

# Adult Social Care & Accommodation: PLANNING FOR FUTURE NEED



# Context

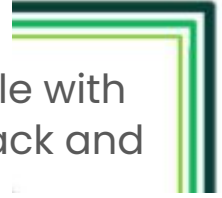


- ASC supports approx. 3300 individuals a year.

## **25% Increase since 2020**

- ASC is the largest budget in the council's general fund, making up approx. 40% of the entire budget but supporting less than 2% of the population. Demand for ASC services is increasing, and as with all departments in the council the budget is decreasing.
- To be eligible for ASC individuals need to be assessed to determine whether they are eligible for support under the Care Act (2014).
- The Care Act (2014) requires us to consider the least restrictive option when providing care and support for all eligible adults.

# Hackney Profile 2020 - 2040



- In the 2021 Census the borough had an estimated population 282,365 people with more than 89 languages spoken and around 46.7% of our residents from black and global majority ethnicities.
- Hackney has a relatively young population with People aged 55+ making up only 17% of the population.
- Hackney was the 22nd most deprived local authority in England and the 2nd most deprived in London.
- In 2021 14.3% of Hackney Residents said they were disabled (30,020 people).
- In Hackney 2016-18 life expectancy was 79.6 years for men and 83.7 years for Women. Life expectancy in Hackney is below the London average for women by six months, and men by one year and one month.
- Hackney remains the 3rd most densely populated local authority after Tower Hamlets and Islington.

# ASC Reform White Paper



## **People at the Heart of Care: adult social care reform** December 2021

- White paper sets out 10 year vision for social care reform
- Project demand for supported housing set to increase by 125,000 by 2030
- Focus on supporting communities to build partnerships and boost availability of specialist housing.
- Investment of £300 million over 3 year period to enable vision of integrated housing into local health and care strategies, with focus on boosting supply of specialist housing

**“Every decision about care is also a decision about housing”**

# A place we can call home



Commission on the Role of Housing in the Future of Care and Support. Report November 2021 titled 'A place we can call home: A vision and a roadmap for providing more options for housing with care and support for older people.'

Focus on embedding housing as part of the local health and care system with a range of recommendations, including:

- Increasing supply and 'levelling up' supply in areas
- Combining capital spend and revenue spending that obliges partners to pool funding and work together
- Strengthening guidance on access requirements and design principles
- Local information, advice and advocacy that support with housing with care options and moves.

## Context and Vision



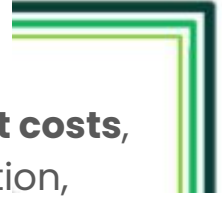
The Hackney vision for clients of Adult Social Care for residents is:

***Building on Strengths, Making Connections***

*We want you to achieve what matters to you, in partnership with our communities in Hackney. Where you need support, together we can find a solution that keeps you safe, well and independent.*



# Context



- The cost of residential and nursing placements is made up of **care and support costs**, and what are known as **'hotelling' cost**, i.e. costs associated with accommodation, food and utilities.
- Where an individual is placed in a residential or nursing placement, the entire cost of the placement is funded from the ASC budget, individuals do not have a tenancy and it is more difficult to provide truly personalised care. Due to lack of legal tenancy, individuals are not eligible for most welfare benefits.
- Where an individual is placed in other accommodation with care options, the person holds a legal tenancy (usually AST) and can tailor their care and support to their own requirements. Individuals are eligible for all usual welfare benefits, for example housing benefit and council tax benefit.
- By separating accommodation from care & support costs, supporting individuals in accommodation with care settings delivers significant efficiency savings for Adult Social Care (ASC) budgets, as the ASC budget is only required to pay for the care element of the service, with accommodation costs being recovered through housing and other benefits. The average saving is £300 per week (although this is variable).

# What are other types of options for ASC clients?



The types of accommodation can be summarised as follows:

- Extra Care Sheltered Housing (ECSH) – these are larger schemes (40+ units) for people aged 50 and over who have significant Care Act eligible care and support needs. A characteristic of ECSH is that each unit is self-contained, meaning everyone has their own front door. Schemes are mixed client group use, meaning they can support older people with learning disabilities and mental health issues as well as frail elderly people without those additional needs.
- 24hr Supported Living – these are smaller schemes for people with mental health issues, learning disabilities, dual diagnosis (mental health and substance misuse), autism, sensory impairment and physical disabilities. Schemes are usually, although not exclusively, for working age adults, and support younger people with disabilities who are transitioning from children’s services to adult services. Residents must have significant Care Act eligible care and support needs to be suitable for these schemes, and schemes are designed to deliver more of a family, or small community environment.
- 9-5 Supported Living – these are schemes for people of working age with physical disabilities, who do have significant Care Act eligible needs, but who are able to live more independently with some support. Schemes are smaller in size and are designed to offer a community environment.



# What are other types of options for other clients with needs?

There are also a range of clients who have 'support needs' but whose needs are not at a level where they will be eligible for adult social care. For example, this might include people with a mental health issue who need additional support before they can live totally independently, or people with a learning disability who will need ongoing support to maintain a tenancy. Traditionally, these types of needs have been supported through the Housing Related Support grant (HRS). Types of accommodation and support for people with need, but not ASC eligible needs can be summarised on the next slide.

HRS is a non-ring fenced grant, and is currently £6.9m, but this has been reduced significantly over the past 5 years. In Hackney, just over £1.2m of the HRS grant has been mainstreamed into the Housing Needs service to support hostel provision for homelessness, and just under £900k is spent on assistive technology to support people to remain safe at home. Therefore £3.8m is spent specifically on accommodation based and housing support provision.

# What are other types of options for other clients with needs?

Types of accommodation and support for people with need, but not ASC eligible needs can be summarised as follows:

- Floating support – the majority of HRS funding is directed to the delivery of floating support services. These are services for individuals with a tenancy who are supported by a support worker to ensure that their tenancy is maintained, this might for example include activities such as supporting an individual with learning disability to pay their rent, supporting an older person with minor repairs to a home to make it safe (such as changing light bulbs, repairing flooring to avoid trips or maintaining boiler and heating systems). Support is tiered, and usually reduces over time. So people with low needs will usually get up to 2 hrs support a week, those with medium needs get up to 5 hrs support a week, and those with high needs can get up to 7 hrs support a week.
- Move on Supported living – we provide some placements in supported living facilities, where individuals do have their own tenancy, but there is also support on site (usually 24hrs, but can be 9-5 in some cases). These types of supported living differ from ASC eligible supported living because the main aim of these types of placements is that people do not stay longer than 3yrs and the support is aimed at supporting individuals to prepare them to live entirely independently. This type of support is called 'move on' provision. This type of provision is often most appropriate for individuals with mental health issues.

# What do we offer currently?



- 16 residential care homes with 283 beds, ranging from 4 bed homes for younger adults with learning disabilities to 4 larger care homes (40+) for older adults
- 443 individuals in residential and nursing placements at present, many of these placements outside the borough
- No nursing homes in Hackney
- 318 Housing with Care units, across 16 schemes, with 218 residents currently in units and 56 voids - units are owned and managed by four housing associations and Hackney Council care staff provide the care and support. Many of the schemes are very old and unmodernised and/or in locations that are not convenient or desirable to older people - not all current residents are in receipt of ASC support.
- We have approx. 200 younger residents with a learning disability or mental health issue in other supported living, although not all of these are within Hackney

## Placement Numbers - source Mosaic

Long Term Residential	01/10/2018	01/10/2019	01/10/2020	31/03/2023 <small>(includes short and long term placements)</small>	Ave. Cost
LD 18-64	119	111	110	96	£1,777
PD 18-64	6	7	7	12	£1,233
MH 18-64	52	47	47	52	£1,286
OP 65+	155	168	160	223	£894

Long term Nursing	01/10/2018	01/10/2019	01/10/2020	31/03/2023 <small>(includes short and long term placements)</small>	Ave. Cost
LD 18-64	2	2	2	2	£5,584
PD 18-64	7	7	6	9	£975
MH 18-64	0	0	0	3	£1,109
OP 65+	157	147	111	133	£988

# What are the benefits?



A strategic programme to develop a range of housing with care options would support the department to manage increasing demand on the budget and projected increases in demographic demands both now and in the future by avoiding expensive residential placements wherever it is possible, appropriate and safe, and supporting better management of the challenging residential care market through reducing demand for placements in a sector with finite and limited supply, which often drives higher cost.

- Significant budget savings to the council
- Secure tenure in purpose built, good quality accommodation within the community for residents offering a home, with support, for life.
- Personalised care and support for residents
- The ability to plan and deliver schemes centred in our communities, supporting diverse communities and community cohesion
- Ability to support Hackney residents to remain in Hackney for their entire lifespan

# Identify future need



- Review of current purchasing patterns against what what are optimum arrangements in future, by different cohorts (learning disability, mental health, physical disability, older person)
- Develop a strong and integrated view of data, to track trends and performance, enabling real time future planning
- Building the relationships - with the market, housing and regeneration - to set out investment required
- Setting out how we do this with residents in a way that is genuinely co-produced