

JSNA Review - Prioritisation Tool

Priority Topic: Maintaining Independence

	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</u> 'in need' population (>25,000 people).	Topic covers an estimated <u>medium</u> sized 'in need' population (10,000 – 24,999).	Topic covers an estimated <u>small</u> 'in need' population (<10,000).	-	Low - 1 point	1.5	3575 people aged 65+ received homecare during 2013/14, commissioned by WCC. 1985 people aged 65+ were in receipt of a homecare package commissioned by WCC on 31/03/2014, which represents the average no. of people to receive the service on any given snapshot date in the year (not accounting for seasonal fluctuations). (Source: Carefirst)
	Level of need – Severity	The population concerned have <u>'severe'</u> needs.	The population concerned have <u>'considerable'</u> needs.	The population concerned have <u>'moderate'</u> needs.	-	Medium - 5 points	1.5	Detailed hospital information unavailable due to technical difficulties within Public Health, but closest available proxy is proportion of emergency admissions amongst people aged 65+ against the expected admission rate in the period. From April 2006 to March 2011, Warwickshire saw 102.1% expected admissions which puts Warwickshire in 6 th place out of the 27 counties to provide this information, suggesting the emergency admission rate for hip fractures is slightly higher than expected. (Source: DOH)
	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	Overall the number of people aged 65+ people receiving Homecare has fallen since 2005/6, partly due to the increasing availability of alternative services and partly due to tightening eligibility criteria. Overall however the older people population (aged 65+) was estimated to be 110,968 rising to 127,995 by 2021. (Source: ONS)
	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	The overall proportion of older people receiving homecare has seen a year on year decrease since 2005/6, partly due to an increasing denominator (a growing over 65+ population) coupled with a decreasing numerator (the number of people receiving the service – falling due to tightening eligibility criteria and increasing number of people taking a personal budget instead of homecare). This trend in Warwickshire closely matches the overall trend across the West Midlands. (Source: NASCIS from P2F RAP Submissions 2005/6 to 2012/13).
	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.	-	Medium - 5 points	1	Ensuring older people can stay at home for longer reduces overall burden on hospitals and care homes and improves their own quality of life.

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Early Intervention	Does the topic have early intervention implications? Is it an 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	The number of people receiving homecare packages, and the level of homecare package received, can be mitigated by the introduction of assistive technology and Reablement services to ensure that service users remain as independent as possible when leaving hospital. (Source: <i>Reablement Log, Carefirst</i>). Data TBC if necessary.
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.	High - 10 points	1	In previous years the Homecare Survey receive a high response rate, suggesting a high level of engagement with service users. Although this survey no longer occurs, anecdotally the most common and most important outcome for the majority of older people completing the Support Plan is 'to remain in my own home'. (Source: <i>Anecdotal</i>)
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	Anecdotal evidence suggests that teams experience difficulties in sourcing homecare packages for very rural areas in Stratford District as the length travel times mean clients in villages are not attractive customers for homecare providers. The greatest proportion of Residential care customers who fund their own care, or a significant proportion of their own care commissioned through WCC, live in Stratford district with the fewest self-funding or contributing customers living in Nuneaton and Bedworth District. It is reasonable to assume that this demographic information would be as applicable to homecare customers as those in residential care. (Source: <i>Abacus and anecdotal</i>)
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	Domiciliary care reduces pressure on hospital and care home admissions, and supports people through illness and life transitions through selective and timely interventions to prevent premature reliance and costly and intensive systems. (Source: IPC St Monica Trust Domiciliary Care Report)
Cost Implications	Estimated economic cost associated with tackling the topic in Warwickshire	<u>High levels (multi-millions of £s) of 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 (<£1 million) of estimated economic costs</u> either now/and or in the future.	-	High - 10 points	1.5	Estimated annual cost of WCC-commissioned Homecare packages for Older People was £18m in 2013/14. (Source: Carefirst)

Total Score = 65

Maximum points available: 115