

Derbyshire County Council

Equality Impact Analysis Record Form 2012

Department	Adult Care
Service Area	Commissioning
Title of policy/ practice/ service of function	Telecare and Community alarms eligibility criteria
Chair of Analysis Team	Ellen Langton

Stage 1. Prioritising what is being analysed

- Why has the policy, practice, service or function been chosen?
- What if any proposals have been made to alter the policy, service or function?

Derbyshire County Council currently funds a number of community alarms services that provide 24 hours a day seven days a week alarms monitoring provision for individuals across the county. Community alarms systems incorporate a pendant or wristband worn by an individual which connects to a telephone line through a base unit. If required, individuals can summon assistance by triggering an alert and once the person is connected to an operator at a monitoring centre they can assess how to support an individual's needs at that time.

Additional items of equipment can be added to the basic community alarm system, as part of the Derbyshire Adult Care telecare offer, for example:

- Motion sensors can reduce the likelihood of accidents and falls occurring by automatically switching on a light when the individual gets out of bed.
- Sensors placed in a person's bed can alert staff if the person is having an epileptic fit.
- Gas and water sensors can be used to alert if a person has not turned off the tap or cooker.
- Sensors can be placed on a front door to alert a carer if a client has left home without anyone knowing.

Currently, there are a range of different alarms monitoring arrangements in place across the county based on each district authority area.

Over the next few years Adult Care will have to make further budget savings and this means that Adult Care need to review service design and eligibility to ensure service effectiveness and value for money. Other authorities have already revised their telecare and community alarms offer and following consultation they have implemented a standard charge for non-Care Act eligible clients or asked all people who use telecare services to make a contribution to the service.

Adult Care is seeking to manage demand pressures on services due to demographic growth and an ageing population. Derbyshire's ageing population will result in the number of people aged 65 and over increasing by 58.5% by 2039. In the same period the number of people aged 90 and over will treble. Nationally and locally life expectancy is increasing and that means that individuals are living for longer with more complex needs.

Adult Care needs to consider how it develops and transforms its business processes and approach to effectively manage this demand for services. Due to demand and funding pressures Adult Care funded services need to focus to support clients with eligible needs under the Care Act (2014) to remain as independent as possible and preventing or delaying their care and support needs from increasing.

An eligible Care Act (2014) need is stated in legislation as:

(a) the adult's needs arise from or are related to a physical or mental impairment or illness;

(b) as a result of the adult's needs the adult is unable to achieve two or more of the outcomes specified below:

- managing and maintaining nutrition;
- maintaining personal hygiene;
- managing toilet needs;
- being appropriately clothed;
- being able to make use of the adult's home safely;
- maintaining a habitable home environment;
- developing and maintaining family or other personal relationships;
- accessing and engaging in work, training, education or volunteering;
- making use of necessary facilities or services in the local community including public transport, and recreational facilities or services; and
- carrying out any caring responsibilities the adult has for a child.

For the purposes of this regulation an adult is to be regarded as being unable to achieve an outcome if the adult—

- is unable to achieve it without assistance;
- is able to achieve it without assistance but doing so causes the adult significant pain, distress or anxiety;
- is able to achieve it without assistance but doing so endangers or is likely to endanger the health or safety of the adult, or of others; or

- is able to achieve it without assistance but takes significantly longer than would normally be expected.

The Care Act also notes that carer's are eligible for support and therefore some telecare and community alarms can help support an individual with a caring responsibility.

The current offer of community alarms and telecare is more focused on supporting older people, a smaller percentage of working-age adults also receive the service. It is therefore important to ensure that any future offer of community alarm and telecare is designed to support all adults and that adult care also explores opportunities to maximise the use of technology to support people to live as independently as possible.

Following approval by Cabinet on 8 November 2018 a ten week consultation has taken place to consider the following proposals:

- Service eligibility to access Derbyshire County Council funded community alarm and telecare services is changed to solely focus on providing equipment and monitoring to Care Act (2014) eligible clients who have an eligible health or social care need.
- Individuals who currently access the service as they are in receipt of Housing Benefit or Pension Credit (Guarantee Credit only) will no longer receive a subsidised service and if required be assessed to see if they have an eligible need as defined by the Care Act (2014).
- Individuals, irrespective of eligibility, would be provided (where need is identified) with a community alarms base unit and telecare equipment free of charge, via the statutory requirement to provide minor aids and equipment. Once the equipment is identified as being no longer required it will be removed by the provider.
- The ongoing monitoring and maintenance costs associated with telecare and community alarms for Derbyshire Care Act (2014) eligible clients will be assessed under the appropriate charging regulations and the individual's personal budget will reflect this.
- Self-funding clients, who are not eligible to receive financial support under the Care Act (2014) guidance, would have to pay monitoring and maintenance costs at full cost.
- Should a self-funding client become eligible for financial support under the Care Act 2014 following a period of time and a subsequent financial assessment, they will be able to access a personal budget to allow them to access telecare and community alarms provision.
- That community alarms and telecare is provided free (to include provision of equipment and monitoring charge) as part of a six week reablement offer. Non-Care Act eligible clients who choose to retain the service after the end of the reablement period would be required to pay to receive the service. Or, if following full assessment, they are identified as Care Act

eligible they would continue to receive the service a Personal Budget or Direct Payment as per the proposals outlined above.

This Equality Analysis considers the potential implications of these proposals in order to assess whether any changes or mitigation needs to be put in place if these proposals were to be implemented by Derbyshire County Council.

c. What is the purpose of the policy, practice, service or function?

Community alarms and telecare services are part of the preventative strengths based approach offered by Adult Care that enable individuals to remain independent and living in their own home. Community alarms and telecare can help provide reassurance to individuals who are at risk of falling or concerned about their safety. Equipment can also support carers to support individuals and individuals can summon support or emergency response if required.

Community alarms and telecare provision supports the wellbeing principle within the Care Act (2014), which highlights the importance of preventative services, within the community and enhancing individuals control over their own lives. Preventative interventions can reduce the need for care and support. Home adaptations, falls prevention, handy van services and telecare are cited within the Care Act guidance as examples of targeted interventions aimed at individuals who have an increased risk of developing needs.

Stage 2. The team carrying out the analysis

Name	Area of expertise/ role
Ellen Langton	Service Manager – Commissioning.
Olu Ogunbuyide	Service Manager – Commissioning
David Allen	Project Officer
David Arkle	Housing Manager – Amber Valley – Critical Friend
Assistive Technology - Operational Group Steve Ball, Ian Gregory, Colin Selbie	To review the Equality Analysis and provide operational insight from a service planning and contract management perspective
Assistive Technology Board Julie Vollar, Colin Selbie, Jane Hawley, Teresa Gerrard, Bev Capel	To review and formally sign off the Equality Analysis prior to inclusion with the Cabinet Report.

Stage 3. The scope of the analysis – what it covers

This Equality Analysis considers the proposed impact from an equality perspective of implementing a number of changes to the eligibility criteria for

community alarms and telecare services that are currently subsidised by Derbyshire County Council (DCC), as outlined in stage 1. The proposal is considered a significant change to the service.

In addition to the DCC subsidised community alarms and telecare service, there is an established self-pay market with both national and locally based providers offering a range of services. Individuals can choose to use these services without referral from Derbyshire County Council Adult Care or a NHS agency for example and can be an entirely private arrangement. Therefore, the broader market is not covered by this Equality Analysis. Similarly, standalone telecare equipment which is not connected to a monitoring service is not covered.

The proposals are in relation to adults only and the authority is aware that a small number of children and their families may access telecare services via Children's Services.

Telecare and community alarms available in Extra Care settings that are operated by Derbyshire County Council or a registered social landlord. Telecare and community alarms in these settings forms parts of a generic wellbeing service and this is not within scope.

Telecare is also provided in Adult Care Direct Care establishments, such as the Community Care Centres, which utilise telecare support in both the communal spaces and individual rooms that is locally monitored in the establishment and again this is not within the scope of the proposals or this Equality Impact Assessment.

The analysis will consider current users of the DCC subsidised service and the wider population who may choose to access the service as their health or social needs change over time. The analysis will inform a further report to Cabinet so that both equality implications and consultation feedback can be considered before any decision is made.

Many of the same cohort of older people who receive the funded community alarms and telecare service also often receive the Older People's Floating Support Service – around 3,000 people. In many cases both the telecare and community alarms and the council-funded Older People's Floating Support Service are delivered by the same commissioned provider. Therefore, in terms of impact it is important to note that a person centred support service will continue to support individuals with basic household tasks to enable them to maintain their tenancy and independent living. The proposed changes to the eligibility criteria for community alarms and telecare do not affect the Older People's Floating Support Service.

The Equality Analysis was initially opened in August 2018 when scoping work was taking place in terms of the development of the consultation proposals by

Cabinet. The Equality Analysis will be further refined in November 2018 prior to the launch of the consultation and again following the completion of the consultation. Different data and analysis will be added and reviewed at each stage to form a complete picture.

The Equality Analysis will consider whether the proposed changes to community alarms and telecare service could have potential adverse impacts on people who currently use the service and the wider community. It will consider whether any additional actions need to be taken to help manage or mitigate against any equality impacts of the consultation proposals. The Equality Analysis will aid service planning and will understand customers, communities and their needs.

Stage 4. Data and consultation feedback

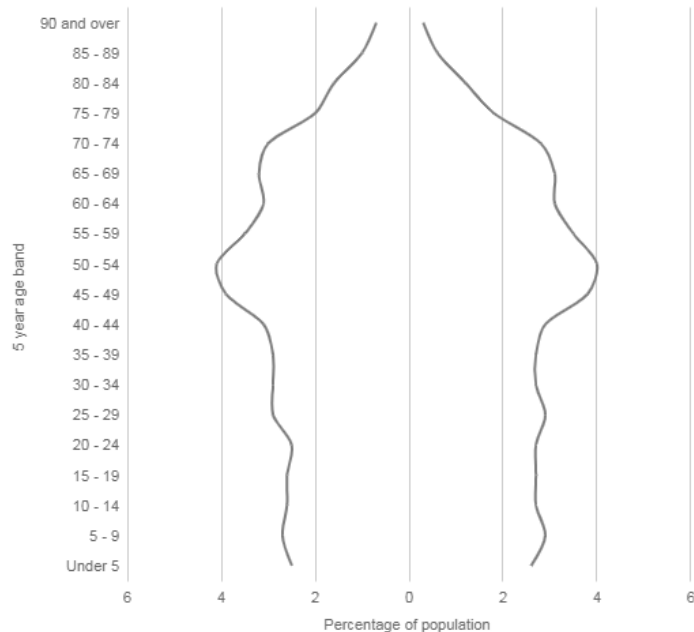
a. Sources of data and consultation used

Source	Reason for using
Service user data from provider monitoring information	To provide a snapshot of current users of the community alarms and telecare service which is funded by Derbyshire County Council.
DCC Adult Care management information system analysis	To provide a snapshot of current users of the community alarms and telecare service which is funded by Derbyshire County Council.
Census 2011 data, Office of National Statistics, (hosted on the Derbyshire Observatory).	To provide broader population information around the potential and future users of the service.
Mid-Year Population Estimates 2017, Office of National Statistics, (hosted on the Derbyshire Observatory).	To provide broader population information around the potential and future users of the service.
Department of Work and Pensions official statistics for housing benefit claimants and Pension Credit claimants	This will provide an overview of the number of people who could potentially access the service via this eligibility criteria.
POPPI and PANSI data sets	To provide broader population information around the potential and future users of the service.
Public Health England Fingertips tool	Various health statistics at both county and district level.
Consultation feedback and analysis	To provide more detailed insight around the potential impact of proposed changes to the eligibility criteria.

Stage 5. Analysing the impact or effects

a. What does the data tell you?

Protected Group	Findings																																																												
Age	<p>The current users of the community alarms and telecare service are predominantly people aged 65 and over. Analysis of users by age band is summarised below:</p> <p>Table 1</p> <table><tr><th>Age Band</th><th>Telecare</th><th>Community Alarms</th></tr><tr><td>Under 18</td><td>3</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>20-24</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>25-29</td><td>1</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>30-34</td><td>0</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>35-39</td><td>0</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>40-44</td><td>0</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>45-49</td><td>0</td><td>68</td></tr><tr><td>50-54</td><td>3</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>55-59</td><td>4</td><td>221</td></tr><tr><td>60-64</td><td>6</td><td>411</td></tr><tr><td>65-69</td><td>15</td><td>605</td></tr><tr><td>70-74</td><td>35</td><td>822</td></tr><tr><td>75-79</td><td>52</td><td>844</td></tr><tr><td>80-84</td><td>115</td><td>667</td></tr><tr><td>85-89</td><td>149</td><td>595</td></tr><tr><td>90-94</td><td>117</td><td>367</td></tr><tr><td>95-99</td><td>23</td><td>114</td></tr><tr><td>100+</td><td>2</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>525</td><td>4,933</td></tr></table> <p>Source: DCC Adult Care management information, December 2018</p> <p>The profile of current recipients of the service shows that 4,535 people or 83.1% of the users are aged over 65 or over, 3,058 people or 56.0% of the users are aged 75 or over and 1,380 people or 25.3% of users are aged 85 or over. Therefore, older people are the main users of this service .</p> <p>The service user structure reflects Derbyshire’s ageing population despite the eligibility for the service being any adult aged 18 and over. Below is a population pyramid for Derbyshire which shows the county’s older age profile.</p>	Age Band	Telecare	Community Alarms	Under 18	3	19	20-24	0	1	25-29	1	14	30-34	0	13	35-39	0	19	40-44	0	20	45-49	0	68	50-54	3	120	55-59	4	221	60-64	6	411	65-69	15	605	70-74	35	822	75-79	52	844	80-84	115	667	85-89	149	595	90-94	117	367	95-99	23	114	100+	2	13	Total	525	4,933
Age Band	Telecare	Community Alarms																																																											
Under 18	3	19																																																											
20-24	0	1																																																											
25-29	1	14																																																											
30-34	0	13																																																											
35-39	0	19																																																											
40-44	0	20																																																											
45-49	0	68																																																											
50-54	3	120																																																											
55-59	4	221																																																											
60-64	6	411																																																											
65-69	15	605																																																											
70-74	35	822																																																											
75-79	52	844																																																											
80-84	115	667																																																											
85-89	149	595																																																											
90-94	117	367																																																											
95-99	23	114																																																											
100+	2	13																																																											
Total	525	4,933																																																											



Source: Derbyshire Observatory,

Further analysis by district or borough local authority area indicates that the population of people aged 18 and over is fairly evenly distributed across the county. Therefore, there is no particular impact identified in any particular geographic area (see Table 2 below).

Table 2

Population aged 18 and over	Number of people	Percentage of total population
Amber Valley	102,000	81.0%
Bolsover	63,367	81.1%
Chesterfield	84,769	82.5%
Derbyshire Dales	59,259	80.0%
Erewash	92,245	80.0%
High Peak	74,398	80.8%
North East Derbyshire	82,317	81.7%
South Derbyshire	80,254	78.6%
DERBYSHIRE	638,867	80.7%

Source: Mid Year Population Estimates 2017, Office of National Statistics (accessed via NOMIS 12/11/2018).

As the the analysis earlier in table 1 demonstrates the current users of the service are predominantly aged 65 and over. A district-by-district analysis shows the potential percentage of the population who may choose to access the community alarm or telecare service via either a self-pay option or utilisation of a personal budget and this is detailed in Table 3 below.

Table 3

	<table><tr><th>Population aged 65+</th><th>Number of people</th><th>Percentage of population</th></tr><tr><td>Amber Valley</td><td>27,422</td><td>21.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Bolsover</td><td>15,687</td><td>19.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Chesterfield</td><td>21,713</td><td>20.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Derbyshire Dales</td><td>19,023</td><td>26.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Erewash</td><td>23,104</td><td>20.0%</td></tr><tr><td>High Peak</td><td>18,927</td><td>20.6%</td></tr><tr><td>North East Derbyshire</td><td>24,461</td><td>24.2%</td></tr><tr><td>South Derbyshire</td><td>18,370</td><td>17.9%</td></tr><tr><td>DERBYSHIRE</td><td>168,662</td><td>20.1%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Mid Year Population Estimates 2017, Office of National Statistics (accessed via NOMIS 12/11/2018).</p> <p>In relation to the population aged 65 and over there is variation across the county, with areas such as Derbyshire Dales and North East Derbyshire having a larger percentage of older people. Potential mitigation will need to be considered in relation to this.</p> <p>As well as age, life expectancy is a factor that can indicate how services will be used in the future. Life Expectancy in Derbyshire for males is 79.3 years and for females is 82.8 years. Therefore services need to be planned and designed to support individuals who may live for longer with a long-term health condition, health or social care need.</p> <p>(Source: PHE Fingertips).</p> <p>Conclusion: Community alarms and telecare supports an older population profile to live independently in their own home and in the next few years there will be an increase in the numbers of people potentially seeking to access this service.</p>	Population aged 65+	Number of people	Percentage of population	Amber Valley	27,422	21.8%	Bolsover	15,687	19.8%	Chesterfield	21,713	20.8%	Derbyshire Dales	19,023	26.5%	Erewash	23,104	20.0%	High Peak	18,927	20.6%	North East Derbyshire	24,461	24.2%	South Derbyshire	18,370	17.9%	DERBYSHIRE	168,662	20.1%
Population aged 65+	Number of people	Percentage of population																													
Amber Valley	27,422	21.8%																													
Bolsover	15,687	19.8%																													
Chesterfield	21,713	20.8%																													
Derbyshire Dales	19,023	26.5%																													
Erewash	23,104	20.0%																													
High Peak	18,927	20.6%																													
North East Derbyshire	24,461	24.2%																													
South Derbyshire	18,370	17.9%																													
DERBYSHIRE	168,662	20.1%																													
Disability	<p>Analysis of the current users of the community alarms and telecare service from Adult Care Management Information suggest that individuals have a range of primary support reasons, and these are summarised in the table on the next page:</p>																														

Table 4

Primary Support Reason	Telecare	Community Alarms
Absent parenting	0	1
Abuse or Neglect	0	1
Carer	5	42
PSR Learning Disability Support	1	78
PSR Mental Health Support	8	98
PSR Non-PSR	2	2,015
PSR Physical Support	473	2,435
PSR Sensory Support	18	139
PSR Social Support	7	84
PSR Support with Memory & Cognition	8	33
Unknown	3	7
Total	525	4,933

Note: A PSR or primary support reason shows the main reason for which individuals received care and support, however it is important to note that individuals may have more than one reason they need to access care and support services.

Source: DCC Adult Care management information, December 2018

The majority of individuals who access a subsidised community alarm or telecare service have a physical support need, this may be a long term health condition or a disability and it does not necessarily mean that individuals are formally registered as disabled. There are 79 individuals with a learning disability that access a community alarm or telecare service (DCC Adult Care Management Information, December 2018).

2,015 people are not recorded as having a primary support reason and this may mean they are accessing the service for a preventative reason and do not have an identified social care need.

More broadly, statistical modelling can be used to project current and potential health future needs for services in relation to population health need. The following have been considered.

- **Falls:** According to POPPI statistics in 2017 there are estimated to be 44,425 who are predicted to have a fall.
- **Long-term health conditions:** According to POPPI statistics in 2017 there are estimated to be 44,646 people aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness whose day-to-day activities are limited a little and a further 43,346 who consider their day to day activities limited a lot.
- **Learning Disability:** According to PANSI statistics there are 3,538 people who have a learning disability aged 65

	<p>and over and 11,296 people who have a learning disability aged 18 to 64 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical disability – there are 38,854 people in Derbyshire aged 18 to 64 years who have a moderate physical disability according to PANSI statistics. There are 11,799 people who have a serious physical disability aged 18-64 according to PANSI stats <p>Source: POPPI and PANSI statistics</p> <p>Community alarms and telecare services provide a range of equipment which can help a person who considers themselves to be disabled to live more independently and to manage their social care need.</p> <p>Conclusion: Community alarms and telecare supports a range of people with health needs, some of which may be considered a disability. In general older people are more likely to be affected by age related impairments and long term conditions.</p>															
Gender (Sex)	<p>Analysis of the current users of the community alarms and telecare service from Adult Care Management Information suggests that both males and females use the service and details of this are summarised in Table 5 below.</p> <p>Table 5</p> <table><tr><th>Gender</th><th>Telecare</th><th>Community Alarms</th></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>363</td><td>3,068</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>158</td><td>1,842</td></tr><tr><td>Unknown</td><td>4</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>525</td><td>4,933</td></tr></table> <p>Source: DCC Adult Care management information, December 2018</p> <p>3,431 people or 62.8% of current DCC subsidised community alarm and telecare users are female and 2,000 or 36.7% are male. If this is compared to the Derbyshire population, the 2017 mid-year population estimates indicate that the population is 49% male and 51% female. In relation to the over 65 population the 2017 mid-year estimates indicate that 53.9% of the population are female and 46.1% are male.</p> <p>The analysis shows there are more users of the service who are female, this may be because women have a slightly longer life expectancy than males. Females may also value the reassurance and support a community alarm provides. Women are likely to have lower incomes than men in older life due to working patterns when they were younger and therefore</p>	Gender	Telecare	Community Alarms	Female	363	3,068	Male	158	1,842	Unknown	4	23	Total	525	4,933
Gender	Telecare	Community Alarms														
Female	363	3,068														
Male	158	1,842														
Unknown	4	23														
Total	525	4,933														

	<p>may be accessing the DCC subsidised service due to a lower income level.</p> <p>The service is offered to all people irrespective of gender. There is no evidence to suggest that people would be adversely impacted as a result of this protected characteristic. Within standard contract terms and condition providers are asked to adhere to relevant equality legislation.</p>
Gender reassignment	<p>This is not a significant consideration for the analysis as the service is offered to all people irrespective of gender. There is no evidence to suggest that people would be adversely impacted as a result of this protected characteristic. Within standard contract terms and condition providers are asked to adhere to relevant equality legislation.</p>
Marriage and civil partnership	<p>This is not a significant consideration for the analysis as the service is offered to all people irrespective of marital status. In Derbyshire, according to 2011 Census data, 29.3% of people are single, 50.5% are married, 0.29% are in same sex civil partnerships, 2.4% are separated, 9.9% are divorced and 7.7% are widowed. Due to the older age profile of people who access the service it is likely that more people will be married than in a civil partnership and it is also likely that some of the people who currently use the service may be widowed and therefore living alone. A community alarm and telecare service may provide reassurance and support to individuals who are recently bereaved and now living alone.</p> <p>Equality Analysis requirements state that marital status only needs be considered in relation to unlawful prohibited conduct and is not a consideration within this analysis.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>As outlined above the service is predominantly focused at older people. However, it may be that people of a younger age may access community alarm and telecare equipment whilst pregnant. Within standard contract terms and condition providers are asked to adhere to relevant equality legislation so any adverse impacts can be monitored and challenged if any issues arise.</p>
Race	<p>Analysis of the current users of the community alarms and telecare service from Adult Care Management Information suggests that people from a range of ethnic backgrounds currently access the service and is summarised on the next page.</p>

	Ethnicity	Telecare	Community Alarms
	Asian or Asian British	1	5
	Black or African or Caribbean or Black British	2	6
	Mixed or Multiple		3
	Not Stated	5	41
	Other Ethnic Group	2	
	Unknown	81	1,138
	White	434	3,740
	Total	525	4,933
	<p>Source: DCC Adult Care management information, December 2018</p> <p>In Derbyshire 95.8% of the population are White and 4.2% from a Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) background and the users of the community alarm and telecare service broadly meet this profile. Across Derbyshire some districts have a higher than average BME population, for example Chesterfield at 5.1% and Erewash at 4.8% and this needs to be considered in terms of communicating any potential changes regarding service change or re-design as English may not be a first language in these communities.</p> <p>Further work needs to take place to understand more about Gypsy and Traveller community use of a community alarm or telecare offer, particularly those elements which do not have access to a landline phone.</p> <p>In terms of accessing the service the above analysis does suggest that there are lower numbers of people from BME communities utilising the current service provision, this may be due to housing tenure as individuals are more likely to own their own home and therefore may not meet eligibility criteria. It is also possible that the service has not been sufficiently promoted within specific communities and BME networks and this could be considered in terms of implementing the revised eligibility criteria.</p>		
Religion and belief including non-belief	<p>In Derbyshire, according to 2011 Census data, 63.6% of people are Christian, 0.2% are Buddhist, 0.2% are Hindu, 0.0% are Jewish, 0.3% are Muslim, 0.3% are Sikh, 0.4% are of other religion, 28.8% of people have no religion and 7% have not stated their religion. This is not a significant consideration for the analysis as the service is offered to all people irrespective of religious choice. Within standard contract terms and condition providers are asked to adhere to relevant equality legislation and ensure that service provision respects any particular cultural or religious beliefs.</p>		

Sexual orientation	This is not a significant consideration for the analysis as the service is offered to all people irrespective of sexual orientation. There is no evidence to suggest that people would be adversely impacted as a result of this protected characteristic. Within standard contract terms and condition providers are asked to adhere to relevant equality legislation.
--------------------	---

Non-statutory

Socio-economic	<p>Analysis of current service user postcodes against the latest Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015) (IMD) is summarised below. The IMD is a national dataset which can be utilised to show how relatively deprived particular areas of Derbyshire are and whilst there can be variation within the areas it is a good statistical tool to consider whether socio-economic factors need to be considered as part of this analysis.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>IMD Decile</th><th>% of people</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Most deprived - 1</td><td>10.3%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>18.6%</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>19.7%</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>13.7%</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>9.5%</td></tr> <tr> <td>6</td><td>9.4%</td></tr> <tr> <td>7</td><td>8.4%</td></tr> <tr> <td>8</td><td>5.9%</td></tr> <tr> <td>9</td><td>3.2%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Least Deprived - 10</td><td>1.1%</td></tr> <tr> <td>No information</td><td>0.2%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015 and DCC Adult Care Management Information accessed December 2018.</p> <p>The above analysis suggests that 48.5% of people who use the community alarm and telecare service reside in an area which is in the top three deciles of the IMD, suggesting that users of the service live in the more deprived areas of Derbyshire.</p> <p>Therefore, affordability and ability to pay for a paid for community alarm and telecare service needs to be considered carefully. The removal of the subsidised service targeted at individuals in receipt of Pension Credit or Housing Benefit who do not meet Care Act eligibility criteria may result in individuals deciding to cancel the community alarms and therefore be at risk of isolation and an increased risk of falls for example. If individuals choose to pay for a community alarms or telecare service they may have to make difficult decisions about other expenditure which could adversely</p>	IMD Decile	% of people	Most deprived - 1	10.3%	2	18.6%	3	19.7%	4	13.7%	5	9.5%	6	9.4%	7	8.4%	8	5.9%	9	3.2%	Least Deprived - 10	1.1%	No information	0.2%
IMD Decile	% of people																								
Most deprived - 1	10.3%																								
2	18.6%																								
3	19.7%																								
4	13.7%																								
5	9.5%																								
6	9.4%																								
7	8.4%																								
8	5.9%																								
9	3.2%																								
Least Deprived - 10	1.1%																								
No information	0.2%																								

impact on their health and wellbeing. Mitigation may need to be explored in this area.

Users of the subsidised community alarms and telecare service qualify via receipt of certain benefits.

Pension Credit (Guarantee Credit) supports pensioners on low incomes. It is designed to ensure that help is still directed at pensioners at the lower end of the income scale and, in addition, to reward those people who have made modest provision for their retirement. Pension Credit guarantees that no-one aged 60 and over need live on an income of less than a guaranteed amount. The age in which you qualify for Pension Credit is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020 in line with the female State Pension age. According to the latest quarterly benefit statistics, there are 7,943 individuals in receipt of Pension Credit Guarantee Credit in Derbyshire. Analysis by district is summarised below:

Local authority area	Number of people
Amber Valley	1,258
Bolsover	941
Chesterfield	1,289
Derbyshire Dales	583
Erewash	1,154
High Peak	873
North East Derbyshire	1,138
South Derbyshire	706
DERBYSHIRE	7,943

Source: Pension Credit Quarterly Statistics, DWP Stat Xplore, May 2018.

Individuals who are under state pension age can also access the community alarm and telecare service via an eligibility relating to Housing Benefit. Housing Benefit helps individuals to pay their rent if they are on a low income. Housing Benefit can pay for part or all of a person's rent. How much individuals receive depends on their income and circumstances. This benefit is part of the Universal Credit reforms and therefore future eligibility needs to reflect the changes in welfare provision that is being led nationally. A summary is provided on the next page:

Local authority area	Number of people aged 16-64	Number of people aged 65 and over	Total number of claimants
Amber Valley	4,339	2,267	6,605
Bolsover	3,141	1,872	5,010
Chesterfield	5,061	2,557	7,614
Derbyshire Dales	1,733	1,203	2,930
Erewash	3,417	2,011	5,423
High Peak	3,292	1,544	4,843
North East Derbyshire	3,306	2,348	5,650
South Derbyshire	2,856	1,211	4,061
DERBYSHIRE	27,145	15,013	42136

Source: Pension Credit Quarterly Statistics, DWP Stat Xplore, May 2018.

Since the consultation was launched in November 2018, the Government has announced that as part of its programme of welfare reform that for couples where one person is of retirement age, but a partner or spouse is of working age the couple will access support through the working age benefit regime. This replaces the previous system whereby the household could access either Pension Credit or pension age Housing Benefit, or working-age benefits. The Government state that Pension Credit is designed to provide long-term support for pensioner households who are no longer economically active. It is not designed to support working age claimants. The Government suggest that this change will ensure that the same work incentives apply to the younger partner as apply to other people of the same age, and taxpayer support is directed where it is needed most.

The Government announced in December 2018 that this change will be introduced from 15th May 2019. Couples with one partner under State Pension age who are already in receipt of Pension Credit or pension-age Housing Benefit at the point of change will be unaffected while they remain entitled to either benefit.

This change may have a particular impact on the cohort of people who access the subsidised community alarm and telecare service in Derbyshire.

Rural	<p>Analysis of people who receive the service by rurality indicates a mixed picture. A large percentage of current users of the service live in social housing schemes and this is often located in market towns or larger villages. However, there will be some individuals who access the community alarms service in rural locations. Analysis by service user postcode using the Office of National Statistics Rural Urban classification suggests that the majority of users live in an Urban environment, but that 933 users do live in a town and fringe rural environment. Therefore mitigation may need to be considered in relation to this as social isolation and ability to get help and support in a timely manner may be more challenging in these areas.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rural Urban classification</th><th>% of community alarm users</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A1 – Major conurbation – Urban</td><td>3.41%</td></tr> <tr> <td>B1 – Minor conurbation – Urban</td><td>26.0%</td></tr> <tr> <td>C1- City and town – Urban</td><td>47.9%</td></tr> <tr> <td>D1 – Town and Fringe – Rural</td><td>17.4%</td></tr> <tr> <td>E1 – Village – Rural</td><td>4.7%</td></tr> <tr> <td>F1 – Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings - Rural</td><td>0.5%</td></tr> <tr> <td>No information</td><td>0.2%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Rural Urban classification	% of community alarm users	A1 – Major conurbation – Urban	3.41%	B1 – Minor conurbation – Urban	26.0%	C1- City and town – Urban	47.9%	D1 – Town and Fringe – Rural	17.4%	E1 – Village – Rural	4.7%	F1 – Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings - Rural	0.5%	No information	0.2%
Rural Urban classification	% of community alarm users																
A1 – Major conurbation – Urban	3.41%																
B1 – Minor conurbation – Urban	26.0%																
C1- City and town – Urban	47.9%																
D1 – Town and Fringe – Rural	17.4%																
E1 – Village – Rural	4.7%																
F1 – Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings - Rural	0.5%																
No information	0.2%																

- b. What does customer feedback, complaints or discussions with stakeholder groups tell you about the impact of the policy, practice, service or function on the protected characteristic groups?

Protected Group	Findings
Age	<p>Respondents to the consultation questionnaire were asked their age. Analysis of the results reflect similar trends to that outlined in the analysis detailed in the previous section. Of the 1,530 consultation responses that provided information about their age 405 respondents were aged 65 to 74 years, 509 respondents were aged 75 to 84 years, 362 were aged 85 to 84 years and 51 were aged 95 years and over. 249 people of working age (18 to 64 years) responded to the survey. It is clear from the analysis above that predominantly older people utilise this service. Individuals within the consultation response were concerns that older vulnerable adults would have to potentially pay to receive the service.</p>
Disability	<p>Respondents to the questionnaire have been asked whether they considered themselves to have a disability. The consultation response provided a much higher percentage of people who considered themselves to have a disability as this was a self-reported measure, rather than a measure</p>

	<p>based off professional assessment (as per the Adult Care Management Information analysis referenced in the section above) or via an official statistical dataset or source (such as entitlement to Personal Independence Payment or Disability Living Allowance, for example). It may also suggest that some information on the Adult Care management system has not been recently reviewed. A number of people who receive the community alarms and telecare service have used the service for a number of years and it could be in that time their health condition has deteriorated so that they now considered themselves to be disabled. In relation to this question 1,576 people provided information and 1,156 respondents considered themselves to have a disability. This is 73% of respondents. Only 420 respondents did not consider themselves to have a disability and 277 people chose not to provide any information in relation to this question. As the self-reported disability levels are significantly higher than the Adult Care Management Information further work will need to be undertaken to assess individuals who may be affected by any proposed service change within the Cabinet Report.</p> <p>The consultation questionnaire also asked respondents further information about their disability. 1,142 people considered themselves to have a disability which affected their mobility. 813 people considered themselves to have a disability which affected their hearing or vision (sensory impairment). These type of conditions reflect the older age profile of the service and may be associated with limited mobility, frailty and hearing or vision loss associated with older age. Therefore careful consideration needs to be undertaken as to whether these people would be able to access other forms of support that enable them to feel safe and well in their own home.</p> <p>125 respondents to the consultation considered themselves to have a learning disability and again this reflects the analysis undertaken by the Adult Care Management Information Team.</p> <p>211 individuals considered themselves to have a mental health issue and 264 people considered themselves to have other types of disability or long-term health condition.</p> <p>In the consultation survey individuals could select more than one category and the high response rate suggests that</p>
--	---

	<p>individuals with more than one disability or long-term health condition took part in the consultation and may be individuals who are on the edge of eligibility for formal health and social care services.</p> <p>The survey response reflects around a fifth of all people who live in Derbyshire and access the service. Therefore it may be that these individuals feel very strongly about the benefits of community alarms and telecare services and therefore chose to take part. However, what is unknown is whether the same prevalence of self-reported disability status would be reflected across the service if 100% response rate was achieved.</p> <p>As the Equality Act (2010) also refers to association with a disabled person, consideration of specific implications for carers is considered in part (c) below.</p>
Gender (Sex)	<p>Respondents to the questionnaire have been asked their gender. As per the analysis above, slightly more females chose to take part in the consultation. We received responses from 705 males and 1,069 females. This may also reflect the fact that some carers and professionals chose to take part in the consultation, reflecting the fact that social care and health professions have a higher percentage of women in them. Carers also tend to be female.</p>
Gender reassignment	<p>This was not asked in the consultation questionnaire and after reviewing the qualitative data provided within the survey response and the feedback from consultation events there were no issues in relation to the equality category in relation to the service and the eligibility for it.</p>
Marriage and civil partnership	<p>Marital status was not specifically asked in the consultation survey. However, we did ask whether individuals lived alone and due to the age profile of the people who access this service, it was found that a higher proportion did live on their own perhaps due to the fact they were widowed. 79% of respondents stated that they lived alone and therefore potentially have a more limited network of support around them. Therefore the community alarm or telecare equipment may play a key role in enabling an individual to seek help and assistance if they fall ill, have an accident or have concerns about their personal safety or wellbeing. Qualitative data made reference to the importance of technology supporting people who lived alone to do so safely/</p>

Pregnancy and maternity	This was not asked in the consultation questionnaire and after reviewing the qualitative data provided within the survey response and the feedback from consultation events there were no issues in relation to the equality category in relation to the service and the eligibility for it.
Race	Respondents to the questionnaire have been asked their racial origin and as per the analysis above the majority of individuals consider themselves to be White British. Analysis of the qualitative data provided throughout the consultation suggests there are no particular issues in relation to this equality category and the eligibility for the service. The BME Forum were informed of the launch of the consultation and participation in the consultation was encouraged and therefore it would be anticipated that any key issues raised by the BME population in Derbyshire would be reflected within the consultation analysis.
Religion and belief including non-belief	This was not asked in the consultation questionnaire and after reviewing the qualitative data provided within the survey response and the feedback from consultation events there were no issues in relation to the equality category in relation to the service and the eligibility for it.
Sexual orientation	This was not asked in the consultation questionnaire and after reviewing the qualitative data provided within the survey response and the feedback from consultation events there were no issues in relation to the equality category in relation to the service and the eligibility for it.

Non-statutory

Socio-economic	Affordability and ability to pay for the service was a key theme which was reflected throughout the consultation, especially in the qualitative analysis. Both professionals who work with people who receive the service, providers of the service and other community champions, including a local MP, expressed concerns regarding the introduction of a monitoring charge payment to those people who have received the subsidised service for a number of years and are of older age and have a low income. It was clear throughout the consultation that the change in eligibility criteria would result in more people being asked to pay for the service and that may not be feasible, resulting in people choosing to no longer receive the community alarm and telecare service. Providers and professionals expressed concern that if individuals chose to
----------------	---

	<p>end the service due to the fact they were unable to afford it, it may in fact have an adverse impact on the health and social care system with individuals accessing services following a fall, or being unable to manage independently at home with the support of a community alarm and as a result being admitted to hospital or a residential care placement. For example one consultation respondent said:</p> <p>“I’m also a concerned citizen who believes that the number of service users who will have to go into care without this service, or without being able to afford this service will greatly outstrip any savings, as in my understanding having merely 3 to 4 people having to go into full time care costs a great deal more than the savings from 500 or more proposed people who will lose the service.”</p> <p>“We were given this service free of charge, so feel it is unfair to take this away from myself and others on a low income and no savings. Having to pay for my own safety at an elderly age/ disabled is not supporting us”.</p> <p>And</p> <p>“My Mum used to have this and it gave great peace of mind, plus saved her going in a home, which would have cost more than the cost of an alarm”.</p> <p>Some individuals, who felt it was important that some sort of service continued, understood that a small contribution to a monitoring charge may have to be introduced and many people acknowledged that local government finance meant that they understood why the county council was having to consider such proposals.</p> <p>The consultation made clear that an appropriate equilibrium between the council having enough income and funding to the maintain the service had to be balanced against an individual’s ability to pay for the service if they were not Care Act eligible and in receipt of publicly funded services.</p> <p>As per the general user analysis above, analysis of consultation responses by postcodes and the Index of Deprivation (IMD) indicates that a higher proportion of the individuals who access the community alarms or telecare service generally living in the more deprived parts of the county. This is summarized on the table on the next page.</p>
--	---

	IMD Decile	Count
	1	131
	2	261
	3	295
	4	198
	5	141
	6	138
	7	163
	8	125
	9	52
	10	21
	No postcode provided	328
Rural	<p>Postcode analysis of the consultation response suggests that there is a slightly lower number of people using the service in the more rural areas of Derbyshire and is summarised in the table on the next page.</p>	
	District	Count
	Amber Valley	281
	Bolsover	203
	Chesterfield	257
	Derbyshire Dales	82
	Erewash	164
	High Peak	178
	North East Derbyshire	196
	South Derbyshire	159
	No postcode provided	328
	<p>The provider of the service in South Derbyshire provided detailed feedback to the consultation and they expressed concern that individuals who lived in more rural parts of the district may feel more isolated if they no longer received the community alarms and telecare service.</p>	
	Rural Urban classification	Count
	A1 – Major conurbation – Urban	41
	B1 – Minor conurbation – Urban	422
	C1- City and town – Urban	730
	D1 – Town and Fringe – Rural	246
	E1 – Village – Rural	68
	F1 – Hamlets and Isolated Dwellings - Rural	18
	No postcode provided	328

- c. Are there any other groups of people who may experience an adverse impact because of the proposals to change a policy or service who are not listed above?

Community alarms and telecare can often be used to provide support to carers and provide reassurance that someone they are caring for is safe and well. This can be someone who is living in the same property as the carer, but also some distance away. Carers can often act as the first contact when an alarm is triggered to provide a response to an individual. Carers who support people with a disability are also considered as part of the Equality Act (2010) legislation in relation to provision regarding 'association with a disabled person'. Therefore an understanding of this population within Derbyshire needs to be considered. According to the 2011 Census there are 92,634 people who consider themselves to be a carer. Many carers responded to the consultation, either individually or on behalf of someone currently receiving the funded community alarms and telecare service. They detailed the value of the service, for example:

Before her death, I was caring for my mother. The use of an alarm system gave me confidence that she would be safe on the occasions where she had to be left alone.

Mum used her alarm on Saturday night after she felt frightened after having an unfamiliar carer put her to bed. I was able to reassure her and comfort her over the phone.

My mother, now deceased, who I was the main carer for, used DCC telecare equipment, enabling her to stay at home until a few weeks before her death.

- d. Gaps in data

What are your main gaps in information and understanding of the impact of your policy and services? Please indicate whether you have identified ways of filling these gaps.

Gaps in data	Action to deal with this
Sexual Orientation status Gender Reassignment status Married/Civil Partnership status Pregnancy and Maternity status Religion and Belief status	Will review whether this is a key factor during the consultation and consultation feedback analysis. As noted above the consultation analysis did not highlight any key themes in relation to these known gaps in the data which require further consideration.

Limited service information about current utilisation and monitoring of people who use the service from an Equalities perspective. Reliant on information which has been shared with DCC Adult Care when an individual signs up to the service	Consultation questionnaire has recognised and acknowledged this and has asked questions to inform the EIA. This additional monitoring information has been detailed in the section above and informed the development of the Equality Analysis.
--	---

Stage 6. Ways of mitigating unlawful prohibited conduct or unwanted adverse impact, or to promote improved equality of opportunity or good relations

<p>A range of actions to help mitigate the issues highlighted in the sections above, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providers and Adult Care will be able to refer to income maximisation resources to support people who may be asked to contribute to charges for a telecare or community alarm service. • Ensure that information about changes to the service are communicated clearly, noting that an older age group use the service as well as people with a learning disability, sensory impairment or cognitive impairment. • Individuals identified as having no primary support reason logged will be reviewed by social care staff or staff from a provider organisation to ensure that the information we hold is accurate and up to date. • Individuals who live alone will be signposted and linked to a range of other locally available community based activity who may be able to provide a network of support. • Promote any service changes via the BME Forum so that the network of voluntary sector organisations that support communities across Derbyshire can clearly communicate any service change. • Work with providers in rural areas to mitigate any geographically specific issues that arise through change in eligibility criteria utilising other services and support available from Derbyshire County Council and partners. <p>Impact will be monitored through the Assistive Technology Board.</p>
--

Stage 7. Do stakeholders agree with your findings and proposed response?

<p>As part of the development of this Equality Analysis a 'critical friend' was appointed to review and check the analysis to ensure that there were no gaps in analysis or evaluation of any potential equality implications. David Arkle, Housing Manager from Amber Valley Borough Council was asked to review the document and he provided the following feedback in March 2019:</p> <p><i>As a critical friend I have read through the report carefully. The assessment is clear that there will be a negative impact on some clients but the assessment is</i></p>
--

open and transparent about the impact and the steps that the County Council will introduce to try and minimise the impact’.

David Arkle, Housing Manager , Amber Valley Borough Council

Stage 8. Main conclusions

Following analysis of consultation data and the information contained within this Equality Analysis it is concluded that the proposals will have an adverse impact. However, subject to Cabinet approval, it is recommended to continue with some but not all changes to the eligibility criteria for this service. It is proposed that the following proposals will be adopted with no change:

- Service eligibility to access Derbyshire County Council funded community alarm and telecare services is changed to solely focus on providing equipment and monitoring to Care Act (2014) eligible clients who have an eligible health or social care need.
- The ongoing monitoring and maintenance costs associated with telecare and community alarms for Derbyshire Care Act (2014) eligible clients will be assessed under the appropriate charging regulations and the individual's social care personal budget will reflect this.
- Should a self-funding client subsequently become eligible for financial support under the Care Act 2014 following assessment they will be able to access a social care personal budget that could be used to pay for a community alarms or telecare service.
- Self-funding clients, who are not eligible to receive financial support under the Care Act (2014), would have to pay monitoring and maintenance costs at full cost if they decide they receive the service.
- As part of the six-week reablement service, community alarms and telecare equipment and monitoring is provided free. Following the end of the six week period Non-Care Act eligible clients who choose to retain the service after the end of the reablement period would be required to pay to continue to receive the service. Or, if following full assessment, they are identified as Care Act eligible they would continue to receive the service via a Personal Budget

It is proposed that two of the proposals are refined as the Equality Analysis has demonstrated that people who currently access the subsidised service have often utilised a community alarm or telecare equipment for a period of time and consider it a key part of their day-to-day life and supports their wellbeing and ability to live independently. An introduction of a monitoring charge for these individuals could be prohibitive and result in individuals choosing to no longer utilise community alarm and telecare provision (see section above regarding socio-economic status). In light of this it is proposed that:

- The current users of the community alarms service continue to receive a subsidised service whilst they remain living in their current property. Should

an individual move house through choice or a change in personal circumstances they will be reassessed for community alarm or telecare equipment in line with the Care Act eligibility criteria outlined above.

Equipment is currently provided free of charge to anyone seeking to access community alarms or telecare services via Derbyshire County Council. However, telecare equipment is considered separately to the offer of community equipment and there are potential benefits to the individual and to the council if the provision of equipment, technology and other support is considered in a co-ordinated way to ensure that the package of support meets the identified needs of an individual.

Therefore, it is proposed that:

- Telecare and community alarms equipment is incorporated into the wider community equipment offer and issued in line with other operational arrangements where there is a clear preventative health or social care need for non-eligible Care Act clients. Once the equipment is identified as being no longer required it will be removed by the provider.

Stage 9. Objectives setting/ implementation

Objective	Planned action	Who	When	How will this be monitored?
New eligibility will have a lead in time so that changes and outcome of the consultation can be communicated to people who use the service, the general public, providers and professionals	Changes to the service will take place from 1 April so that appropriate provider and Adult Care operational arrangements can be put in place. Public facing and internal communications will take place to outline the revised eligibility criteria	Adult Care, communications	June to November 2019	Project Implementation Document will be developed and monitored by the Assistive Technology Board, which oversees this programme of work.
Providers and Adult Care will be able to refer to income maximisation resources to support new clients who may be asked to contribute to charges for a telecare or community alarm service.	Liaise with Welfare Rights to arrange for targeted support to be offered to people accessing the service who may want to check whether they are benefiting from a full range of benefits.	Adult Care, district and borough councils	Summer and autumn 2019	Number of individuals referred to Welfare Rights Service as a result of changes to community alarm and telecare provision Evidence of income maximisation activity that results in individuals choosing to retain their community alarm or telecare service
Ensure that information about changes to the service are communicated clearly, noting that an older age group use the service as well as people with a	Ensure that communications material is produced in a variety of formats and where appropriate is tailored to meet an individual's need. Information will also be	Adult Care Stakeholder Engagement Team, Communications Team	Summer and autumn 2019	Evidence that information regarding service change has been provided in a number of formats

learning disability, sensory impairment or cognitive impairment.	developed to be shared with carer's regarding changes to the service			suitable for the client base. Evidence that individuals with a particular support need have understood the changes to the service and any implications this may have for them.
Individuals identified as having no primary support reason logged will be reviewed by social care staff or staff from a provider organisation to see if they have a primary support reason	Adult Care and providers of community alarms and telecare identified group and undertake a risk stratification process to identify individuals who may benefit from a full social care assessment.	Adult Care, providers	Summer and Autumn	Evidence that individuals currently logged on the DCC Adult Care Management Information as having 'Non-PSR' are reviewed and are identified as having a PSR. Evidence that people currently considered to be not eligible for services under the Care Act are identified as eligible.
Individuals identified as having no primary support reason logged will be reviewed by social care	Within the change of service information we will provide information about other forms of local support should an	Adult Care, providers, Place Alliance members	Summer and autumn 2019	Number of individuals referred to other community support services as a result of

staff or staff from a provider organisation to ensure that the information we hold is accurate and up to date	individual who lives alone require other forms of support.			changes to community alarm and telecare provision. Follow up activity with people accessing the service to demonstrate impact of being linked to other forms of community support
Promote any service changes to the BME forum so that the network of voluntary sector organisations that support communities across Derbyshire can clearly communicate any service change.	Ensure that as part of the service change planning a members of staff from Adult Care attends the Derbyshire BME Forum to outline the proposed changes. Provide BME Forum members with suitably tailored information to cascade to various BME groups and organisations across Derbyshire.	Adult Care Commissioning and Stakeholder Engagement Team	Summer 2019	Information provided to the BME Forum Information packs available for cascade to BME organisations and networks in Derbyshire. Evidence that individuals from a BME community who access community alarms and telecare services are aware of the implications for them of service change.
Work with providers in rural areas to mitigate any geographically specific issues that arise through	Have specific discussions with providers in relation to people who live in more rural locations and currently use	Adult Care, providers, Place Alliances	Summer and autumn 2019	Specific needs for people living in more rural locations are identified and where

change in eligibility criteria utilising other services and support available from Derbyshire County Council and partners.	the service. A case by case approach will be taken to see if there are any additional mitigating actions which can be put in place to support the individual.			appropriate addressed through a range of local approaches and services.
Consider service charges as part of re-commissioning of the service over the next two year to ensure it remains affordable and work with partners to develop an equitable pricing structure	Learning from consultation and Equality Analysis will inform planned re-commissioning of the service	Adult Care	2019/20	Review of service specification by Assistive Technology Board.

Stage 10. Monitoring and review/ mainstreaming into business plans

Please indicate whether any of your objectives have been added to service or business plans and your arrangements for monitoring and reviewing progress/ future impact?

The learning from this consultation and Equality Analysis will inform future commissioning intentions, so that services can be appropriately tailored to take into account any particular equality considerations. Socio-economic status of individuals and the mixed geography of Derbyshire will be considered when the service specification for community alarms, telecare and other assistive technology services are considered. Through contract monitoring with current providers and following the re-commissioning of the services scheduled for 2019/20 there will be ongoing monitoring and review of equality data to ensure that the services remain fit for purpose and ensure they meet the needs of Derbyshire's varied population.

In 2021 a data analysis exercise will take place to track the impact of the changes in service eligibility by identifying self-funders from lower income households who access the service and seeking to engage with them to understand any potential unforeseen positive or adverse impact of these changes.

Stage 11. Agreeing and publishing the completed analysis

Completed analysis approved by Service Director Julie Vollar, on 8 April 2019.

Where and when published?

Attached to Cabinet Paper (6 June 2019) and published on Derbyshire County Council website

Decision-making processes

Where linked to decision on proposals to change, reduce or withdraw service/ financial decisions/ large-scale staffing restructures

Attached to report (title): OUTCOME OF THE CONSULTATION ON ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR COMMUNITY ALARMS AND TELECARE SERVICES

Date of report: 6 June 2019

Author of report: Ellen Langton

Audience for report e.g. Cabinet/ date: Cabinet 6 June 2019

Web location of report: to be confirmed

Outcome from report being considered

That Cabinet:

- i. Notes the outcomes of the consultation and Equality Analysis outlined in section 2 of the Cabinet report and the attached appendices.
- ii. Agrees to implement a new eligibility criteria for Derbyshire County Council funded community alarms and telecare services from 1 November 2019 to focus on supporting adults with an identified health and social care need in accordance with the duties of the Care Act (2014) as outlined in section 4 of this report.
- iii. Agrees that the Derbyshire community alarms and telecare offer is simplified to focus on a core offer of community alarm and telecare equipment and monitoring as described in section 5 of the report.
- iv. Notes that changes to the eligibility criteria for community alarms and telecare will be widely communicated to people who use the service, the general public, key groups such as the BME Forum, providers and health and social care professionals
- v. Agrees that Adult Care works with providers via a proactive contract management approach to ensure that the service demonstrates value for money and is sufficiently targeted at those individuals with a health or social care need.
- vi. Notes that as other forms of new technology is utilised across Adult Care specific or bespoke eligibility criteria may need to be developed.

Details of follow-up action or monitoring of actions/ decision undertaken

--

Updated by:

Date: