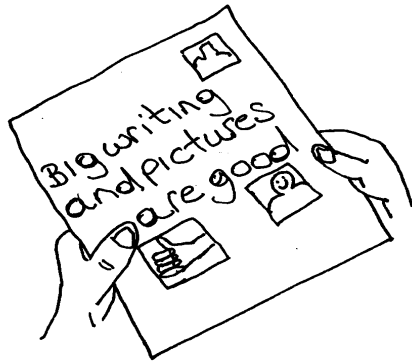


JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

FOR

ADULTS WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES

BRIGHTON AND HOVE



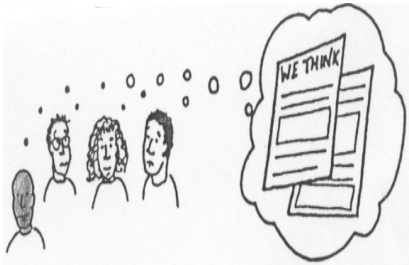
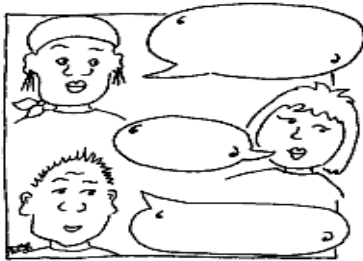
**NHS Brighton & Hove and Brighton & Hove City
Council, March 2011**



What is a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment or 'JSNA'

- It is a report about what people need to be healthy, happy and safe
- It means making sure we know what people need – things like health care, housing and support
- It says how we think things will change in the future
- It is written by the council and health services
- The government say that people who plan services must do this for all groups of people
- This helps to plan the right kind of services and information for people and make sure money is spent in the best way

What have we done?



- We have collected information about what people with learning disabilities need
- This has involved people working in health and social services
- We have used a lot of information that local people with learning disabilities have told us over the last 3 years
- We have said what the main needs are
- We have said where there are problems with finding things out
- We have said what needs to be better



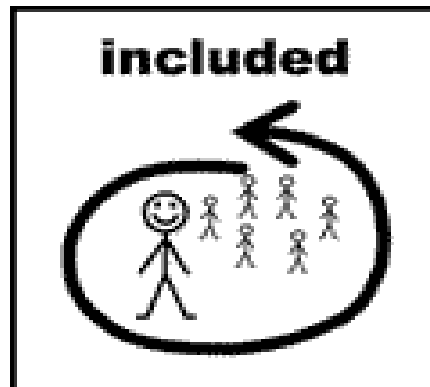
What do we know about people with learning disabilities?

- 'Learning disability' is a label that does not describe the whole person.
- Everyone is different and has needs that are personal to them and their family and support networks.
- Using 'learning disability' can help to find out about people's needs and plan the right services, but we know that people are much more than a label
- People with learning disabilities are very different. Many people need little or no support, but some need support all of the time.





- There are about 5000 people in Brighton & Hove who have a learning disability, but less than 1000 are registered with health or social care. About 800 get specialist learning disability services.
- The 4000 people we do not register will be living lives with little specialist support from health or social care services. Most of what we say is about the 1000, who are thought to be in most need of support



- We do also need to think about the 4000, who may need services to consider their needs and who may need support some of the time.
- This JSNA brings together what we do know and points out where we need to know more.



Barriers

People with learning disabilities can face barriers in leading ordinary lives:

- Other people not understanding their needs
- The right sort of services not being available
- Services being difficult to understand and access
- People not giving them a chance or people thinking they can't do things



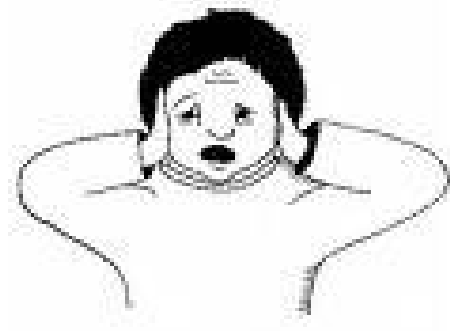


People with Learning Disabilities have different needs

Many people with learning disabilities have extra needs that can mean they need more or different types of support.

- Physical problems (difficulty walking) – about 25 in every 100 social care clients have physical problems
- Sensory problems (difficulty seeing or hearing) – about 15 in every 100 social care clients have sensory problems
- Challenging behaviour (doing things that could harm yourself or other people) – about 25 in every 100 social care clients have challenging behaviour





- Mental health problems – about 20 in every 100 social care clients have mental health needs

- Autism (a condition that sometimes affects people with learning disabilities) – about 20 in every 100 social care clients are autistic



- Epilepsy – about 15 in every 100 social care clients have epilepsy

- Ageing – more people are living longer and need support as they age

Dementia is an illness caused when parts of a person's brain stop working properly and where the problems caused, such as poor memory, get worse over time

- Dementia – we know that people with learning disabilities are more likely to develop dementia earlier in life. This especially affects people with Down's syndrome. Work is being done to identify and support people, with 20-30 people known about so far.



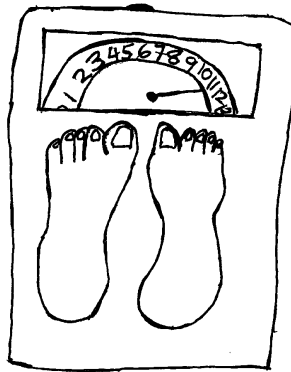
- Offending problems – milder learning disabilities are common in criminal justice system. Many people are not known to social services and exact numbers are not known, but Lewes prison thinks that about 15 in every 100 prisoners have learning disabilities or learning difficulties.



- Substance misuse problems (drinking too much alcohol or taking drugs) – this affects a small amount of people but can have a very big impact.



- Ethnic, religious or cultural needs – 9 in every 100 social care clients are from an ethnic minority, which can affect the kind of services they need
- Relationships – people with learning disabilities may need support to have safe and happy relationships: living with family, being a parent, have a sexual partner,



Health

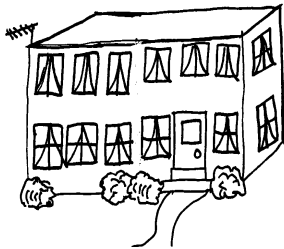
Some health problems can be more likely for people with learning disabilities

- People with learning disabilities can have a lower life expectancy
- Obesity (being very overweight)
- Respiratory problems (lungs and breathing)
- Dental problems
- Swallowing problems
- Ageing needs – problems walking and dementia

A Place to Live



People with learning disabilities do not have the same housing choices most other people have



Residential Care is for people with high needs who need lots of support and staff on site 24 hours

- About 240 people live in residential care
- 110 people are in services outside of Brighton and Hove: 65 are in Sussex, but 45 are further away



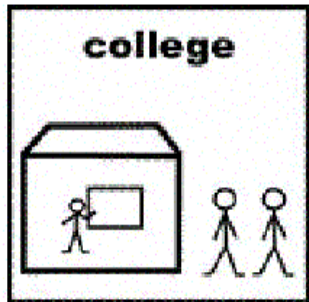
Supported Accommodation is housing with staff on site. In Supported Accommodation you can have a tenancy, which gives you housing rights

- About 100 live in supported accommodation
- Many people live with their families
- Very few people own their own home
- There can be problems finding the right kind of services for people with complex or challenging needs
- People with low levels of need can find it hard to get good affordable homes
- There is not enough respite for people whose carers need a break



Fulfilling and Active Lives

- 15 in every 100 social care clients have a job



- There are services to help people find work, but it can still be difficult to find the right jobs for people



- More and more people have more control of their lives by having Individual Budgets

Who can help with support?



There is a Learning Disability Partnership Board that makes sure people with learning disabilities have a voice.

All mainstream services (health, housing, employment, education, transport, leisure) have to meet the needs of people with learning disabilities who use their services.

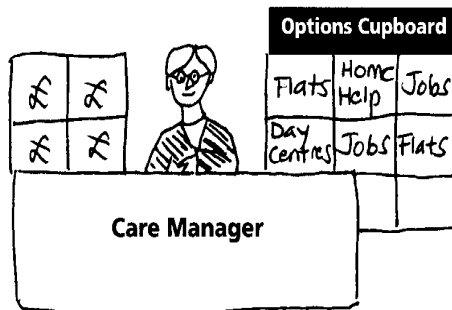


GP surgeries are a first point of contact for health needs. Work has been done to make sure people with learning disabilities get the support they need from GPs and so far 949 people are registered.



Brighton & Hove City Council

Brighton & Hove City Council makes sure specialist services for people with learning disabilities are available.



The Community Learning Disability Team assesses people who need specialist health and social care support and helps them access the right kind of support.

Future Need

Eligible means having needs that are high enough to get a service

In the next 5 years there will be between 852 - 933 adults with learning disabilities who are **eligible** for social care services.

In the next 10 years there will be between 887 – 1042 adults with learning disabilities **eligible** for adult social care services.



The number of people with complex needs is going up

The number of people who are older is going up

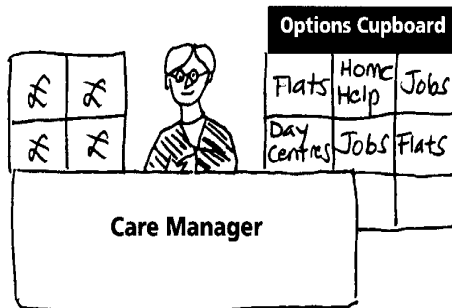


Recommendations: What We Need to Do

1. Information and planning

- Make a new plan for learning disability services involving people with learning disabilities and carers
- Set up systems to collect and update information on need
- Provide more information to people who provide services on what we need.
- Make sure important information is easy to understand

2. Assessment



- Transitions team to make sure there are plans for young people with complex needs
- Plan ahead for spaces in local services
- Make sure people are helped to be as independent as possible including helping people to move on
- Check that we are not paying more than the services should cost
- Collect information on what people with carers need to make plans for the future
- Make sure our plans include people with challenging behaviour, parents who have learning disabilities and people who are offenders

3. Housing



- Improve access to ordinary or 'mainstream' housing
- Plan more local services for people with complex needs

- Use less money for residential care and more money for other types of services

4. Employment



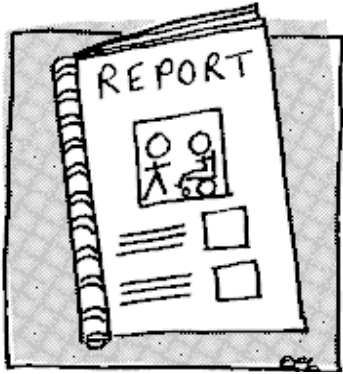
- Make sure that women have equal access to employment
- Services to help people to help people get ready for work

5. Health



- Carry on working with GPs and other health services to improve access and treatment

- Make sure people with learning disabilities can access services for healthy living
- Make sure people with learning disabilities are getting access to 'prevention' services that help avoid accidents and illnesses
- Carry on working with mental health services to improve access and treatment



If you have any comments or would like any more information about this report please contact us

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