

JSNA Blackpool

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

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Learning Disabilities



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Introduction

The "Valuing People" (Dept of Health, 2001) definition of learning disability includes the presence of:

- A significantly reduced ability to understand new or complex information, to learn new skills (impaired intelligence) with:
 - A reduced ability to cope independently (impaired social functioning)
 - This started before adulthood, with a lasting effect on development

This definition encompasses people with a broad range of disabilities. The presence of a low intelligence quotient is not, of itself, a sufficient reason for deciding whether an individual should be provided with additional health and social care support. An assessment of social functioning and communication skills should also be taken into account when determining need.

The term 'Learning disability' does not include all those who have a 'learning difficulty' which is more broadly defined in education legislation.

Facts and Figures

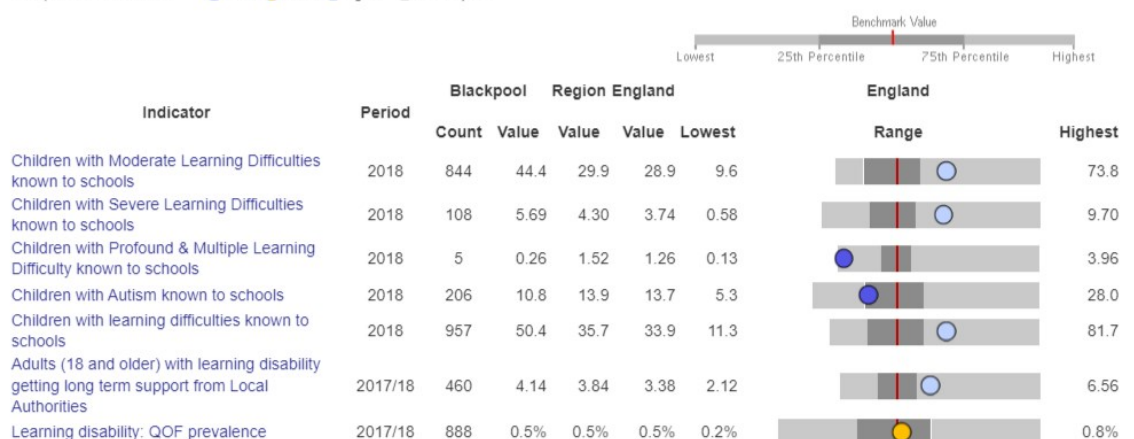
Key points from the learning disabilities profile presented in [Figure 1](#):

- Blackpool has a significantly higher prevalence of adults with learning disabilities receiving long term support from the local authority compared to England as a whole (4.14 per 1,000 compared to 3.38 per 1,000 nationally)
- The proportion of eligible adults with learning disabilities who have had a GP health check in Blackpool is lower, but not significantly different to the England average (42.5% compared to 51.7%)
- In Blackpool 92.7% of supported adults with learning disability live in settled accommodation, significantly higher than the proportion in England as a whole

Figure 1 - Public Health England Learning Disabilities Profile

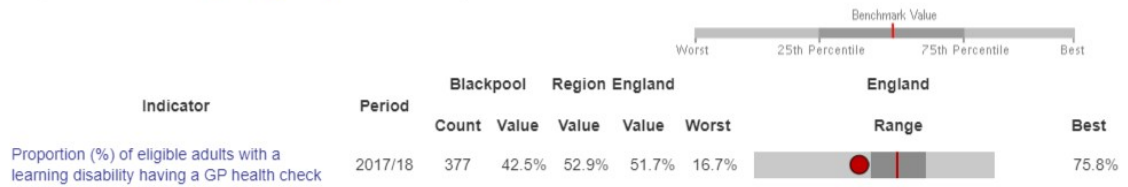
Population

Compared with benchmark: ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher ○ Not compared



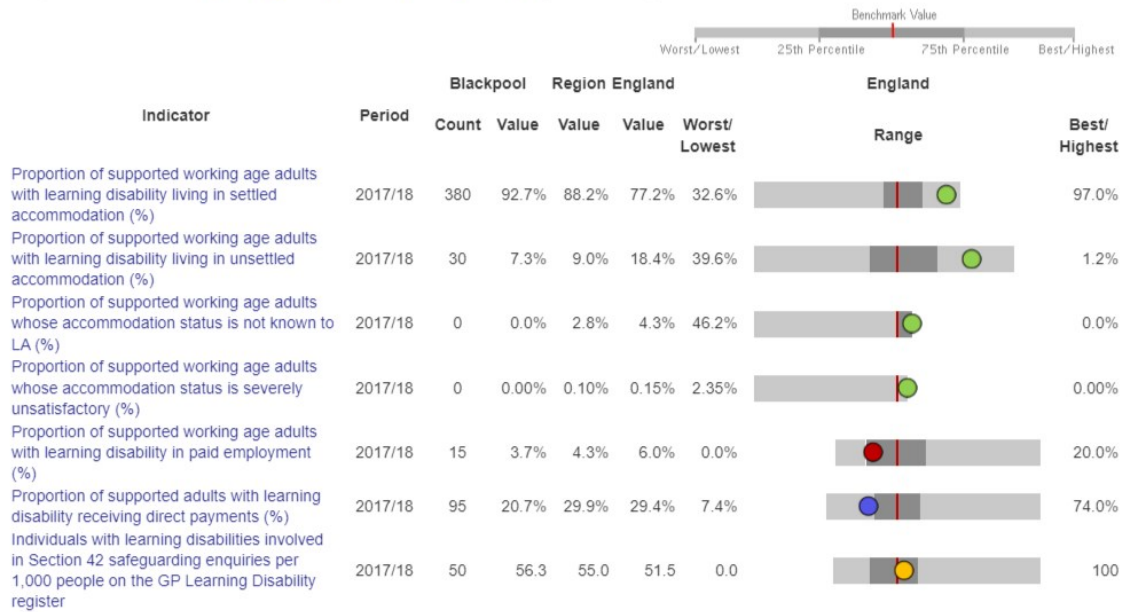
Health

Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ○ Not compared



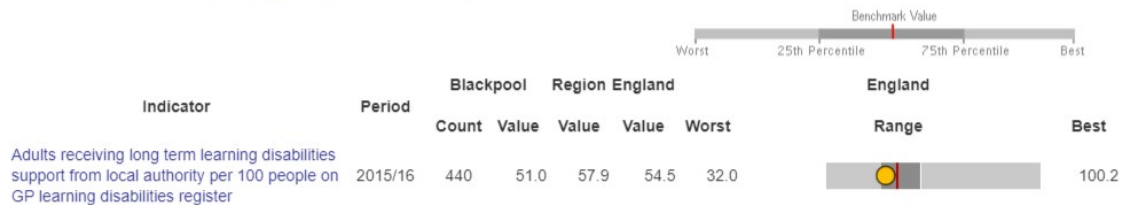
Accommodation and Social Care

Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ● Lower ● Similar ● Higher ○ Not compared



Coordination and Local Planning

Compared with benchmark: ● Better ● Similar ● Worse ○ Not compared



Source: *Public Health England - Learning Disabilities Profile*

Population projections of the number of people predicted to have learning difficulties in future are shown in [Figures 2 - 5](#). This shows that the number of adults under the age of 65 predicted to have a learning difficulty is expected to fall gradually as the total population in this age group falls over the next 25 years. The number of adults aged over 65 with a learning difficulty is predicted to rise over the period, in-line with the raise in the overall population of older adults. [Figure 4](#) estimates, in 2019, there were 450 people aged 18-64 living in Blackpool who had a learning disability that required the support of local services.

Figure 2 - People aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability, by age

	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a learning disability	286	284	272	295	297
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a learning disability	428	423	408	376	383
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a learning disability	369	374	393	399	385
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a learning disability	470	456	390	375	398
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a learning disability	430	439	459	425	369

Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a learning disability	1,983	1,976	1,922	1,870	1,833
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Source: *Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)*

Figure 3 - People aged 65 and over predicted to have a learning disability, by age

	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
People aged 65-74 predicted to have a learning disability	331	331	322	367	388
People aged 75-84 predicted to have a learning disability	193	195	221	221	232
People aged 85 and over predicted to have a learning disability	71	71	78	88	109
Total population aged 65 and over predicted to have a learning disability	595	598	621	677	729

Source: *Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI)*

Figure 4 - People aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age

	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
People aged 18-24 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	66	66	64	70	71
People aged 25-34 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	92	91	88	81	82
People aged 35-44 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	93	94	99	101	97
People aged 45-54 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	105	102	88	85	91
People aged 55-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	94	95	99	91	79
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	450	448	437	428	420

Source: *Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI)*

Figure 5 - People aged 65 and over predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability, and hence likely to be in receipt of services, by age

	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035
People aged 65-74 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	53	53	52	60	63
People aged 75-84 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	20	20	23	22	24
People aged 85 and over predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	7	7	7	8	10
Total population aged 65 and over predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability	80	80	82	90	96

Source: *Projecting Older People Population Information (POPPI)*

National and local strategies

- Building the Right Support (NHS England/LGA, 2015) - A new national plan that outlines a clear timetable to

re-design community services across England

- Supporting people with a learning disability and/or autism who display behaviour that challenges, including those with a mental health condition (Service Model) (NHS England/LGA, 2015) - A guide for commissioners that defines what good services should look like

Recommendations

NHS England has recommends a focus on **four key areas** to reduce the health inequalities suffered by people with learning disabilities:

- Increasing the take-up of routine health checks
 - Ensuring joint working across health and care, using the Self-Assessment Framework (SAF)
 - Understanding the causes of premature mortality through a new national National Mortality Review Function, to improve life expectancy
 - Working with the regulator to ensure all health services that are used by people with learning disabilities, are monitored and part of the inspection routine
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