disagreed or strongly disagreed with the vision (figure 3).

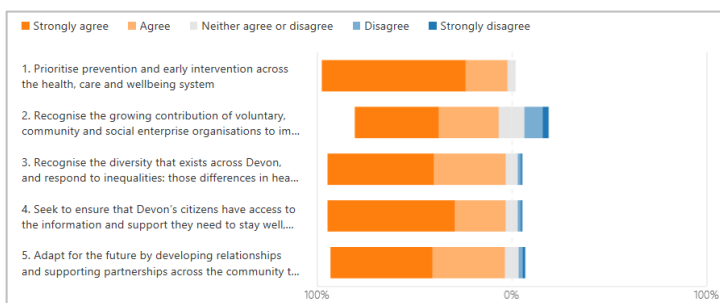
Figure 3: The vision



Principles

Generally, the majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the five principles (figure 4). There were more people who disagreed or strongly disagreed with point 2 around the contribution of the voluntary sector.

Figure 4: The five principles



Priorities

Respondents were asked their views on four priorities. Broadly speaking, most respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the four priorities and the points which make up each priority. Despite some variation across each of the points, generally respondents agreed or strongly agreed.

Out of all four priorities, there were higher numbers of neutral responses in priority 1 particularly in relation to economic growth and social mobility (figure 5 to 8).

Further analysis of the qualitative feedback may provide further insights to understand these responses better.

Figure 5: Priority 1 (including points a, b, c, d)

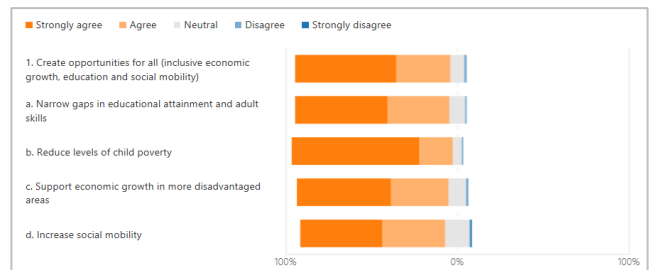


Figure 6: Priority 2 (including points a, b, c, d)

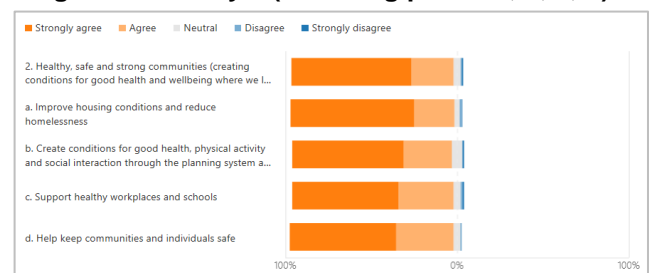


Figure 7: Priority 3 (including point a, b, c, d)

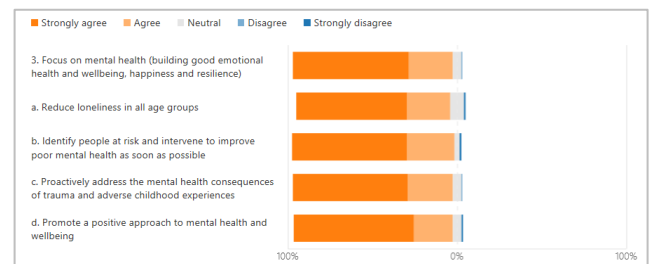
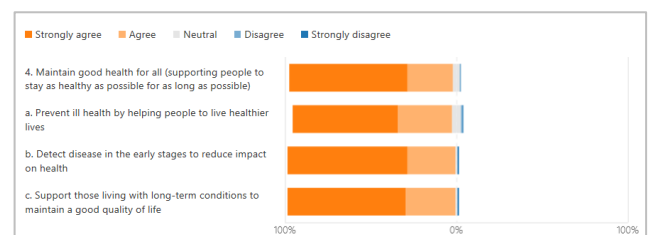


Figure 8: Priority 4 (a, b, c)



Next steps

Work is currently underway to summarise and synthesise the qualitative feedback from the online summary. Consultation feedback received through other routes will be summarised and added to the summary findings. A final report of all consultation findings will be available shortly.