

Thinking About Health Need in A School-Based Population

Example A

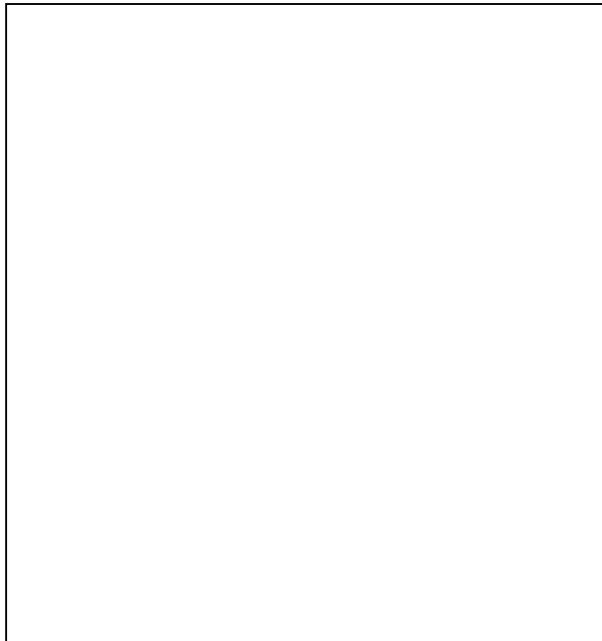
- A school has a population of 3,000 pupils.
- A recent health-related behaviour questionnaire identified that 30% of girls in Years 10 and 11 smoked
- A weekly health drop in within the school is well attended and staff are trained to offer advice and support to help young people give up smoking
- NICE guidance says that Stop Smoking Services offer a cost-effective way of helping people to give up smoking but there is less evidence to say that these are effective among young people
- Out of 500 one-to-one consultations in the most recent term, only 20 addressed smoking

Example B

- A school has a population of 1,500 pupils.
- The National Childhood Measurement Programme identified that the proportion of Year 6 pupils who are overweight or obese is much higher than the local average for Gateshead
- The school sent out a letter to all parents telling them if their child was normal weight, overweight or obese
- The school nurse included a leaflet with this letter advertising after school parent and child “health and fitness” consultations
- These are run once a month, and have been very popular, but there is now a three month waiting list

In the boxes below picture each example above as a Venn diagram with one circle representing health need, one circle representing supply of health improvement interventions and one circle representing the demand for those interventions. Add labels to describe the people in each section of the diagram. In which example is the “capacity to benefit” greater? What additional information would help you to make this judgement?

Model A



Model B

