

Confidential

Kisharon, Langdon and Norwood

Provision and demand for
learning disability services
in the Jewish community:
Appendix

February 2020

1 Strategic challenges

The eleven key 'strategic challenges' identified within the report are outlined below.

Strategic challenge one: the ageing learning disability community

Whilst life expectancy for the learning disability community is still lower than the general population (an average of 13 years less for men and 20 years less for women), people with learning disabilities are living longer.

In a report published in 2014 by the British Institute of Learning Disabilities, it was estimated that by 2030, there will be a 30% increase in the number of adults with learning disabilities aged 50+ using social care services. Broken down, they predict a 164% increase in adults with learning disabilities over 80 using social care from 2014 to 2030.

Providers may wish to consider how they can work together, both with each other and with other Jewish organisations providing care to the elderly, to ensure that the needs of an ageing learning disabled population are met in the future.

Strategic challenge two: the distribution of the Jewish population and the location of services

While the population of Jewish adults with a learning disability is largely based in London and this population is set to increase, sizeable populations still exist and will continue to exist in individual local authority areas outside of London, such as Hertfordshire (particularly South Hertfordshire) and Bury. This presents a challenge to providers, who will need to decide the extent to which they wish to focus their resources in London, which while efficient may come at the expense of these populations elsewhere.

While the concentration of services generally mirrors that of the Jewish community, with a high concentration in Barnet, the low number of services in South Hertfordshire, where there is a relatively high Jewish population, does not.

In addition, individuals in smaller Jewish communities elsewhere, such as Brighton, might be prevented from accessing Jewish ethos-based services due to their location. Providers may need to consider the extent to which they can feasibly aim to provide for these communities.

Strategic challenge three: increasing the housing stock

Providers may wish to consider how to coordinate efforts to increase their combined housing stock, if they are to meet the needs of a growing population of Jewish adults with a learning disability.

Strategic challenge four: single gender provision

The lack of single gender accommodation services, particularly offering residential care and supported living, could reveal a possible gap for more religious members of the community.

Strategic challenge five: supported living services

CQC registered supported living is the type of accommodation service offered by the largest number of providers and the only type provided by Kisharon, Langdon and Norwood. Providers may wish to consider ways in which they can cooperate in this area of overlapping provision.

Strategic challenge six: meeting religious needs

Stakeholders reported divergent opinions about the extent to which religious and secular Jews are provided for within the current 'one size fits all' approach. The organisations may need to consider how best to work together to ensure that the needs of the full range of people in the community are met.

Strategic challenge seven: joined-up working

Providers may need to consider how to balance the need for cooperation and more joined up working between organisations with the need to maintain each organisation's distinctive ethos and service offer with regard to religious observance, need and age group of focus.

Strategic challenge eight: the transition period

While many of the issues related to the transition period are out of providers' control, they may wish to consider how to better help parents of children with learning disabilities to navigate and prepare for this period.

Strategic challenge nine: community assets

In the context of restricted local authority funding, providers may wish to consider how best to capitalise on the community assets available to them in terms of potential venues, volunteers and expertise from other Jewish ethos-based organisations and schools

Strategic challenge ten: the Haredi community

Meeting the religious needs of Haredi Orthodox Jewish people with learning disabilities presents a challenge to providers, in particular due to the desire for Orthodox Jewish carers and a dedicated provision. Providers will need to consider whether they can feasibly hope to create a service acceptable to this community, or whether any such service would need to be delivered by a Haredi provider.

Strategic challenge eleven: children with special educational needs

Providers will need to consider what support they can offer to this cohort of children, who have special educational needs but who do not have a more severe learning disability. In particular, providers may need to decide whether they are in favour of trying to support these children to stay in mainstream schooling or whether a dedicated specialist provision is required.



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