

Title of proposed EIA	Children and Young People's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
Reference No	EQUA478
EA is in support of	New Strategy
Review Frequency	Two Years
Date of first review	13/02/2022
Directorate	Assistant Chief Executive
Division	Public Health
Service Area	Public Health
Responsible Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rachel Chapman
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Elizabeth Griffiths
Accountable Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Justin Varney
Purpose of proposal	To accept the Children and Young People Joint Strategic Needs Assessment as a publication of the Council
Data sources	Survey(s); Statistical Database (please specify); relevant research
Please include any other sources of data	National and local data and research on needs and relevant services. All sources are referenced in the document.
ASSESS THE POTENTIAL IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Protected characteristic: Age	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Age details:	<p>Local authorities have a duty to reduce health inequalities. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) draws together the available data and intelligence to identify where areas of inequality exist in the City. This information is then used to inform strategy and commissioning decisions.</p> <p>The JSNA takes a lifecourse approach; this is the first of 4 chapters for the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. It focuses on children and young people (point of conception up to age 25). It is split into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conception and pregnancy</li> <li>- early years</li> </ul>

- school years

- young adults age 18-25

Further chapters will focus on working age adults and older adults, and wider determinants and will be available later this year. The aim of the JSNA is to highlight needs and inequalities across the lifecourse. It should therefore have a positive impact and improve outcomes.

The JSNA highlights a number of areas of inequality by age; this information will be shared with decision makers and commissioners of services via the Health and Wellbeing Board and other channels.

This chapter will form the basis of data and intelligence to inform decisions and improve practice to better support those experiencing inequality due to age.

Protected characteristic: Disability

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

Disability details:

Local authorities have a duty to reduce health inequalities. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) draws together the available data and intelligence to identify where areas of inequality exist in the City. This information is then used to inform strategy and commissioning decisions.

The JSNA highlights a number of areas of inequality by disability; this information will be shared with decision makers and commissioners of services via the Health and Wellbeing Board and other channels.

This chapter will form the basis of data and intelligence to inform decisions and improve practice to better support those experiencing inequality due to disability.

Children and young people with disabilities often experience poorer health outcomes. To highlight this there is an additional section on

disabled young people which includes mental and physical impairments. The aim of the additional sections is to highlight additional needs of young people who face additional challenges. This information should be used to inform future strategic and service developments related to improving health of children and young people with disabilities.

Protected characteristic: Gender

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

Gender details:

Local authorities have a duty to reduce health inequalities. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) draws together the available data and intelligence to identify where areas of inequality exist in the City. This information is then used to inform strategy and commissioning decisions.

The JSNA highlights a number of areas of inequality by gender; this information will be shared with decision makers and commissioners of services via the Health and Wellbeing Board and other channels.

This chapter will form the basis of data and intelligence to inform decisions and improve practice to better support those experiencing inequality due to gender.

Where appropriate and available data on males and females are presented separately. the aim of this document is to highlight needs to improve the health of the population.

Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

Gender reassignment details:

Local authorities have a duty to reduce health inequalities. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) draws together the available data and intelligence to identify where areas of inequality exist in the City. This information is then used to inform strategy and commissioning decisions.

The JSNA highlights a number of areas of inequality; this information will be shared with decision makers and commissioners of services via the Health and Wellbeing Board and other channels.

This chapter will form the basis of data and intelligence to inform decisions and improve practice to better support those experiencing inequality. It should be noted however that there is limited data available on gender reassignment in the under 25 age group.

There are health inequalities related to gender reassignment. It is important to highlight these differences. Throughout the JSNA there is consideration of diversity and inclusion which includes LGBT groups. Sometimes data were available on LGBT groups but often these data are not available and the JSNA flags these gaps. In addition, in the Young People Facing Additional Challenges there is a specific section on LGBT young people. This information should be used to inform future strategic and service developments related to gender reassignment.

Further work is planned to understand the needs of gender reassignment communities in Birmingham. The planned increase in staffing resources within the Public Health team, particularly boosting capacity within communities and inequalities will help mitigate adverse impact according to gender as the increased capacity within these teams will allow for the collation of data and intelligence for a range of populations.

Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership

Marriage and civil partnership details:

Not Applicable

No adverse impact in terms of Marriage and Civil Partnership.

Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

Pregnancy and maternity details:

Local authorities have a duty to reduce health inequalities. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) draws together the available data and intelligence to identify where areas of inequality exist in the City. This information is then used to inform strategy and commissioning decisions.

The JSNA highlights a number of areas of inequality by pregnancy and maternity; this information will be shared with decision makers and commissioners of services via the Health and Wellbeing Board and other channels.

This chapter will form the basis of data and intelligence to inform decisions and improve practice to better support those experiencing inequality due to pregnancy and maternity.

The JSNA covers the time from conception, through pregnancy and birth. It highlights health and social care needs and inequalities in different groups during pregnancy. This information should be used to inform future strategic and service developments related to pregnancy.

Protected characteristics: Race

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

Race details:

Local authorities have a duty to reduce health inequalities. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) draws together the available data and intelligence to identify where areas of inequality exist in the City. This information is then used to inform strategy and commissioning decisions.

The JSNA highlights a number of areas of inequality by race; this information will be shared with decision makers and commissioners of services via the Health and Wellbeing Board and other channels.

This chapter will form the basis of data and intelligence to inform decisions and improve practice to better support

those experiencing inequality due to race.

There are health inequalities related to race or ethnicity, in particular people within non-white groups often experience worse health outcomes. It is important to highlight these differences. Throughout the JSNA there is consideration of diversity and inclusion which includes different ethnic groups. There is also a specific section on the needs of migrant and refugee children and young people. Sometimes data were not available split by race / ethnicity, and sometimes data were only available at national level, the JSNA flags these gaps. This information should be used to inform future strategic and service developments which can improve the health of people from different races / ethnic backgrounds.

Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs

Not Applicable

Religion or beliefs details:

Local authorities have a duty to reduce health inequalities. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) draws together the available data and intelligence to identify where areas of inequality exist in the City. This information is then used to inform strategy and commissioning decisions.

Further work is planned to understand the needs of different religious communities in Birmingham.

Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

Sexual orientation details:

Local authorities have a duty to reduce health inequalities. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) draws together the available data and intelligence to identify where areas of inequality exist in the City. This information is then used to inform strategy and commissioning decisions.

The JSNA highlights a number of areas of inequality; this information will be shared with decision makers and commissioners of services via the Health and Wellbeing Board and other channels.

This chapter will form the basis of data and intelligence to inform decisions and improve practice to better support those experiencing inequality due to sexual orientation.

There are health inequalities related to sexual orientation, in particular people within LGBT groups. It is important to important to highlight these differences. Throughout the JSNA there is consideration of diversity and inclusion which includes LGBT groups. Sometimes data were available on LGBT groups but often these data are not available and the JSNA flags these gaps. In addition, in the Young People Facing Additional Challenges there is a specific section on LGBT young people. This information should be used to inform future strategic and service developments for LGBT young people.

Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.

None

Please indicate whether a full impact assessment is recommended

NO

What data has been collected to facilitate the assessment of this policy/proposal?

Consultation analysis

Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.

Could the policy/proposal be modified to reduce or eliminate any adverse impact?

How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored?

What data is required in the future?

Annual refreshes of the JSNA are planned, increasing the granularity of data and further highlighting areas to target inequalities experienced in Birmingham

Are there any adverse impacts on any particular group(s)

No

If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead.

Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal

Consulted People or Groups

Informed People or Groups

Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA

The children and young people's JSNA seeks to improve health and address inequalities for all children and young people who live in Birmingham. There is a particular focus on children and young people who experience worse health outcomes.

#### QUALITY CONTORL SECTION

Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing?

No

Quality Control Officer comments

Edits made, now confirmed

Decision by Quality Control Officer

Proceed for final approval

Submit draft to Accountable Officer?

Yes

Decision by Accountable Officer

Approve

Date approved / rejected by the Accountable Officer

10/03/2020

Reasons for approval or rejection

Approved, the JSNA includes significant commentary on inequalities in the context of many of the protected characteristics and in doing so will help to inform the Council's EIA approach and wider commissioning decision making.

Please print and save a PDF copy for your records

Yes

Julie Bach

Person or Group

Content Type: Item

Version: 49.0

Created at 13/02/2020 11:04 AM by ☐ Rachel Chapman

Last modified at 13/03/2020 04:37 PM by Workflow on behalf of ☐ Justin Varney

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