

# JSNA Review - Prioritisation Tool

## Priority Topic: Carers

	Score	High	Medium	Low	Zero	Score	Weighting	What's the evidence?
	Criteria	10 points	5 points	1 point	0 points			
Estimated Level of Need	Level of need – Volume	Topic covers an estimated <u>large 'in need' population</u> (>25,000 people).	Topic covers an estimated <u>medium sized 'in need' population</u> (10,000 – 24,999).	Topic covers an estimated <u>small 'in need' population</u> (<10,000).	-	High - 10 points	1.5	<b>59,240</b> (10.9%) people in Warwickshire provide some level of unpaid care each week (2011 Census). Of these, <b>over 3,500</b> are aged 0-24 (2011 Census)
	Level of need – Severity	The population concerned have <u>'severe' needs</u> .	The population concerned have <u>'considerable' needs</u> .	The population concerned have <u>'moderate' needs</u> .	-	Medium - 5 points	1.5	<b>12,452</b> people in Warwickshire provide 50 hours or more off unpaid care each week (2011 Census). Of these, almost <b>400</b> are aged 0-24 (2011 Census) Carers providing 50+ hours of unpaid care a week are more than twice as likely to report that their health is 'not good' compared with those who provide no care. (2011 Census)
	Level of need – Trend	Available evidence suggests <u>rapidly worsening</u> situation over time.	Available evidence suggests <u>worsening</u> situation over time.	Available evidence suggests situation has remained <u>stable</u> over time.	Available evidence suggests <u>improving</u> situation over time.	Medium - 5 points	1	Three district and boroughs recorded <b>higher numbers</b> of unpaid carers between 2001 and 2011 - North Warks, Stratford and Nuneaton & Bedworth; Warwick & Rugby's numbers are static. However this masks the real picture as ALL areas recorded <b>higher numbers</b> of carers providing 50+ hours between 2001 and 2011.
	Level of need – Benchmarks	Available evidence suggests <u>very high</u> prevalence relative to comparator areas (the County is a clear statistical outlier).	Available evidence suggests <u>above average</u> prevalence relative to comparator areas.	Available evidence suggests prevalence <u>in-line</u> with comparator areas.	Available evidence suggests <u>relatively low</u> prevalence relative to comparator areas.	Low - 1 point	1	England - 10.3% Warwickshire - 10.9% West Midlands - 11.0% East Midlands - 10.8% (Census 2011)
	What is the magnitude of potential health benefit from dealing with the issue? What is the ability to benefit?	<u>Large</u> potential health benefits to be gained.	<u>Medium</u> potential health benefits to be gained.	<u>Small</u> potential health benefits to be gained.	-	High - 10 points	1	Evidence that caring is correlated with weaker labour market attachment (i.e. lower participation and hours of work). <sup>1</sup> The prevalence of mental health problems among carers is 20% higher than among non-carers (Colombo et al., 2011). <i>"The negative impact of caregiving on health is only significant for certain groups of caregivers including...those who provide care above a certain quantity (time)...carers have more depressive symptoms than non-carers; they also have a higher prevalence of heart conditions, but a lower prevalence of high blood pressure."</i> <sup>2</sup> <i>"There is a strong relationship between providing informal care inside the household &amp; physical health. The odds of reporting worse health are 68% higher for carers compared to non-providers."</i> <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> European Commission Nov 2013

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Early Intervention	Does the topic have early intervention implications? Is it any emerging issue which is likely to cause further problems in the future?	<u>Clear, demonstrable evidence</u> that there is a <u>strong case</u> for early intervention.	<u>Some evidence</u> which highlights areas suitable early intervention.	<u>Weak evidence</u> that the topic has areas suitable early intervention.	<u>No evidence</u> to suggest that the topic contains areas suitable early intervention.	High - 10 points	1	There is a particular need to reach out to groups providing high levels of weekly care who may be most at risk of their own health and well-being deteriorating. Young carers need support to continue with their education and be supported to care for their sibling/parent.
Consultation & Engagement	What level of qualitative information do we have on the issue?	<u>Consistent evidence of strong views</u> from stakeholders, patients, residents and/or service users.	<u>Some evidence of strong views</u> from stakeholders, patients, residents and/or service users.	<u>Weak evidence of views</u> from stakeholders, patients, residents and/or service users.	<u>No evidence of views</u> from stakeholders, patients, residents and/or service users.	Medium - 5 points	1	<i>"It is never easy to quantify the benefits [of the Carer Support Service], but they are indeed numerous. Even if some are thought so minor they don't get a mention -but they all add up."</i> <i>"It is a relief to be able to talk openly about problems to others who understand and do not judge."</i> (Carer Support Service Annual Report 2012/13)
Inequalities	What is the scale of inequality?	<u>Persistent, wide scale geographic and population-based</u> inequalities are clearly apparent.	<u>Some notable geographic or population-based inequalities</u> are apparent.	<u>Some minor inequalities</u> exist.	<u>Little or no evidence</u> of inequalities.	Medium - 5 points	1	North Warwickshire residents report higher numbers acting as unpaid carers (12.1%) , followed by Nuneaton & Bedworth and Stratford (both 11.3%). Rugby (10.4%) and Warwick (9.8%) residents are least likely to be unpaid carers. Inequalities between young carers and their peers. Inequalities between people providing 50+ hours of care compared with those providing no care.
Wider Impact	What broader impact does the topic have on the local population?	A number of <u>significant, clear and obvious direct impacts</u> .	A <u>moderate direct and/or indirect impact</u> .	A <u>minor indirect impact</u> .	<u>Unclear, little or no impact</u> .	Medium - 5 points	1	Well supported carers are able to make a fuller contribution to the community they live in. They also fulfil a role which the local authority cannot afford to fulfil in a paid capacity. Without carers there would be a large impact on the population.
Cost Implications	Estimated economic cost associated with tackling the topic in Warwickshire	High levels (multi-millions of £s) of <u>both direct and indirect estimated economic costs</u> both now and in the future.	<u>Medium levels (c. £5 million) of direct and/or indirect estimated economic costs</u> both now and in the future.	<u>Low levels (&lt;£1 million) of estimated economic costs</u> either now/and or in the future.	-	Medium - 5 points	1.5	Large cost to the authority if carers weren't able to care in an unpaid capacity. Large unpaid work contribution to the economy.

**Total Score = 71**

**Maximum points available: 115**