

Derbyshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

Talking Spaces Meeting October 2024

Transforming our Approach

- The Integrated Care Board (ICB), Health and Wellbeing Board and County Council committed to the adoption of an integrated approach to the design, development and delivery of the Derbyshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) in 2022
- We are in **year 3** of the transformation programme
- The JSNA supports systemwide decision making and future strategic planning/commissioning intentions and is our **single version of the truth**
- The transformed Derbyshire **JSNA is live**

Progress to date

This is an ambitious three-year transformation programme and is on track for completion

Phase One

(2022/23)

(completed)

Review good practice, stakeholder engagement, trialling and testing new approaches

Phase Two

(2023/24)

(completed)

Establish a strategic partnership approach to oversee the development and delivery of a jointly owned JSNA Transformation Plan

Content creation and soft launch February 2024

Phase Three

(2024/25)

(in progress)

Hard launch October 2024

Regular content drops

Evaluation of the JSNA transformation approach to reflect, learn

1. Derbyshire data 'Compendium'

A **data visualisation tool** that is automated and will utilise publicly available national datasets

Interim examples have been developed using Excel – **Ongoing development**

3. Deep Dives

These provide further detail to the key topic summaries and will **analyse unmet need and inequalities** using tools such as Health Needs Assessments, Health Equity Audits, Evidence Reviews, Service Evaluations, Stakeholder Engagement, etc- **Ongoing development**

2. Key Topic Summaries

These will be summary documents that provide the **'start of a story'** these will form a 'landing page' for the JSNA and have automated maps
- In **progress**

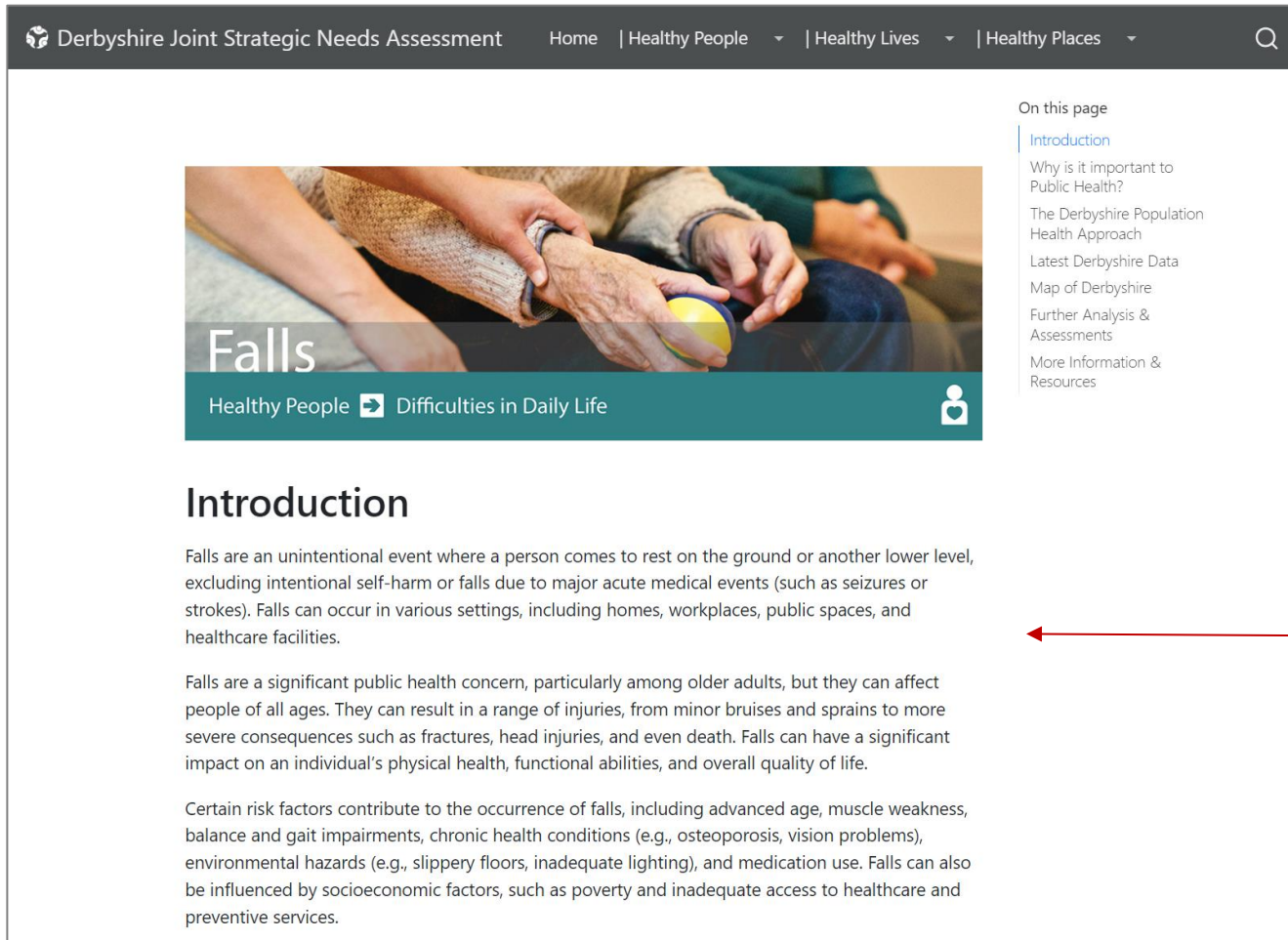
4. Knowledge/Best Practice

A section for **finding out more**, including national policy, strategy, evaluations and evidence for each topic area or population
- In **progress**

The new look JSNA




Key topic 'landing' pages



Derbyshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment | Home | Healthy People | Healthy Lives | Healthy Places

Falls

Healthy People | Difficulties in Daily Life

On this page

- [Introduction](#)
- [Why is it important to Public Health?](#)
- [The Derbyshire Population Health Approach](#)
- [Latest Derbyshire Data](#)
- [Map of Derbyshire](#)
- [Further Analysis & Assessments](#)
- [More Information & Resources](#)

Introduction

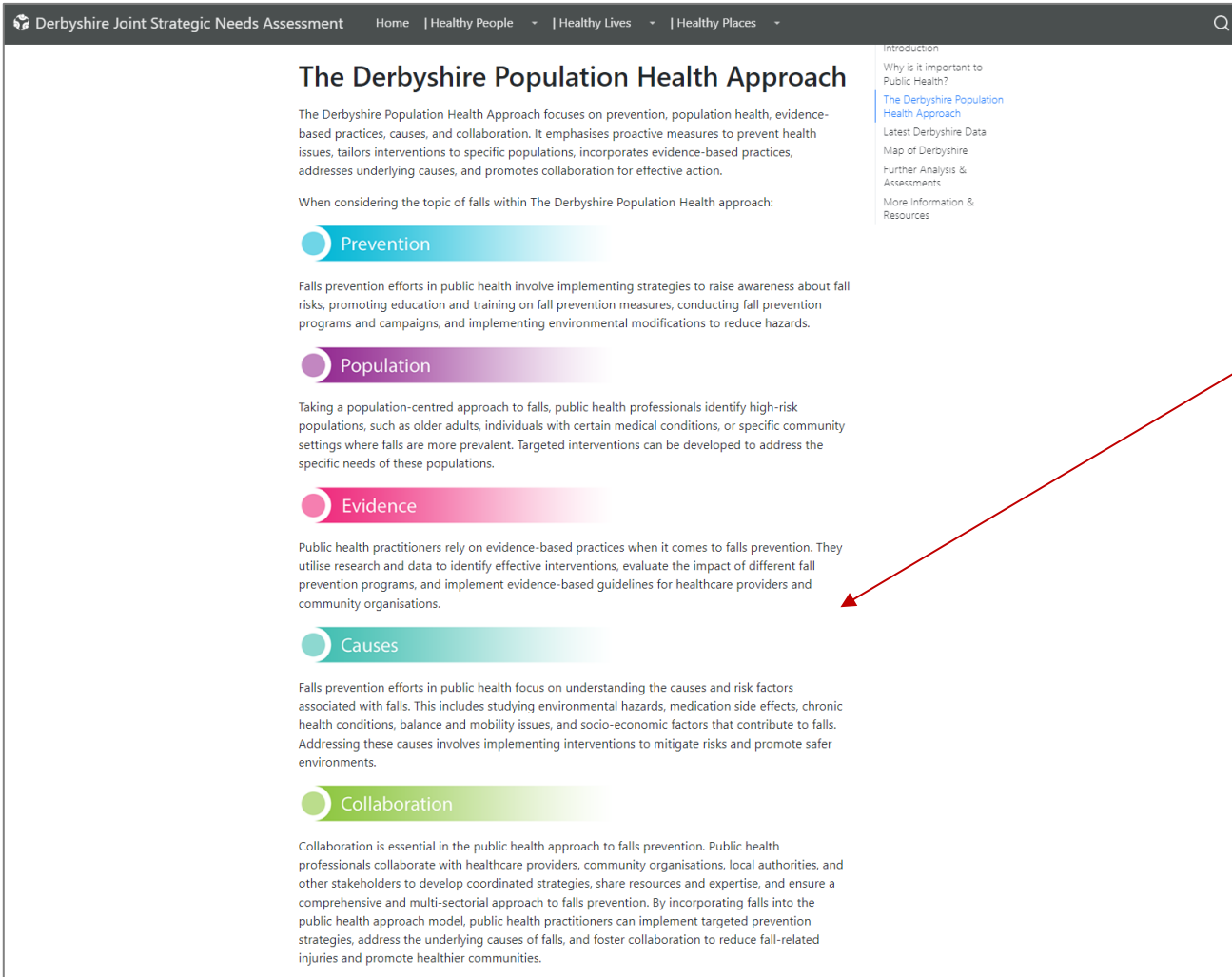
Falls are an unintentional event where a person comes to rest on the ground or another lower level, excluding intentional self-harm or falls due to major acute medical events (such as seizures or strokes). Falls can occur in various settings, including homes, workplaces, public spaces, and healthcare facilities.

Falls are a significant public health concern, particularly among older adults, but they can affect people of all ages. They can result in a range of injuries, from minor bruises and sprains to more severe consequences such as fractures, head injuries, and even death. Falls can have a significant impact on an individual's physical health, functional abilities, and overall quality of life.

Certain risk factors contribute to the occurrence of falls, including advanced age, muscle weakness, balance and gait impairments, chronic health conditions (e.g., osteoporosis, vision problems), environmental hazards (e.g., slippery floors, inadequate lighting), and medication use. Falls can also be influenced by socioeconomic factors, such as poverty and inadequate access to healthcare and preventive services.

A short introduction that defines what the topic is **accessible and succinct**

How we work in Derbyshire



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The Derbyshire Population Health Approach

The Derbyshire Population Health Approach focuses on prevention, population health, evidence-based practices, causes, and collaboration. It emphasises proactive measures to prevent health issues, tailors interventions to specific populations, incorporates evidence-based practices, addresses underlying causes, and promotes collaboration for effective action.

When considering the topic of falls within The Derbyshire Population Health approach:

- Prevention**

Falls prevention efforts in public health involve implementing strategies to raise awareness about fall risks, promoting education and training on fall prevention measures, conducting fall prevention programs and campaigns, and implementing environmental modifications to reduce hazards.
- Population**

Taking a population-centred approach to falls, public health professionals identify high-risk populations, such as older adults, individuals with certain medical conditions, or specific community settings where falls are more prevalent. Targeted interventions can be developed to address the specific needs of these populations.
- Evidence**

Public health practitioners rely on evidence-based practices when it comes to falls prevention. They utilise research and data to identify effective interventions, evaluate the impact of different fall prevention programs, and implement evidence-based guidelines for healthcare providers and community organisations.
- Causes**

Falls prevention efforts in public health focus on understanding the causes and risk factors associated with falls. This includes studying environmental hazards, medication side effects, chronic health conditions, balance and mobility issues, and socio-economic factors that contribute to falls. Addressing these causes involves implementing interventions to mitigate risks and promote safer environments.
- Collaboration**

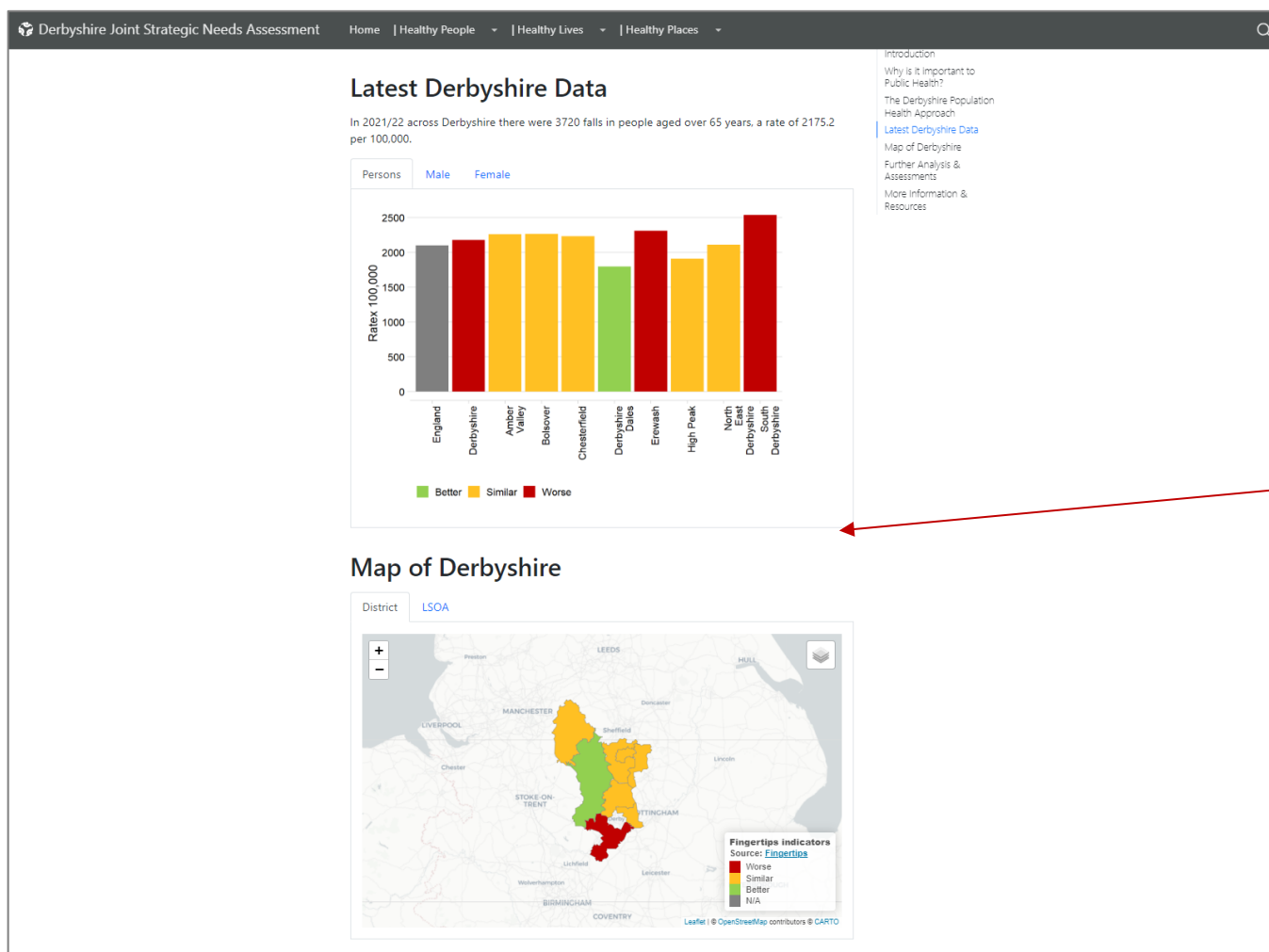
Collaboration is essential in the public health approach to falls prevention. Public health professionals collaborate with healthcare providers, community organisations, local authorities, and other stakeholders to develop coordinated strategies, share resources and expertise, and ensure a comprehensive and multi-sectorial approach to falls prevention. By incorporating falls into the public health approach model, public health practitioners can implement targeted prevention strategies, address the underlying causes of falls, and foster collaboration to reduce fall-related injuries and promote healthier communities.

Introduction
Why is it important to Public Health?
The Derbyshire Population Health Approach
Latest Derbyshire Data
Map of Derbyshire
Further Analysis & Assessments
More Information & Resources

A **population health approach** is a framework for understanding a topic and summarising how we approach the topic.



Automated graphics




Lower level geographical/**granular level information** can be included such as 'LSOA', 'MSOA', 'Ward'

'Deep dives' section

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when added)

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Falls

Healthy People | Difficulties in Daily Life

Falls Deep Dive

Why is the topic important?

Falls are a common risk factor for older adults, with one in three people aged over 65 years experiencing a fall each year in the UK¹. Whilst the majority of falls do not result in severe injury, with every fall there is a risk of significant physical and/or psychological harm and consequent disability. Even in the absence of injury, the experience of falling can be life changing, and can result in distress, loss of confidence, loss of independence and pain. A fall is a symptom, not a diagnosis. It can be a marker for the onset of frailty, the first indication of a new or worsening health problem and/or can represent a tipping point in a person's life, triggering a downward decline in independence. Falls are commonly associated with frailty, but it is not only frail people who fall.

The World Health Organisation defines a fall as,

'An event which results in a person' inadvertently coming to rest on the ground, floor or other lower level, excluding intentional change in position to rest in furniture, wall or other objects'²

Falls and their consequences are a common and serious health issue amongst older people in England and are a major public health concern. People aged 65 and older have the highest risk of falling; around a third of people aged 65 and over, and around half of people aged 80 and over, fall at least once a year. Falling is a cause of distress, pain, injury, loss of confidence, loss of independence and mortality³.

In terms of annual activity and cost for health services:

- the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)⁴ reported that in 2017 to 2018 there were around 220,160 emergency hospital admissions related to falls among patients aged 65 and over, with around 146,665 (66.6%) of these patients aged 80 and over

On this page

- Falls Deep Dive
- Why is the topic important?
- The Derbyshire picture and how we compare
- What we're doing and the assets and services we have in place
- Opportunities for improvement and future development
- Resources and supporting documents

All deep dives will be categorised by ONS Health Index and be fully indexed and searchable.



- The JSNA is used by partners to identify needs. Issues and commission or deliver based on the local evidence
- More authors and strategic groups to develop content
- Partners see that the JSNA is where we store our insight and intelligence

Next steps for the JSNA

- More content from partners including more deep dives and qualitative information
- Evaluation and user testing, further development through feedback loop
- Shared development with Derby, Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire JSNA teams