

	<u>Agenda Item: 10</u>
Report to:	Birmingham Health & Wellbeing Board
Date:	9th May 2024
TITLE:	LEARNING DISABILITIES DEEP DIVE REPORT
Organisation	Public Health, Birmingham City Council
Presenting Officer	Luke Heslop – Service Lead for Evidence

Report Type:	Approval
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1. Purpose:

1.1. To present the board with the completed Learning Disabilities Deep Dive Report. This is the third in a series of deep dive reports, that provide deeper insight into inequalities to complement the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

2. Implications (tick all that apply):

Creating a Bolder, Healthier, City (2022-2030) – Strategic Priorities	Closing the Gap (Inequalities)	✓
	Theme 1: Healthy and Affordable Food	
	Theme 2: Mental Wellness and Balance	✓
	Theme 3: Active at Every Age and Ability	✓
	Theme 4: Contributing to a Green and Sustainable Future	
	Theme 5: Protect and Detect	✓
	Getting the Best Start in Life	✓
	Living, Working and Learning Well	✓
	Ageing and Dying Well	✓
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment		✓

3. Recommendation

- 3.1. It is recommended that the Health and Wellbeing Board support the implementation of the report's recommendations and provide approval for the Learning Disabilities Deep Dive to be published.

4. Report Body

4.1 Context

This is the third JNSA Deep Dive Report to reach completion. It is presented for comment and for approval to publish.

The report focuses on citizens living with learning disabilities (LD) in Birmingham.

There are 10,389 patients living with LD registered on GP records in Birmingham, which is just under 1% of the population. However, this is probably a significant underestimate due to un-diagnosed cases. Citizens living with LD endure significant health and wellbeing inequalities throughout the life course. In the West Midlands, life expectancy is significantly reduced to 59 years, which is a reduction of 16.8 years for males and 22.8 years for females. Citizens with LD are also significantly more vulnerable to health conditions, such as asthma, obesity, diabetes and epilepsy, as well as dementia, despite the lower life expectancy. Citizens with LD also endure significant other inequalities, including service provision, deprivation, adversity and social indicators (e.g. education, employment and housing).

The Birmingham Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2022-30) aims to create a city where every citizen, whoever they are, wherever they live and at every stage of life, can make choices that empower them to be healthy and happy. The Strategy also recognises that significant health inequalities affect citizens living with learning disabilities and it is committed to 'closing the gap'. The Learning Disability and Autism Strategy (2019) and the LeDeR 3 Year Strategic Plan in Birmingham and Solihull (2021-24) commit to addressing these health inequalities and working to improve health and social care services. Citizens living with learning disabilities should face no disadvantage compared to other citizens within the city. *The No Child Left Behind Strategy (2019-23)* extends these principles to education, training and transition pathways to adulthood.

The Public Health Evidence Team reviewed the available evidence (e.g. strategies, data, epidemiological research and service provision) and also commissioned qualitative research to capture voices of lived experience from targeted research demographics. These included:

- Citizens living with LD and autism.
- Black and ethnic minority citizens living with LD.
- Parents of children who have LD.
- Parents of adult-children who have LD.
- Parents who have LD.
- Healthcare professionals who work with Parents with LD.

- Day centre staff.

The views of Birmingham’s citizens helped to inform the key findings of the deep dive report, which are summarised in the five key findings below.

4.2 Key Findings

Recommendations and stakeholder ownership are detailed in Chapter 6 of the deep dive report.

Key Finding 1

There is demand for strengthening the ‘whole system approach’ for coordinating and supporting the health and wellbeing of citizens with learning disabilities.

Key Finding 2

There is currently insufficient data to gain a full understanding of the size and needs of the local learning disabilities population.

Key Finding 3

There are opportunities in frontline healthcare to improve identification and assessment of citizens with learning disabilities.

Key Finding 4

There is demand for improved learning disability services, through person-centred and consistent care across the city.

Key Finding 5

There is a need for more research to support the evidence base around health inequalities for citizens with learning disabilities.

The deep dive has also informed the *Birmingham and Solihull Learning Disabilities and Autism Framework for Transformational Change (2022-32)*.

4.3 Next Steps / Delivery

This document will be published on the Birmingham Council website and disseminated widely amongst stakeholders. An Easy Read version and an infographic will be published alongside the report.

Board members are asked to review the recommendations and stakeholder ownership and support implementation, which are detailed in Chapter 6 of the deep dive report.

5. Compliance Issues

5.1. HWBB Forum Responsibility and Board Update

The development of the JSNA, both core and deep dives, is managed by the JSNA steering group.

5.2. Management Responsibility

Luke Heslop, Service Lead for Evidence.

5.3. Finance Implications

The report provides an evidence base around learning disabilities in Birmingham and makes recommendations for actions. It is not a decision report and as such does not have direct financial implications.

5.4. Legal Implications

This report is part of the Public Health Team’s statutory duty to provide specialist public health advice and support to the NHS under the Health and Social Care Act 2012. It is also part of the local authority’s statutory duty, through the Health and Wellbeing Board, to produce the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. There are no legal implications arising from this report.

5.5. Equalities Implications (Public Sector Equality Duty)

This report is part of the Public Health Team’s statutory duty to reduce health inequalities, by providing specialist public health advice and support to the NHS under the Health and Social Care Act 2012. It is also part of the local authority’s statutory duty, through the Health and Wellbeing Board, to produce the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

6. Risk Analysis

Identified Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Actions to Manage Risk
That the recommendations are not implemented.	Low	Low	The team has carried out substantial engagement with stakeholders to assign ownership of the recommendations.
That the evidence is not applicable.	Low	Low	Local evidence was obtained and analysed, lived experience data was captured and the team worked closely with stakeholders.
That there is no improvement in outcomes (relating to inequalities) for citizens living with learning disabilities.	Low	Low	The report’s recommendations work across the whole system to influence positive action. There is also a recommendation for the Deep Dive team to refresh this deep dive in 5 years.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Learning Disabilities Deep Dive Report
Appendix 2 - Learning Disabilities Deep Dive – Easy Read Version

Background Papers

The following people have been involved in the preparation of this board paper:
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