

Adapting homes for healthier ageing

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About Care & Repair England

Care & Repair England; national housing charity aims to address poor and unsuitable housing conditions amongst the older population, esp. low income home owners (est. 1986)

Pioneers initiatives over 30+yrs; Local Care & Repair services, Minor Works Grants, Handyperson, Housing Options Info & Advice, Healthy Homes, Older People's 'Housing Activism' etc.

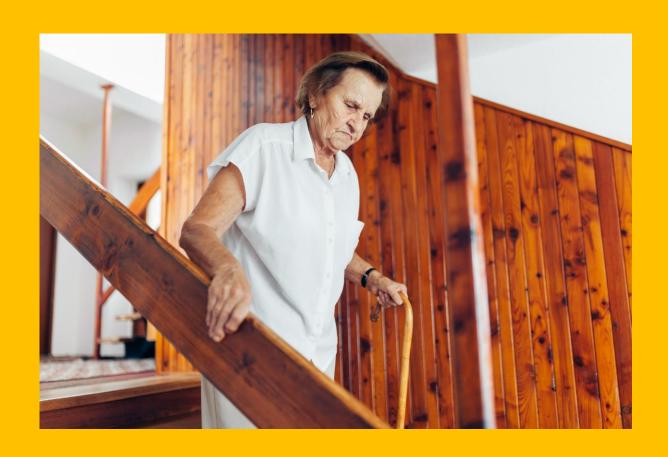
Policy shaping: Older people's housing — Chair of Housing & Ageing Alliance; Home Adaptations Consortium; member of wide range of Govt/ NHS/NGO Committees & Task Groups

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Why adapt homes?



Why adapt existing homes for healthy ageing?

Evidence: Adaptations...

- Improve quality of life for 90% of recipients
- Reduce costs to NHS reduce health risks, esp. falls
- Reduce care costs delay admission to residential care, reduce care at home needs

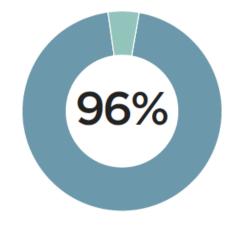
Source: <u>Heywood F & Turner L (2007) Better Outcomes,</u> <u>Lower Costs Dept for Work & Pensions Office for Disability</u>

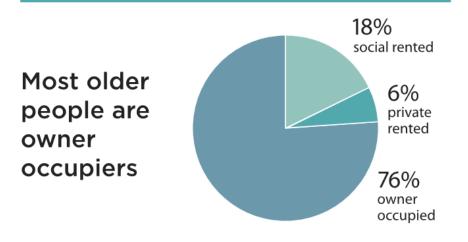
- Choice & Control adapting the current home to enable greater independence is the preferred option for the majority of people as they age
- Address inequalities earlier onset of disability amongst disadvantaged groups, who often have the least housing choice



Where Older People Live

96% of older households live in mainstream homes





- Around 9.5 million older households [55yrs+]
- c.500,000 specialist units retirement/sheltered/extra care
- c. 400,000 older people in care homes



Where Older People Want to Live



Home is more than bricks and mortar. A place of:

- Safety
- Security
- Familiarity/ memory/ history
- Part of neighbourhood/ place/ belonging



Bodies Age – so adapt environment

Common conditions @65yrs+	Incidence	Exacerbates risk of NHS / Care needs
Arthritis	50 %	Falls risk
Cataracts and other visual degeneration	26 %	Activities of daily living impacts (loss of dexterity, strength, sight etc.)
Mobility problems / daily living tasks difficult	35 %	Mental health impacts



Physical capacity and ageing

Table S11a. Receives help with mobility* (%), by age and sex: ELSA wave 6 Age

	50-54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	<mark>75–79</mark>	<mark>80+</mark>	All
Men	22.2	23.9	27.7	27.2	32.4	35.8	55.1	32.8
Womer	າ 28.8	32.9	31.2	34.0	37.2	46.0	71.0	42.3

 Note –just those who receive help with activities of daily living (washing, dressing, medication, making a meal etc)

52% of older households (HoHH 65+) includes person with activity limiting long term health condition or disability



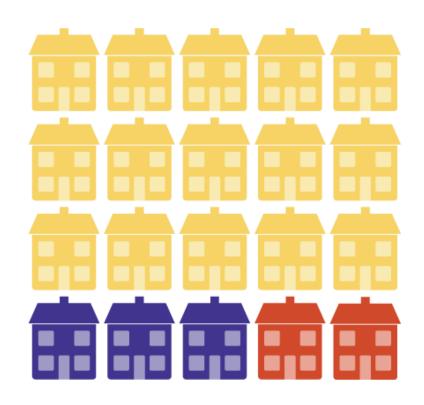
The Big Challenge: Adapt Existing Homes



80% of 2050 homes are already built



Home Adaptations: Key to Ageing Well at Home



7% of homes are accessible, 72% could be adapted to 'visitable' standard*9

*9 Level ground floor access, flush threshold, downstairs toilet, widened doorways, turning space [English Housing Survey, Annual]



Homes, Health and COVID-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has exposed and amplified housing-related health inequalities

It has had a disproportionate impact:

- > On certain population groups older people, those with long term health conditions, some BAME groups
- > In particular places regions, local areas and neighbourhoods, especially North and Midlands

It has highlighted the critical importance of the home as a place of safety and sanctuary, and conversely the extent to which substandard, insecure, overcrowded and unhealthy homes increased the impacts of COVID-19 on occupants.

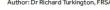
> Deconditioned older population - 23% older people less fit; 28% walking less; 20% less steady [Age UK Wave 3]

Making Homes Fit for Ageing and Caring

The consequences of COVID-19 for the housing, health and well-being of older people in England











Home Adaptations

Who, what, where



WHO: Diversity, inequality & disability

Where you live has a major effect on life expectancy, and number of years lived without ill health and/or disability (healthy life expectancy)

The between the least and most deprived areas of England

Life expectancy gap

- 9.4 years for men
- 7.4 years for women

Healthy life expectancy gap:

- 19.1 years for men
- 18.8 years for women

(ONS DATA 2019)





WHAT: Most common adaptations [& DFGs]

- Changes to levels stairs, steps
- Key to being able to live safely & well at home
- Bathrooms & WC
- Critical to enabling safe self care









My new bathroom means independence. I don't have to ask for help. If you can manage yourself, then it's half the battle.



Bailey C et al (2018) Primary research with practitioners and people with lived experience —to understand the role of home adaptations in improving later life Centre for Ageing Better & Northumbria University

Impact

Mr Green 78yrs lives alone, broke his ankle when he fell at home Discharged from hospital with no support, has no-one to help.

He contacted local independent HIA whose handyperson (trained 'Trusted Assessor') carried out Healthy Homes Assessment then delivered and installed:

- Commode
- Toilet seat with frame
- Walking frame
- Bed lever, bath board
- Grab rails
- Banister rails

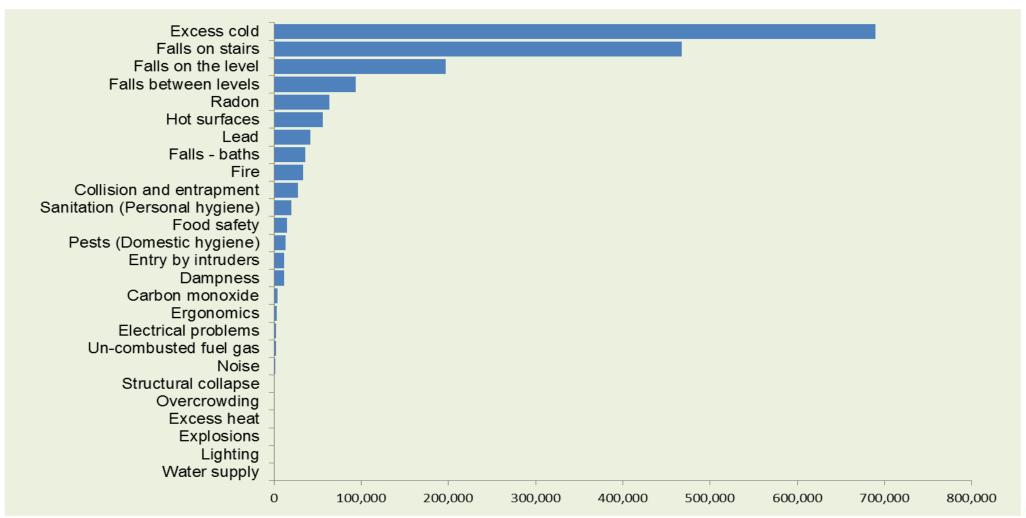
Cost of all works/items £294.00



WHERE: Non-decent homes



Falls risk





Falls at Home: Measurable Health Impact

Impacts on NHS

 Main cause of accidental death, injury, non-elective hospital admissions

Cost NHS c. £2.3b p.a.

REF: NICE

Impacts on social care

- Key cause of loss of function/ onset of need for care
- **Key cause** of premature admission to care home

Impacts on individuals & carers

- Can trigger/ exacerbate physical and mental decline in person
- Added burden on carers







Home Adaptations

What 'good' looks like



Adaptations: International Evidence Review*

KEY: SPEED

"Available evidence finds that delays in installing adaptations can reduce their effectiveness"



KEY: PERSONALISED

"There is good evidence that greatest outcomes are achieved when individuals, families and carers are closely involved in the decision-making process, focusing on individual goals and what a person wants to achieve in the home"





Older people's 'good adaptation service' list

- Suitable impartial/ independent information and advice about what would suit me best
- Transparent easy to find out about the help available, open and clear process, clear pricing, good communication
- Simple process to get help, professionals listen to what I want/ my priorities
- Speedy I get what I need when I need it; delivery/ installation fast/ efficient
- Trustworthy, good value good job, well done by reputable contractor at reasonable price



Examples of good practice

- Used evidence review and work with older people to define 'good' practice
- Documents local exemplars –
 24 cameos
- Direct links to their RROs [LA policy]







Adaptations: Good Practice Information









Meeting the home adaptation needs of older people

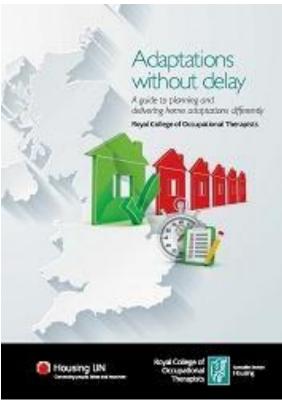
Is your council actively addressing residents' need for help with home adaptations?

Guidance











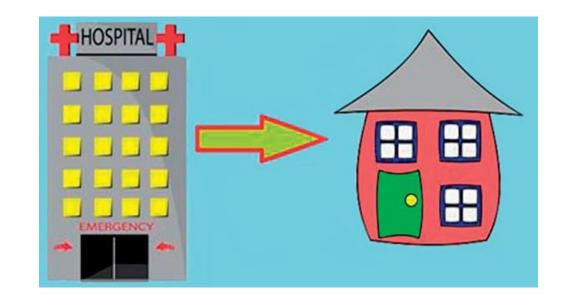


Looking to the Future



DRIVER: Ageing Population- NHS Response

- Avoid use of hospitals/ minimise hospital stays/speed up discharge: Discharge to Assess, Hospital@Home, Virtual wards etc.
- Reduce inequalities
- Integration & Prevention new structures, planning Anticipatory Care underway now





DRIVER: Ageing, Housing & Social Care

- NEW POLICY: 'Making every decision about care a decision about housing'
- Extend independent living at home more self funders & reliance on informal care
- Avoid residential care (unless self funding with enough resources...)
- Housing proposals Joint Strategic Planning, DFG budget/ new Guidance, increase specialist & supported housing supply, handyperson services......





More than Adaptations: Integration in Action

Integration in Action

The benefits of delivering housing help for hospital patients

How Manchester Care & Repair improves the homes, health and lives of older and disabled people



'Every £1 sport on adaptations to support quicker hospital discharge generates a £7.50 saving for health and care'

Core & Repoir Cymru

This brochure highlights the benefits to patients, the NHS and social care of linking Manchester Care & Repair's home repairs, adaptations, and related housing services to hospital discharge systems.

Outcomes of the housing interventions include:

- Reduced delayed transfer of care and reduced risk of hospital readmission
- · Extended safe, independent living at home for people with long term conditions
- Improvements to patient's physical and mental health
- · Falls risk prevention
- · Frail elderly reduced health risks
- Increased resilience and ability to manage future life changes





Integration in Action

Small but Significant: Evidence of impact and cost benefits of handyperson services

Preston Care and Repair handyperson service



This brochure summarises the impacts and cost benefits to the NHS and Social Care of the Preston Care and Repair handyperson service based on the findings of an independent evaluation.

Outcomes include

- improved older people's physical health
- improved mental health
- prevented/reduced risk of acute health episodes and unplanned hospital admissions
- reduced GP visits/calls on other health professionals' time
- extended safe, independent living at home
- improved wellbeing and quality of life
- High rate of Return on Investment fiscal and societal
- For falls reduction alone ROI was 4.28:1 i.e. every £1 spent on the handyperson service health and social care saved £4.28









Integration in Action

Housing services to enable people to stay living independently at home

Homewise Memory Matters: Supporting people with memory loss, dementia and their carers at home in East Lancashire



This brochure describes the Homewise Memory Matters project for people with memory loss, dementia and their carers providing help with the home environment, advice on care and support services and welfare benefits.

Outcomes include:

- · Prevention of hospital admission e.g. reduced falls risk
- Reduced risk of admission to residential care
- Extended independent living at home
- Improved wellbeing including support for carers
- Improved safety and security at home
- Reduction in social isolation









Safe, Healthy, Independent Ageing at Home

- Do we have the housing stock, home adaptations and other housing related services needed to achieve this?
- Are Health, Care, Housing and Planning well integrated (at policy and practice levels)?
- Have we taken a fresh look at:
 - Integrated home adaptations delivery?
 - Preventative housing interventions e.g. Handyperson, home safety check with remedial action?
 - Housing disrepair solutions?
 - Housing options info & advice linked to hospitals?







Thank you for listening

