Needs and Resource Analysis

Analyse
Commiss
Legislation
& guidance
Population needs
assessment
Review service
provision
Resource
analysis
Procure
Assess individual
needs
Analyse providers
Resource
allocation
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What is needs analysis?

What?	**A needs analysis is a way of estimating the nature and extent of the needs of a population so that services can be planned accordingly.**
Why?	**The purpose is to help focus effort and resources where they are needed most.**
How?	**A robust needs analysis provides commissioning agencies with a range of information that can feed into and inform the planning stage of the commissioning cycle.**

Needs analysis – what does it involve?

Needs analysis looking at whole populations and the needs of vulnerable groups

Understanding the legislation, research and best practice basis for services/interventions

Establishing a picture of total resources in the local area to map against priorities

Mapping and reviewing current services across agencies; in terms of range, quality and costs

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

"A systematic method for analysing needs of populations to inform and guide commissioning of health, wellbeing and social care services within a local authority area."

- A statutory duty since 2007; the JSNA will underpin the health and well-being strategies and commissioning plans
- It should draw on a wide range of data sources and focus on outcomes and the future
- Statutory Guidance DH 2013 - Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies

Population Needs Assessments in Wales

- All regions required to produce a Population Needs Assessment under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014
- Eight core themes:
  - Children and young people
  - Older people
  - Health and physical disabilities
  - Learning disability and autism
  - Mental health
  - Sensory impairment
  - Carers who need support
  - Violence against women, domestic violence and sexual abuse
  - Plus the secure estate
- Social Care Wales published a national report drawing the seven regional reports together in 2017

Data will include:

1. National Statistics such as demographic data, risk factors, prevalence and incidence data
2. Local data collected by public bodies such as GP practice or hospital performance data
3. Views of patients/service users and carers
4. Information and performance data collected by private and independent providers
5. National Research findings.

Who are the populations we need to identify?

Current Population

Future Population

Targeted Population

Populations we know less about – the known unknowns

Who are your populations?

In groups identify who are your:

- Current user population
- Future user population
- Known unknown groups

- **Target user population**

Are there any barriers to certain groups of people and/or individuals needs within our communities being identified and what are the implications of this?

Using data intelligently

- Trends can be changed by better utilising intelligence from research, best practice and service user experience
- This can help us understand:
  - Resilience / protective factors
  - Risk factors
- For your chosen targeted population group, carry out a quick web search on what is known to help build resilience and reduce risk

Matching resources to needs

Resource mapping – what does it involve?

Do we know…

Where are the services?
Does what we have represent good practice
What do patients say about services?
How many people use services, for how long, at which times?
What is provided by the different sectors?
How accessible are services?
Are there differences in activity, cost or outcomes for similar services?
Current provision

Can we find out…

Community Asset Mapping

- A process where participants make a map or inventory of the resources, skills and talents of individuals, associations and organisations.
- Discover and assemble the links between the different parts of the community, associations and agencies.
- The knowledge is used to revitalise relationships and mutual support, rebuild communities and neighbourhoods, and rediscover collective power.

Brighter Futures Together Toolkit

The importance of asset mapping

The Care Act:

- Places well-being at its heart: primary responsibility of LAs is the promotion of individual well-being of both those with care needs and carers
- Shifts responsibility from providing services to meeting needs
- Focuses on the need for services to be preventative, and stresses the importance of using existing strengths and assets of individuals and communities – an assets-based approach

An asset mapping tool

Source: Institute for Healthcare Improvement

Assets round your target population

- Use the asset mapping tool to think about addressing the needs of your target population.

- How does it inform your commissioning task?
- Is it about:
  - More intervention?
  - Facilitating change?
  - Remodelling existing service provision?
  - Investing in and building community assets?

Contact us

- https://ipc.brookes.ac.uk
- Ipc_courses@brookes.ac.uk
- @IPC_Brookes
- 01865 790312