Implementing Preventative Services:
having the right tools in the toolbox

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Demos report recommendations

1) The need for further evaluation of reablement to identify ‘what works’;
2) Coherent and consensual understanding of what reablement entails;
3) A more holistic approach to reablement;
4) Staff to be specifically and properly trained in reablement;
5) Staff to learn the principles of the ‘reablement ethos’;
6) Engagement with housing associations when providing services to their tenants;
7) Improved communication between reablement teams and housing providers;
8) More creative thinking by clinical commissioning groups on delivery of reablement.

CSED research and targets

- The biggest impact on the cost of service was the number of weeks - 90% of users benefitted from reablement services within six weeks;
- 80-90% of new intake volumes could go through reablement;
- 50% of service users did not require any care after a reablement service had been provided;
- An additional 10-15% require a reduced care package.
- Suggested targets:
  - 50% not needing ongoing support after reablement
  - 16% needing a reduced homecare package
  - 16% continuing on same package
  - 8% needing an increased package
  - 10% exiting the service without completing.

Why do reablement at all?

Gwenda Thomas AM:

“We know that there is evidence to show that good reablement can reduce the need for home care by 60%.”

(National Assembly for Wales, Record of Proceedings, debate on Social Services, 28th June 2011)
Where does reablement fit?

New Service Model for People with Care and Support Needs

People who appear to have care and/or support needs are entitled to access information, advice and assistance relating to services available in their area.

Needs assessments must be proportionate to the individual’s circumstances.

National Eligibility – all local authorities must provide care and/or support services to individuals whose needs meet national criteria.

Some people will be ‘passported’ to receive care and support e.g. people at risk, LAC.

Discretionary power to provide care and/or support.

Duty to provide care and/or support.

Discussion / Agreement letter / Record of assessment.

Portable Statutory care and support plans.

Non-portable Statutory support plans for carers.

Safeguarding (managing and mitigating risk).
WRA principles – and how they link to the policy

1) Enablement and reablement should be the starting point for all interventions.

2) Reablement improves ability. It must include physical, social, environmental and emotional factors to ensure a person’s wellbeing and independence.

3) Reablement and rehabilitation are a seamless continuum. Service users should not see boundaries. Easy, direct access to targeted reablement services helps people to maintain skills in the long term.

4) Reablement requires good quality assessment.
What does the Social Services Bill say about prevention?

• Part 2 of the Bill puts a requirement on local authorities for “the provision of preventative services by local authorities”. These would:
  • contribute towards preventing/delaying the development of people’s needs for care and support;
  • reduce the needs for care and support of people who have such needs;
  • minimise the effect on disabled people of their disabilities;
  • contributing towards preventing people from suffering abuse or neglect.

• Part 5 sets out the circumstances in which local authorities may charge for preventative services, but these cannot cover anything other than the cost incurred in providing the service.

Social Services & Wellbeing (Wales) Bill 2013
The ‘toolkit’

or

Welsh Reablement Alliance
Your Reablement Toolkit: emerging messages from practice

The enabling ethos

- A workforce ethos of ‘working with’ people, rather than ‘doing to’
- Distinct from the spirit of standard home care
- Learning to stand back and encourage ability
- Training; supervision and access to advice
The Reablement Toolkit: emerging messages from practice

Working together

- Multi professional services
- Skill mix and role blurring
- Specialist needs / Complex needs
- Range of skills in each person and people with a range of skills
- Equipment/ adaptation v skill
- Development and capacity building
The Reablement Toolkit: emerging messages from practice

Working together

• Creative funding to reduce barriers and handoffs
• Working with partners in housing; health; education; and long term care services
• Working appropriately with the voluntary; public and private sectors
• Family; friends and informal carers
• Handover/ end of service
The Reablement Toolkit: emerging messages from practice

leadership of commissioning and delivery

• Quality Commissioning
• Creative approaches to rurality and low incidence complexity
• A focus on prevention and early intervention
• Empowering staff to target intervention to achieve outcomes
• Valuing outcomes and evaluation data to drive change and improvement.
Questions for discussion

1) How can local authorities maximise outcomes?

2) Ethos and culture - challenges for staff

3) With what partners do we need to work?

4) Charging – what are the potential challenges, benefits and pitfalls?