

**Personalised approaches
to learning disabilities and
behaviour that challenges:
new economic evidence**

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Findings are in preparation; please don't quote yet

Presentation

1. Context
2. The intervention group(s) - *3 studies*
3. The comparison group - *1 study*
4. Results
5. Conclusions

1. Context

People with learning disabilities and behaviour that challenges in England

Learning disabilities:

1.14 million people with LD
(236,000 children; 908,000 adults)

Challenging behaviours:

CB - such as aggression and self-injury - are presented in **10-15%** of people with LD, with prevalence peaking for **20-49-year olds**

What services are provided?

Since the Winterbourne View report: shift of focus of care from residential-based to **community-based models**



Person-centred approaches and **positive behaviour support** have been recommended to support people with LD living within the community



With what cost implications?

Opportunity to **reduce expenditure** on high-cost residential settings:

>£178,000 for children

>£185,000 for adults

...but future costs may increase
(e.g. additional staff training and supervision)

Positive Behaviour Support

Person-centred flexible model of care aiming to maintain people with LD and behaviour that challenges **in the community** (or in less-service intensive residential accommodation) and to increase carers' ability to cope

- *Assessment*
- *Intensive therapy*
- *Maintenance/closing case*
- *(Short breaks)*

Our research question

Is there an **economic case** for PBS to meet the needs and respond to the preferences of people with LD and behaviour that challenges?

2. The intervention group(s)

What we did

3 small economic analyses

Ealing

PBS for children
(c.14 months)

Bristol

PBS for children
(c. 22 months)

Halton

PBS for adults
(c.12 months)

Methods:

1. **Outcomes** evaluation before-after PBS
2. **Cost** of the intervention (case studies, budget)
3. **Service use** during PBS (HSC, Educ, CJS)
4. **Service cost** during PBS (HSC, Educ, CJS)

*at risk of imminent residential placement

What we found

	Outcomes (+ = improvement)	PBS cost	Service cost
Ealing (N=10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of CB (+) Carer ability to cope (+) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Reid et al. (2013)</div>	<£200	<£1,500 (HSC, Educ)
Bristol (N=12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of CB (+) Social and communication skills (+) 	c. £700	<£2,000 (HSC, Educ)
Halton (N=5*)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of CB (+) Severity of CB (+) Activity engagement (+) Community participation (+) 	<£250	<£2,300 (HSC, CJS)

(£/week, 2012-13) *Only 3 people were included in the evaluation of service costs.

lemmi et al 2015a, b, c

What to compare with

- No comparison group in the **localities evaluated**
- No comparison group in **similar localities**
- No comparison group in the **literature**



3. The comparison group

Our comparison group



Delphi exercise

Our research question:

What is **standard care** for people with LD and behaviour that challenges in England and what does it cost?

Methods:

Round 1 (N=30)

Focus group +
paper questionnaire

- Different **packages of care**
- Their **cost**

Round 2 (N=118)

online questionnaire

- **Likely support** for the 6 vignettes (4 children, 2 adults)
- Their **weighted* cost**

Round 1: What packages of care...



Residential-based settings:

- secure unit
- psychiatric hospital
- 52-week residential (school) placement
- 38-week residential (school) placement



Community-based settings:

- supported accommodation
- at home with community-based social and mental health care and PBS
- at home with community-based social and mental health care
- at home with community-based social care
- at home without any support

...and their cost

	Residential-based settings	Community-based settings*
Children	c. £2,000-9,000	<£200
Adults	c. £1,200-3,700	<£200

(£/week, 2012-13)

*Excluding PBS

Round 2: What are the likely packages of care across vignettes and their cost

	Likely packages of care (residential care)	Estimated cost
Children	Up to 40%	<£1,500
Adults	Up to 66%	<£2,000

(£/week, 2012-13)

4. Results

PBS vs Comparison group

	Residential-based settings	Standard care	Community-based setting with PBS	Community-based settings*
Children	c. £2,000-9,000	<£1,500	<£1,500 (14m) <£2,000 (22m)	<£200
Adults	c. £1,200-3,700	<£2,000	<£2,300 (12m)	<£200

(£/week, 2012-13)

*Excluding PBS

Results: children

Outcomes

- Better **clinical outcomes**
- At the end of PBS, all children were **living in the community**, except 2 transferred to specialist residential schools

Costs

- Cost of services during PBS: **<£2,000**
- Cost of services for 'standard care': **<£1,500**
- After an increase in cost during the PBS support period (14-22 months), avoiding residential school placements (**c. £2,000-£9,000**) may **potentially decrease the cost of care** over the long term.

Results: adults

Outcomes

- Better **clinical outcomes**
- At the end of PBS, all adults remained living in their **original settings**, four in the community and one in a nursing home.

Costs

- Cost of services during PBS: **<£2,300**
- Cost of services for 'standard care': **<£2,000**
- After an increase in cost during the PBS support period (12 months), avoiding residential placements or transfer to more expensive residential care (**c. £1,200-£3,700**) may **potentially decrease the cost of care** over the long term.

5. Conclusions

What to take home

The three studies suggested that PBS may be a potentially valuable service, **improving outcomes** and **lowering the cost** of care in the long term.



Thank you

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