

# Self Assessment Report for Barnet 2011-2012

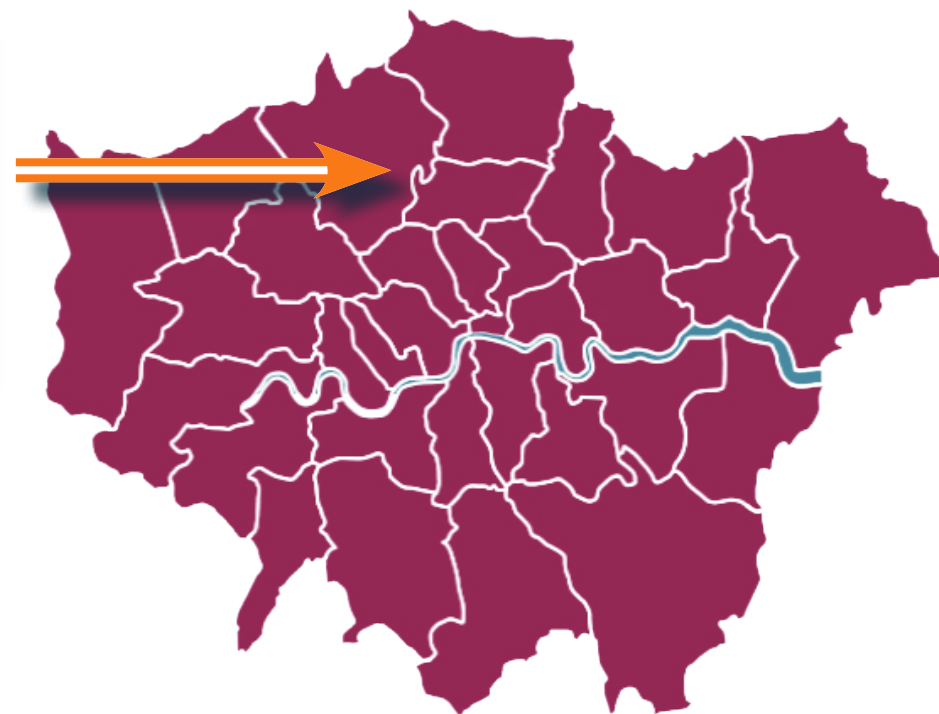
## Standard 2: People with Complex Needs

**NHS**  
London

Big Health Days are also known as the Self Assessment Framework (SAF).

There are 3 standards:

1. Access to Health:  
Pages 1-11
2. People with Complex Needs:  
Pages 12-16
3. Safety, Safeguarding and Quality:  
Pages 17-33



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[www.enabledcity.com/easyread](http://www.enabledcity.com/easyread)

## Standard 2: People with Complex Needs - This is about making sure that people with complex needs are as healthy as can be.

**B.1** - This is to check that commissioners (the people who plan and buy health services for people with learning disabilities) are getting good information so they make the best plans. Information should come from different places like:

- Peoples Health Action Plans and support plans
- **JSNA** (or Joint Strategic Needs Assessment)
- **SAF** (or Self Assessment Framework)



### How the scoring is measured

#### Red – Needs more work

Commissioners plan services without good local information. Commissioners and providers don't share information or work together. Services aren't person-centred and don't fit everybody's needs. Some people with complex needs, have to leave their area, or use **Assessment and Treatment Units**, as other services can't give the right support.



#### Amber – Doing ok

Local information is used to plan person-centred choices and services. Planning happens with people with learning disabilities and families. Less people are admitted to hospitals or **Assessment and Treatment Units**.



#### Green – Doing well

Commissioners get information in different ways. This helps plan services that people with learning disabilities actually need. Commissioners use strong contracts to make better quality community teams.



Barnet's score was **Green - doing well**

The **JSNA**, is the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. It is a report that is made every year, from information about the people in the area, like:

- How many children or young people or people with learning disabilities or carers there are,
- How long people are living for, and other things like that.

An **Assessment and Treatment Unit** is like a hospital that cares for people with learning disabilities who need extra help if they are very unwell, like having very bad mental health problems.

**B.2** - The joint strategic needs assessment (**JSNA**) tells Health and Social Care what services are needed where you live. Does your local **JSNA** include information about:

- People with learning disabilities
- People with complex needs
- People with autism
- People with challenging behaviour and others



## How the scoring is measured

### Red – Needs more work

This information is not collected.  
This means that there is no way to plan the local services that people with learning disabilities need.  
There are no local services that can offer extra care and support for people with complex needs.  
There are many people in **Out of Area** placements.



### Amber – Doing ok

This information is collected and . regularly checked.  
It is used to plan the local services that people need.  
There are local services that can offer extra care and support for people with complex needs.



### Green – Doing well

Health and social care organisations know how to work together to help people with complex needs.  
Person-centred support for people with complex needs is working well.  
This is because new local services fit their needs.



Barnet's score was **Amber - doing ok**



## JSNA definition on page 13

An **Out of area placement** means having to live outside of the borough you grew up in. Some people can't use their local services, because the services don't fit their needs, sometimes the people have to use a service that is in a new area that is far away from their family and friends.

**B.3** - This is to check that there are good plans for the future in your area. The future plans must make sure there are local mainstream and specialist health services. The services should meet the needs of young people who will soon be adults, and their families.



## How the scoring is measured

### Red – Needs more work

Information about local children and young people with disabilities is not collected.

This means their needs are not thought about when future services are planned. Young people and children are not involved in planning for the future.

There is no **Transition plan** in the area.



### Amber – Doing ok

Information about local children and young people with disabilities is collected. This information guides the plans for future services. Families and carers are involved in planning for the future. A **Transition plan** for the area, has been started.

There are good person-centred ways of working, which make sure a person's health is well supported.



### Green – Doing well

There are really good plans for children and young people so they can get a good service in the area they were born in. They and their families are involved in planning and checking their support, especially around health.



Barnet's score was **Green - doing well**



A **Transition plan** (or 14-25 Plan) is a plan to help young people, aged 14 to 25, to move from Children's services into Adult services.



**B.4** - This is to make sure that people with learning disabilities, in places like prisons, can stay healthy.

Prisoners and young **offenders** with learning disabilities need to have things like good health information, annual health checks and health action plans.

Commissioners, local teams and **regional** teams, should work together, so they know how many people with learning disabilities are in places like prisons, and how to give them a health service.



## How the scoring is measured

### Red – Needs more work

There is no information about how many people with learning disabilities are in prisons.

The prison staff don't have learning disability awareness training.

The local **offender** health team does not know about the needs of people with learning disabilities.



### Amber – Doing ok

All health services for **offenders** have agreed on a way to find out if a person has a learning disability.

**Offender** health teams get learning disability awareness training to know how to support a person to stay healthy.

There is easy read information provided by the prisons.



### Green – Doing well

Commissioners have good information about how many people with learning disabilities are in prisons, and what their health needs are.

There are strong plans to get these people the right support.

Prisoners and young **offenders** with learning disabilities get annual health checks, and can have a health action plan if they want.



Barnet's score was **Amber - doing ok**



**Regional** means something belongs to a particular part of the country, like the regional news.  
An **offender** is a person who has broken the law.