

Council Budget Proposals Consultation – Health Impact Response

People – Adult Social Care: Transport, Learning Disabilities Accommodation and Adult Social Care Day Services

1. Are the identified potential impacts the right ones?

Transport – Yes, if “more appropriate transport provision” is public transport it may increase social inclusion.

Learning Disabilities Accommodation - Yes

Adult Social Care Day Services – Yes, social exclusion may be reduced by increasing use of mainstream community services, rather than specialist day services.

2. What other potential impacts are possible?

Transport – If other “more appropriate transport provision” includes greater use of public transport, vulnerable groups such as older people with mental health needs and people with learning disability may experience prejudice or stigma from the general public when using this transport – which could have a negative impact on their self esteem and mental health.

Learning Disabilities Accommodation - Moving to a new home and having new support and care staff may be stressful. May have an adverse impact on mental health and behaviour.

Adult Social Care Day Services - Negative response from local community to widening of access to local community services.

3. Are the actions identified the right ones to address these impacts? Are there others which would help?

Transport - Increased involvement and engagement of the community at an early stage.

Learning Disabilities Accommodation – Insufficient information to comment further.

Adult Social Care Day Services – Increased involvement and engagement of the community at an early stage.

4. What is the potential cumulative impact (the change across more than one area)?

Transport – Not known.

Learning Disabilities Accommodation – Insufficient information to comment further

Adult Social Care Day Services – Not known

People – Children’s Services: Education welfare service, Sure Start nurseries and children’s centres, Youth Offending Service

1. Are the identified potential impacts the right ones?

Education Welfare Service - Yes

Sure Start Nurseries and Children's Centres – Yes

Youth Offending Service - Yes

2. What other potential impacts are possible?

Education Welfare Service- Schools will have less support in early identification and follow up of primary and secondary school children having difficulty with school attendance. Schools with catchment areas in areas of deprivation are likely to have more children requiring support but no longer able to access this to the same level – thus increasing inequalities. This could lead to poor educational performance, reducing life chances in employment and increasing likelihood of poor health.

Reduced input from EWOs might mean health problems, particularly mental health ones are not identified at an early stage. This could widen health inequalities.

Sure Start Nurseries and Children's Centres- Early childhood development will be harmed for families in lower socio-economic groups, if the level and quality of support accessed from Children Centre Nurseries is reduced. This could have a negative impact on children's emotional, cognitive, linguistic, social skills and health. This could contribute to widening health inequalities if they can no longer afford to access care. Children's centres play a key role in promoting resilience (Annual Public Health Report 2011).

Mental health of parents and lone parents in particular will be harmed if they are unable to access early childcare – thus being prevented from a break in caring and taking employment opportunities. This could have an impact on domestic violence, child protection and on child poverty (and we know from the Child Poverty Needs Assessment that lone parents is the majority family type living in poverty in the city – one of the objectives of the Child Poverty Strategy is to increase the number of lone parents gaining employment so proposed budget cuts in childcare seems to be counter to that?).

Youth Offending Service – A reduction in service may see an increase in the number of 15 -17 year olds offending, as they are the majority of service users. The crime score for the city from the Child Wellbeing Index is already relatively high. These children are more likely to have low educational attainment; the majority of young offenders have SEN. All of which is likely to have a negative impact on health and wellbeing.

If people from disadvantaged communities are less able to access support from the YOS when they first enter the criminal justice system, they will not have the support to maximise their capabilities or develop their resilience and self-esteem all of which will help them in resisting further crime.

3. Are the actions identified the right ones to address these impacts? Are there others which would help?

Education Welfare Service – Consideration could be given to targeting the reduction of EWO support to schools, so that the level of input remains higher in schools in areas of deprivation.

Sure Start Nurseries and Children's Centres- Insufficient information to comment further.

Youth Offending Service – Not known

4. What is the potential cumulative impact (the change across more than one area)?

Education Welfare Service – Not known.

Sure Start Nurseries and Children's Centres – Increase in health inequalities.

Youth Offending Service – Other potential long term health implications from an absence of early intervention work by the YOS include an increase in teenage pregnancies, domestic violence, substance misuse and mental health problems.

PLACE – CITY REGULATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE: Planning and Public Protection

1. Are the identified potential impacts the right ones?

Planning and Public Protection (under age alcohol sales work, home adaptations) - Yes

2. What other potential impacts are possible?

Planning and Public Protection (reduction in under age alcohol sales work, home adaptations).

Reduction in age restricted sales work for alcohol, will increase the number of young people at risk from alcohol harm due to underage drinking. Alcohol misuse is a vulnerability for young people in the city, over 40 under 18 year olds require admission to hospital due to alcohol each year (Annual Public Health Report 2010)

Reduction in advice for home adaptations for the disabled could limit their ability to lead independent lives. Social isolation could increase if accessibility advice is not built into planning proposals.

3. Are the actions identified the right ones to address these impacts? Are there others which would help?

Planning and Public Protection (under age alcohol sales work, home adaptations) – Insufficient information to comment.

4. What is the potential cumulative impact (the change across more than one area)?

Planning and Public Protection (reduction in under age alcohol sales work, home adaptations) – Not known

COMMUNITIES: Community Safety, libraries, sport and leisure commissioning

1. Are the identified potential impacts the right ones?

Community Safety - Yes

Libraries- Yes

Sports and leisure commissioning – No mention is made of the link to obesity and the health benefits to be gained by engaging in physical activity. Physical activity helps to reduce the risk of developing long term health conditions associated with obesity i.e. diabetes, cardiovascular disease.

2. What other potential impacts are possible?

Community Safety – Children’s health and welfare may be at risk from the reduction in the Family Intervention Project. They will have reduced opportunities to maximise their capabilities and develop their resilience and wellbeing.

Changes to the Family Intervention Project may mean reduced capacity to address domestic violence. This would mainly have a negative impact on women.

People from areas of deprivation are more likely to need the support of the Family Intervention Project and will receive less support if the capacity is reduced, which could increase family stress.

Increased flexibility in new case work team will make them better able to support victims of racist and disability hate crimes and so potentially reduce the negative mental health consequences, and help reduce social isolation.

Libraries- Closing the mobile library service may increase the social isolation of some older people with mobility problems, who may have to travel further to the library. It may also have a negative impact on other users, such as children whose developing literacy may be affected.

Not all the needs of people with visual impairment might be met by the library talking book scheme rather than the RNIB scheme and could increase social isolation.

Sports and leisure commissioning - A reduction in sports development projects could have a negative impact on the health of young people, in particular it will affect the ability to tackle obesity. This in turn will place an increased burden on the NHS as a more people develop and require treatment for long term health conditions linked to obesity.

A reduction in sports development projects could widen health inequalities, as socially disadvantaged groups may only be able to access sport through council provision. It will limit the opportunities for young people to maximise their capabilities.

3. Are the actions identified the right ones to address these impacts? Are there others which would help?

Community Safety – Target access to the Family Intervention Project to those in greatest need. Although this might widen health inequalities for the second most deprived quintile.

Libraries – Insufficient information to comment further

Sports and leisure commissioning – Consideration could be given to targeting the reduction in sports development projects, so that less projects are affected in disadvantaged areas.

4. What is the potential cumulative impact (the change across more than one area)?

Community Safety- Not known.

Libraries – Not known

Sports and leisure commissioning – Potentially the health impact could be an increase in obesity of young people (particularly those from socially disadvantaged groups) and the subsequent development of long term health conditions.