



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs)

Chris Hatton, Professor of Public Health and Disability, Lancaster University
Andrew O'Shaughnessey, Consultant in Public Health, City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

16 October 2018

Webinar ground rules

- The host will introduce the presenter
- Please mute your microphone throughout the webinar
- Email questions to LDT@phe.gov.uk
- The host will select questions to ask the presenter during the question session
- We remain online to answer questions for 15 minutes after the webinar
- If we are unable to answer all of your questions, email LDT@phe.gov.uk
- Slides are presented as overview, not in depth explanation

Joint Strategic Needs Assessments

- JSNAs have been required since 2007, reinforced by the Health and Social Care Act (2012)
- The aim of JSNAs is to identify current and future health and wellbeing needs in an area in a manner that will inform future service planning
- Original JSNA guidance; 'JSNAs should take into account the needs of all children, including particularly vulnerable groups such as looked after children, children with disabilities, children in transition and those with caring responsibilities.'
- Important vehicle for meeting Equality Act duties for populations such as people with learning disabilities and autistic people

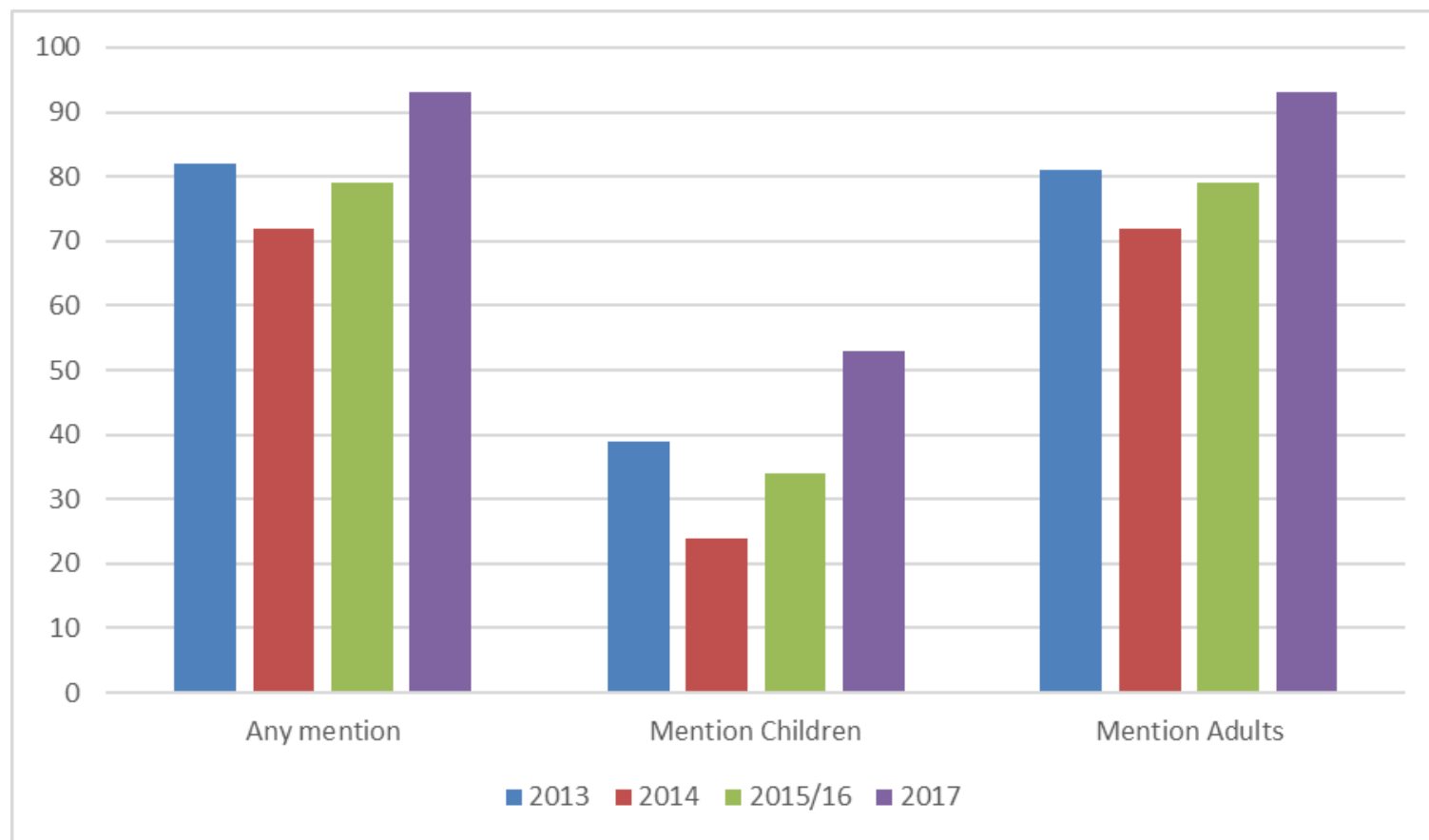
Why are people with learning disabilities important to include in JSNAs?

- Estimated to be approx 1.2 million people with learning disabilities in England, many of whom as adults are not identified as such in health or social care, with substantial population increases projected
- People with learning disabilities die 15-20 years younger than the general population, with almost half of all deaths estimated to be 'avoidable'
- People with learning disabilities experience pervasive poorer health and multiple health conditions earlier in life
- People with learning disabilities and their families more likely to experience poor social determinants of health (poverty, adverse childhood experiences, poor housing, unemployment, bullying and violence, social isolation)
- Large amounts of public money spent on services for people with learning disabilities, but services can be unhelpful and unsupportive, or the consequence of failure to support people earlier in life

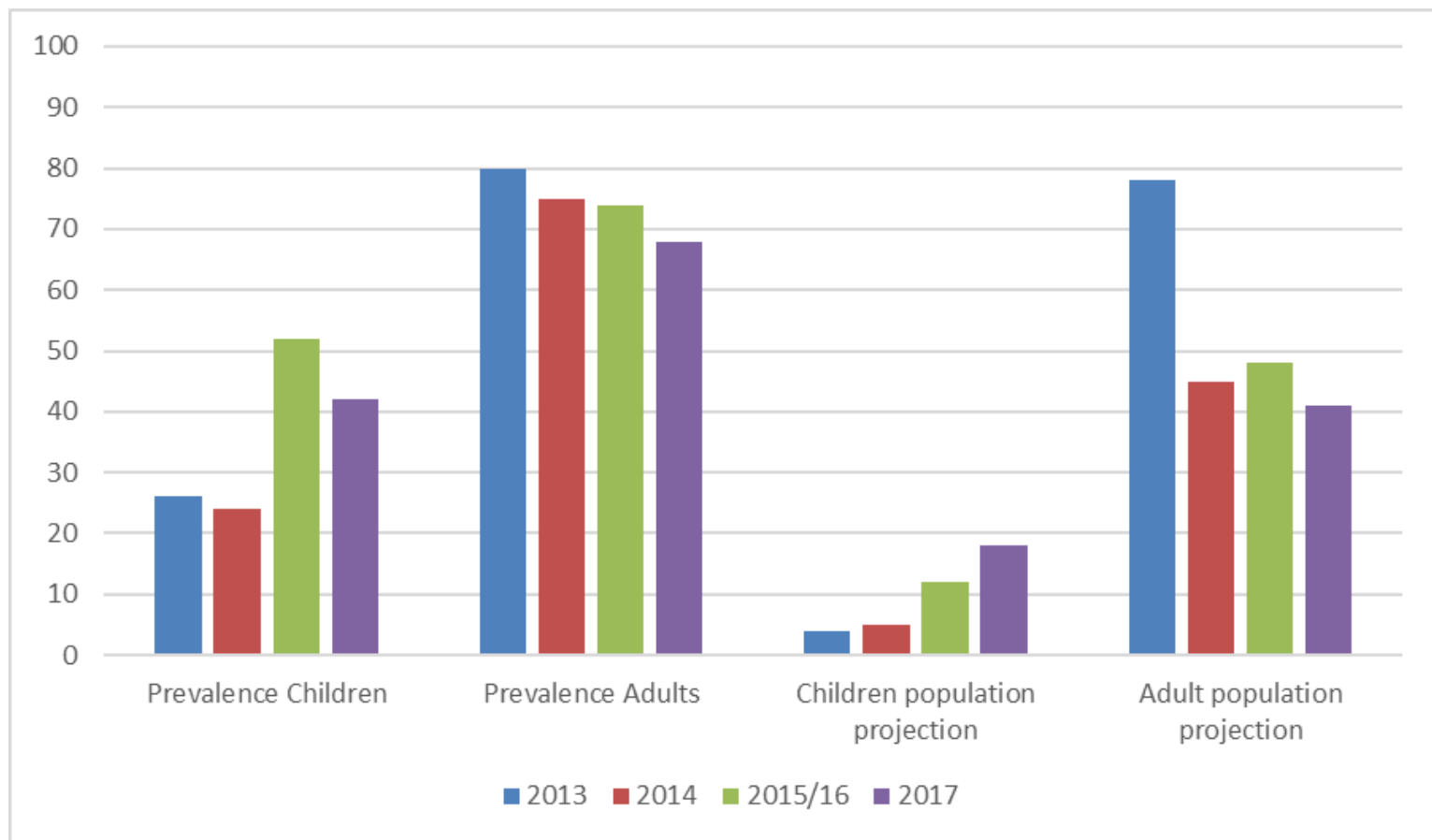
Monitoring JSNAs

- Public Health England have been monitoring JSNAs - what (if anything) do they say about:
 - People with learning disabilities (2013; 2014; 2015/16; 2017)
 - Autistic people (2015/16; 2017)
- For every local authority area in England:
 - Search online for JSNA
 - Contact local authorities where the JSNA was not found online
 - Search within each JSNA for information about people with learning disabilities, or information about autistic people

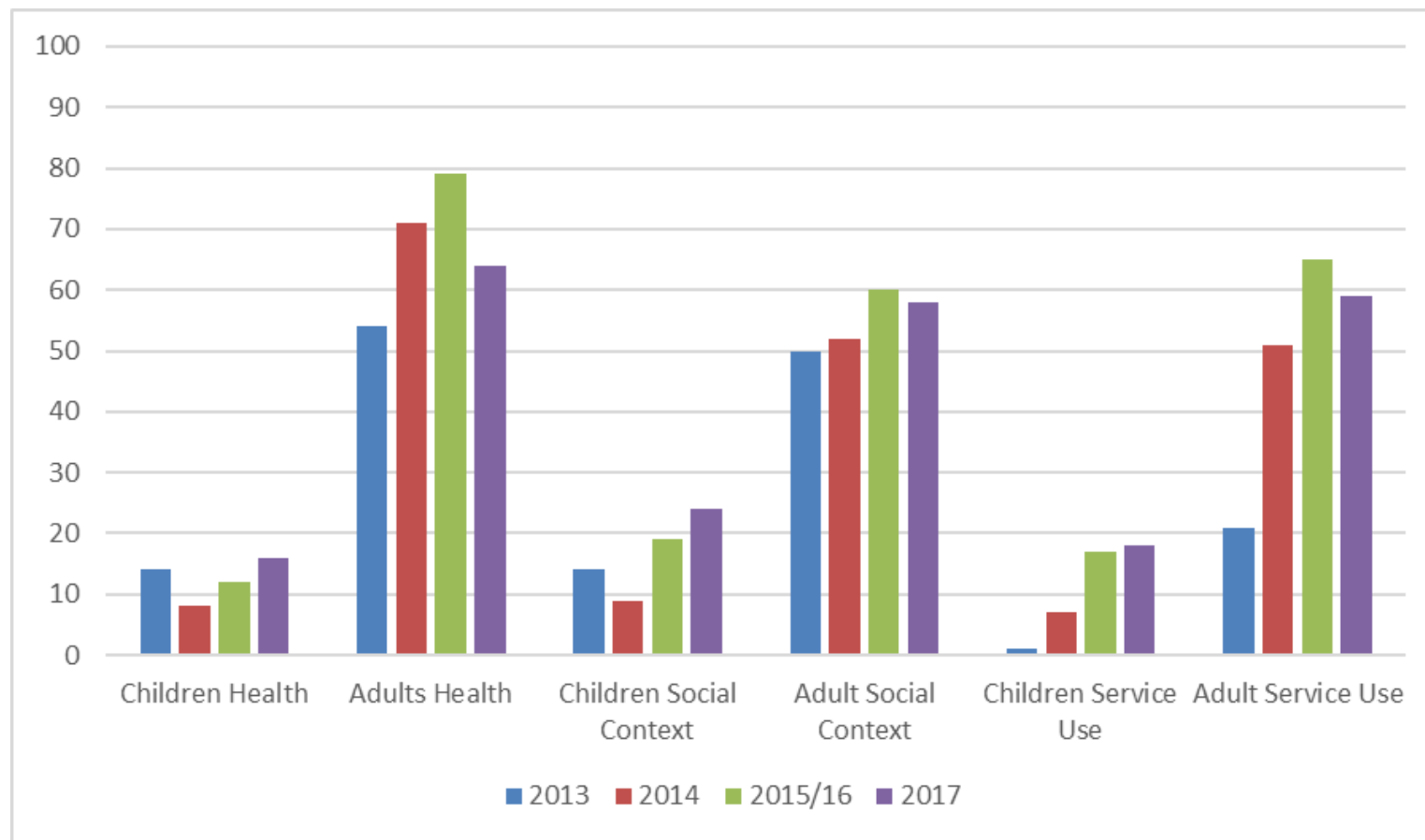
How many JSNAs mention people with learning disabilities? (%)



How many JSNAs have info on the number of people with learning disabilities? (%)



How many JSNAs have other info on people with learning disabilities? (%)



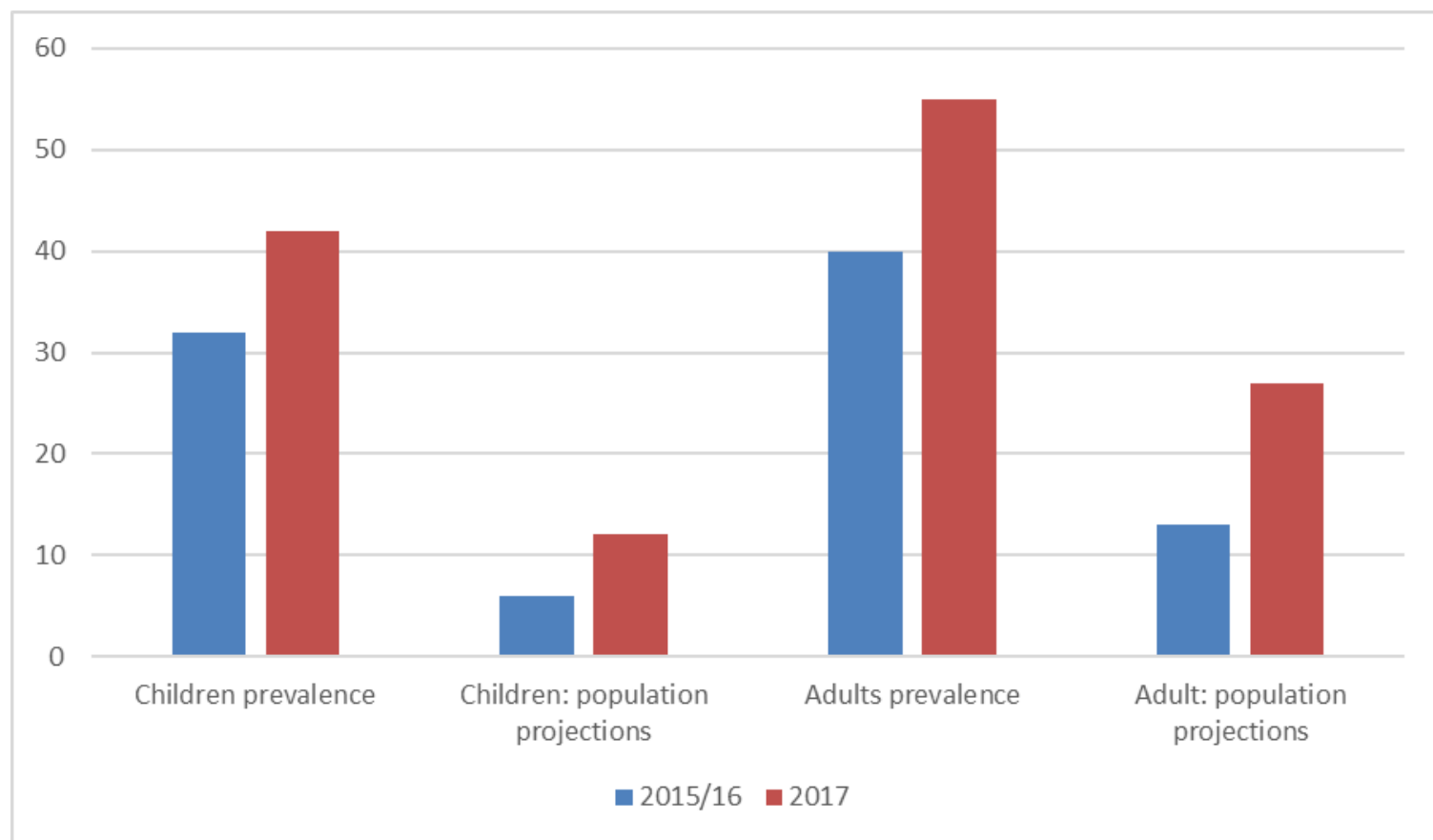
How many JSNAs have specific health info about people with learning disabilities? (%)

- Percentage of JSNAs in 2017 mentioning information for people with learning disabilities about:
 - Annual learning disability health checks (16% of JSNAs)
 - Breast, bowel and cervical cancer screening (16% of JSNAs)
 - Emergency hospital admissions (13% of JSNAs)
 - Mortality (40% of JSNAs)
 - Winterbourne View and/or Transforming Care (29%)

JSNAs and people with learning disabilities

- Almost all JSNAs now make some mention of people with learning disabilities
- Mixed picture on the information that JSNAs include:
 - Big regional variations
 - Much more information on adults than children
 - Information about people with learning disabilities not always clearly marked or dated
- Publicly available information not always being used in JSNAs
 - PHE [Learning Disability Profiles](#)
 - NHS Digital [data](#), [Health and Care of People with Learning Disabilities](#),

How many JSNAs have info on the number of autistic people? (%)



How many JSNAs have specific info about autistic people? (%)

- Percentage of JSNAs in 2017 mentioning information for autistic people about:
 - Any aspect of children's health (14% of JSNAs)
 - Any aspect of adults' health (29% of JSNAs)
 - Any aspect of the social context for children (8% of JSNAs)
 - Any aspect of the social context for adults (27% of JSNAs)
 - Eligibility for adult social care (15% of JSNAs)
 - Diagnostic pathway (11% of JSNAs)

JSNAs and autistic people

- The proportion of JSNAs that include information on autistic people is low, but rapidly increasing
- Mixed picture on the information that JSNAs include:
 - Big regional variations
 - Less information than in JSNAs concerning people with learning disabilities
 - Information about autistic people not always clearly marked or dated
- Much less publicly available information about autistic people
 - Autism Self Assessment Framework

JSNAs – general recommendations

- Best practice JSNAs will:
 - contain a section about people with learning disabilities and a section about autistic people
 - report their major priorities/action points; and also what has happened as a result of action points in previous versions of the JSNA
 - include information on current and estimated future numbers of people, background information, local data, comprehensive data on service use, and information on social context (eg employment), health conditions and health inequalities, broken down by age groups
 - compare the local populations of people with learning disabilities and autistic people to other local populations
 - include local information on the mortality of people with learning disabilities and autistic people, and action plans to tackle premature mortality
 - report on how they have consulted with self-advocates and family members
 - Include accessible summaries of those aspects of the JSNA concerning people with learning disabilities and autistic people
- We can help!

What should be in the JSNA? Examples

Prevalence Statistics - Reported

Indicator	Period	Bradford		Yorkshire and Humber	England		
		Count	Value	Value	Value	Lowest	Highest
Children with <u>Moderate</u> Learning Difficulties known to schools per 1,000 pupils	2017	5,244	50.5	34.4	30	9.3	79.2
Children with <u>Severe</u> Learning Difficulties known to schools per 1,000 pupils	2017	433	4.17	3.79	3.73	0.62	8.07
Children with <u>Profound & Multiple</u> Learning Difficulty known to schools per 1,000 pupils	2017	240	2.31	1.35	1.27	0.26	4.06
Children with <u>Autism</u> known to schools per 1,000 pupils	2017	1,028	9.9	11	12.5	5	27.7
Children with learning disabilities known to schools per 1,000 pupils	2017	5,917	57	39.6	35	10.6	86.7
Adults (18+) with learning disability getting long term support from LAs per 1,000 pop.	2015/16	1,670	4.27	3.67	3.33	2.13	6.45
Learning disability: QOF prevalence	2016/17	3,607	0.60%	0.50%	0.50%	0.20%	0.80%

Source: PHE Fingertips

What should be in the JSNA? Examples

Prevalence Statistics – Actual/Synthetic

			AWCCCG	BCCCG	BDCCG
Children	Observed	Taylor ²⁰¹³	72	87	179
		Baron-Cohen ²⁰⁰⁹	304	363	752
	TRUE	Baron-Cohen ²⁰⁰⁹	494	592	1224
Adults		Brugha ²⁰¹¹	1215	873	2462
		Brugha ²⁰¹⁶	992	712	2009

What should be in the JSNA? Examples

Social Care Statistics

Indicator	Period	Bradford		Yorkshire and Humber	England		
		Count	Value	Value	Value	Lowest	Highest
% of supported working age adults with LD living in settled accommodation	2015/16	1,285	86.20%	78.60%	75.20%	41.80%	94.60%
% of supported working age adults with LD living in unsettled accommodation	2015/16	190	12.80%	16.90%	19.80%	36.20%	1.30%
% of supported working age adults whose accommodation status is not known to LA	2015/16	10	0.70%	4.50%	5.00%	43.60%	0.00%
% supported working age adults whose accommodation status is severely unsatisfactory	2015/16	0	0.00%	0.11%	0.14%	1.30%	0.00%
Proportion of supported working age adults with learning disability in paid employment (%)	2015/16	80	5.40%	6.30%	5.80%	0.00%	22.00%
% of supported adults with learning disability receiving direct payments	2015/16	430	25.70%	28.40%	28.60%	4.40%	84.30%
Individuals with LD involved in Section 42 safeguarding enquiries/1,000 people on QOF	2016/17	130	36	53.5	54.3	0	10
Adults receiving long term LD support from LA per 100 people on GP learning disabilities register	2015/16	1,670	47.9	53.5	54.5	32	100.2

Source: PHE Fingertips

What should be in the JSNA? Examples

Temporal Projections

	2020	2025	2030	2035
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	29,305	29,506	32,998	33,727
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	41,588	40,973	39,011	40,283
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	44,625	47,295	48,859	48,381
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	39,425	37,472	38,519	40,990
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	34,343	36,614	35,431	33,481
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning	189,286	191,859	194,818	196,861

Source: PANSI

What should be in the JSNA?

Any key locally collected data that reflects priorities:

- Safeguarding
- Housing
- Employment
- Multimorbidity
- Deprivation
- Ethnicity
- LA Ward Prevalence
-

What should be in the JSNA?

Reference to:

- Key local and national strategies:
 - Valuing People
 - Think Autism
- Relevant guidance e.g. NICE Guidance, Quality Standards
 - Nice Guideline 96 - Care and support of people growing older with learning disabilities
 - Quality Standard 142 - Learning disabilities: identifying and managing mental health problems
- Key peer-reviewed evidence
- Local Audits/Evaluations
- Local priorities
- Strategic Recommendations

Bradford LD and Autism SNA

- 10 yr rolling programme of focused SNAs
- Alcohol, Mental Health, Sexual Health, Dementia etc.
- Website <https://jsna.bradford.gov.uk/Health%20Needs%20Assessments.asp>
- Current project is LD and Autism
- Based on model from Dementia HNA
- Lead Public Health Consultant
- Governance through Transforming Care Board
- Currently at writing up stage
- Will be on website by December
- 'Section on A Page' Executive Summary

Folders	
Accommodation	▸
Adolescence and Puberty	▸
Autism	▸
BDCT	▸
Bradford Documents	▸
CIPOLD	▸
Commissioning	▸
Comorbidities	▸
Contracts	▸
Dental Health	▸
DfE	▸
Dietetics	▸
DoH	▸
Economics	▸
Education	▸
Employment	▸
Epidemiology	▸
HMG0V	▸
Hospital Admission	▸
HSCIC	▸
Inequalities	▸
Interventions	▸
JSNAs	▸
LD HNA PID	▸
LGA	▸
MENCAP	▸
NHS Digital	▸
NHS England	▸
NHSI	▸
NICE	▸
Other HNAs	▸
PANSI	▸
PHE	▸
RNIB	▸
Safety and Safeguarding	▸
Sections	▸
Spreadsheets	▸
Strategy and Policy	▸
Waddiloves	▸

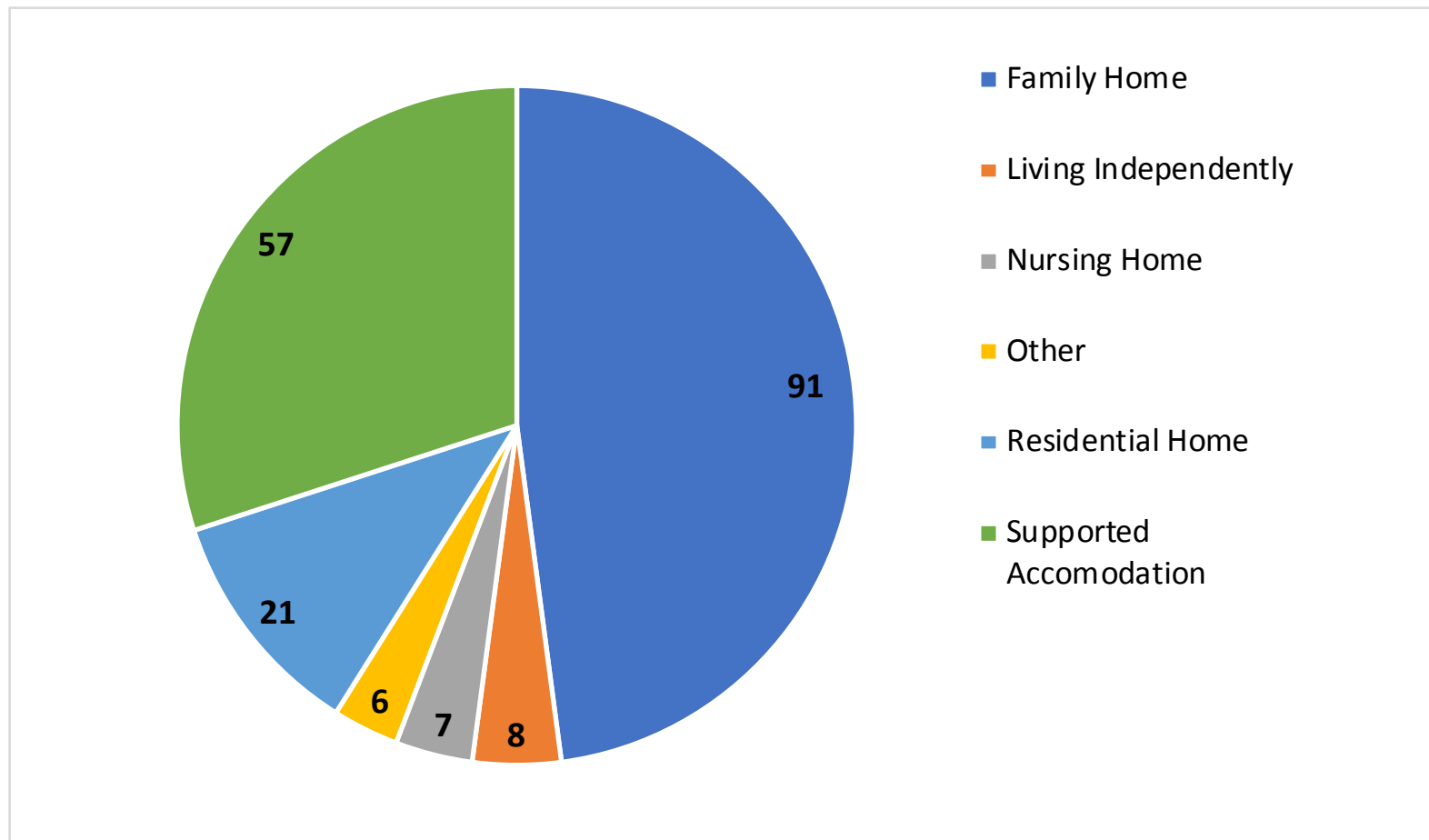


Folders	
Section 01 - Introduction	▸
Section 02 - Definitions	▸
Section 03 - Epidemiology	▸
Section 04 - ...and Guidance	▸
Section 05 - Safeguarding	▸
Section 06 - Qualitative	▸
Section 07 - Service Map	▸
Section 08 - Carers	▸
Section 09 - Economics	▸
Section 10 - ...and Evidence	▸
Section 11 - Comorbidities	▸
Section 12 - ...d of Life Care	▸
Section 13 - ...and Summary	▸
Section 14 - ...mmendations	▸
Section 15 - Outcomes	▸
Section X - Accommodation	▸
Section X - ...Commissioning	▸
Section X - Dental	▸
Section X - Dietetics	▸
Section X - Education	▸

Nested Qualitative Study – 5 Questions

- 1. What comes to mind when you think of Learning Disability and Autism in Bradford and Airedale?**
- 2. What do you think is the biggest challenge we face in respect of Learning Disability in Bradford and Airedale?**
- 3. What do you think is the biggest asset we have in Bradford and Airedale in respect of Learning Disability?**
- 4. What is the single most important priority for action currently in respect of Learning Disability in Bradford and Airedale?**
- 5. If you had £1,000,000 to spend to achieve the answer set out in question 4., how would you spend it?**

Locally Sourced Data - Accommodation



Questions



Thank you!



Archived website: <https://tinyurl.com/ihalarchive>

Community of interest Knowledge Hub group –
email LDT@phe.gov.uk for an invitation to join



LDT@phe.gov.uk



@ihal_talk

The pictures in these slides are from Photosymbols: www.photosymbols.co.uk