

Dorset Health and Wellbeing Board

20 March 2024

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA): Narrative Update

For Review and Consultation

Portfolio Holder: Cllr Jane Somper, Adult Social Care, Health and Housing,

Local Councillor(s): All

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Report Status: Public

Brief Summary:

This paper provides an update on the latest annual narrative of the Dorset Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) looks at the current and future health and wellbeing needs of the local population. It provides an evidence base, pulling from both qualitative and quantitative data, of health and wellbeing needs to support planning and commissioning and preparation of bids and business cases.

Locally, the JSNA is co-ordinated by Public Health Dorset, on behalf of both Dorset and BCP Health and Wellbeing Boards. An annual JSNA narrative is produced for each Board, highlighting data trends and qualitative insights relevant to the Board's local population.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that:

- 1) Members note the updated Dorset JSNA document.
- 2) The Board approve publication of the document on the JSNA website.

Reason for Recommendation:

Each Health and Wellbeing Board should produce a JSNA under the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

The latest update collates insights from engagement on key health and wellbeing issues with Integrated Care System (ICS) organisations, health data and insight developed by ICS Intelligence and Research teams including Healthwatch Dorset and qualitative insights from Local Authority residents' surveys and the Integrated Care Partnership "100 Conversations" project.

1. Background

- 1.1. Each Health and Wellbeing Board should produce a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment under the Health and Social Care Act 2012.
- 1.2. Locally, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is co-ordinated by Public Health Dorset, on behalf of both Dorset and BCP Health and Wellbeing Boards. An annual JSNA narrative is produced for each Board, highlighting data trends and qualitative insights relevant to the Board's local population.
- 1.3. A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) looks at the current and future health and wellbeing needs of the local population. It provides an evidence base, pulling from both qualitative and quantitative data, of health and wellbeing needs to support planning and commissioning and preparation of bids and business cases.

2. Summary of Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Insights

- 2.1. The latest update collates insights from the following sources.
 - Engagement on key health and wellbeing issues with Integrated Care System (ICS) organisations
 - Health data and reports developed by ICS Intelligence and Research teams including Healthwatch Dorset
 - Qualitative insights from Local Authority residents' surveys and the Integrated Care Partnership "100 Conversations" project

- Nationally benchmarked data such as Public Health Fingertips Tool, Office for National Statistics Census, and the Local Government Association

2.2. Some of the key issues related to the theme of thriving communities within the JSNA include.

- The social gradient in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas in Dorset. The conditions contributing to this gap for both men and women are circulatory disease, cancer, and deaths from external causes.
- It's estimated that men in Dorset will spend around 18 years in poor health and women around 19 years.
- Whilst unemployment has been improving, the proportion of the working age population who are economically inactive has increased to 22.9%. This includes people who are temporarily or long-term sick, or away from the workforce for other reasons such as studying.
- In relation to housing, affordability is an issue in the local area, and 11.5% of households were experiencing fuel poverty in 2020. Whilst better than the England average, this pre-dates the cost-of-living crisis where energy prices have risen. We also see geographical variation in fuel poverty.
- There is variation in school attainment for some vulnerable groups of children and young people. School readiness of children with free school meal status is lower than national average and one of the lowest areas in the South West with 41.4% achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception (2021/22).
- Pupil absence increased in the 2021/22 year, following national trends. Nearly 30% of secondary school pupils were persistently absent.

2.3. Some of the key issues around the theme of healthy lives include.

- Although levels of childhood obesity are better than England, however almost a third of Year 6 pupils were overweight or obese and we see variation across the Local Authority.
- Mental health and emotional wellbeing of children and young people – the rate of hospital admissions for self-harm are higher than England for both 10-14 and 15-19 year olds.

- The increasing prevalence of common mental health conditions, such as depression and anxiety – the prevalence in adults has risen to 12.9% in Dorset.
- Although in line with England, the local percentage of adults who are overweight or obese is still high, and has changed little over time.
- Smoking prevalence has continued to decrease in Dorset including smoking at the time of delivery. Prevalence is higher in some groups such as adults in routine or manual occupations, or adults with a long-term mental health condition.
- Sixteen percent of adults in Dorset are physically inactive, although this is better than the England average. An estimated 49% of children and young people across Dorset are not meeting recommended guidelines of 60 minutes activity per day.
- Generally, mortality rates are better than England however it is important to consider variation by geography and in deaths considered preventable. We also see variation in emergency hospital admissions for conditions like hip fractures, COPD and heart disease suggesting there could be opportunities to further encourage prevention, early help and support people to manage their health conditions.
- 1 in 5 people aged 16 and over report a long-term musculoskeletal (MSK) problem, higher than England. National research shows among people living with multiple conditions, MSK conditions have been reported to cause the greatest impact on wellness, independence and quality of life due to increased pain and mobility limitations. Just over 40,000 residents are classified as 'mild' on the frailty index, and 64% have 3 or more long-term conditions.

2.4. A key consideration for the future is consideration of trends and health needs to support health in an ageing society – maximising independence and minimising time spent in ill health.

3. Natural Environment, Climate & Ecology Implications

3.1. There are no environmental implications to note.

4. Well-being and Health Implications

4.1. The JSNA looks at the current and future health and well-being needs of the local population. This includes needs relating to the areas of early help and

prevention, and wider determinants of health such as housing and the economy.

5. Other Implications

- 5.1. Each Health and Wellbeing board should produce a JSNA under the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

6. Risk Assessment

- 6.1. HAVING CONSIDERED: the risks associated with this decision; the level of risk has been identified as:

Current Risk: LOW

Residual Risk: LOW

7. Equalities Impact Assessment

- 7.1. The JSNA narrative includes consideration of variation of needs and health outcomes within the local community, such as by deprivation, demographics or specific vulnerable populations.

8. Appendices

Appendix One: JSNA Narrative 2023 for Dorset