



Liverpool
City Council

Adult Services and Health

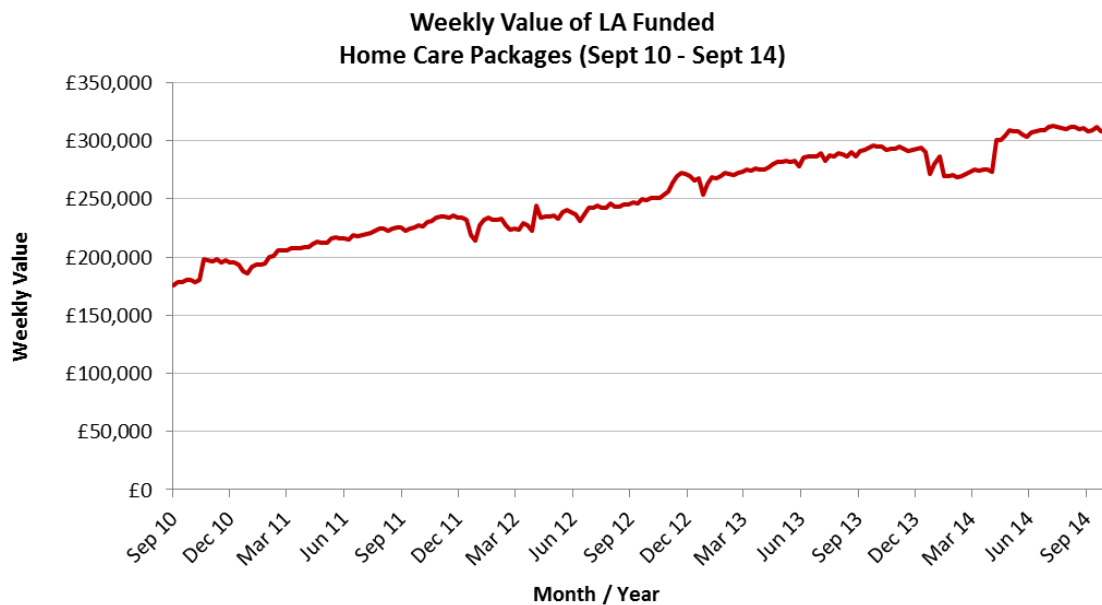
2016 Market Position Statement

Appendix 2: Home Care

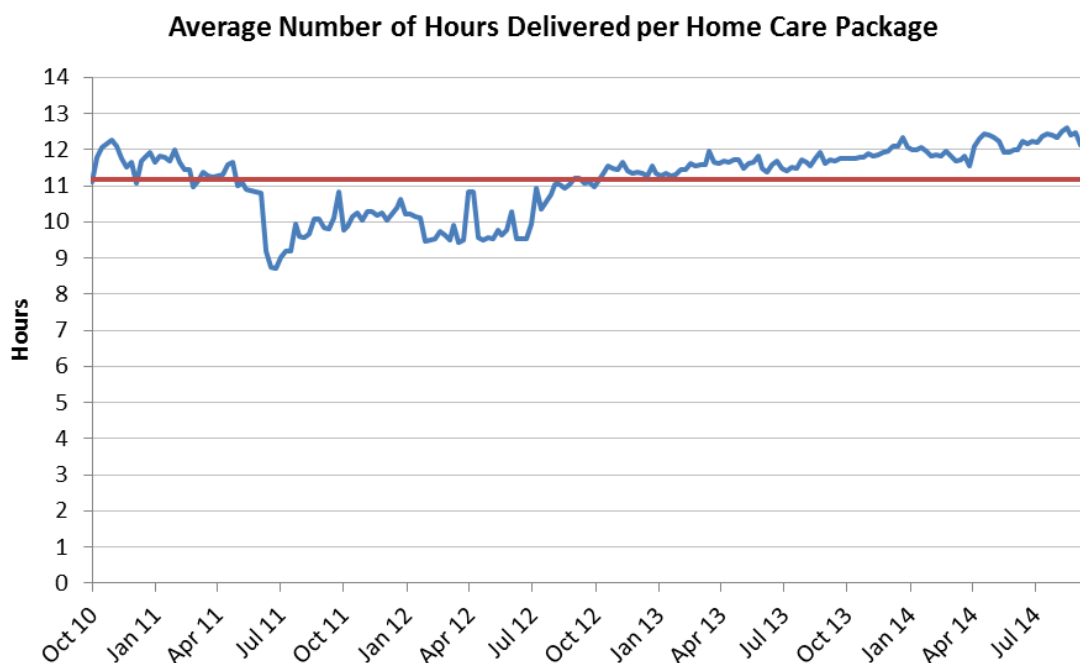


Home care is the most widely commissioned Local Authority community based package. The weekly value of the packages continues to rise, as money is being invested in allowing people to remain in their own homes.

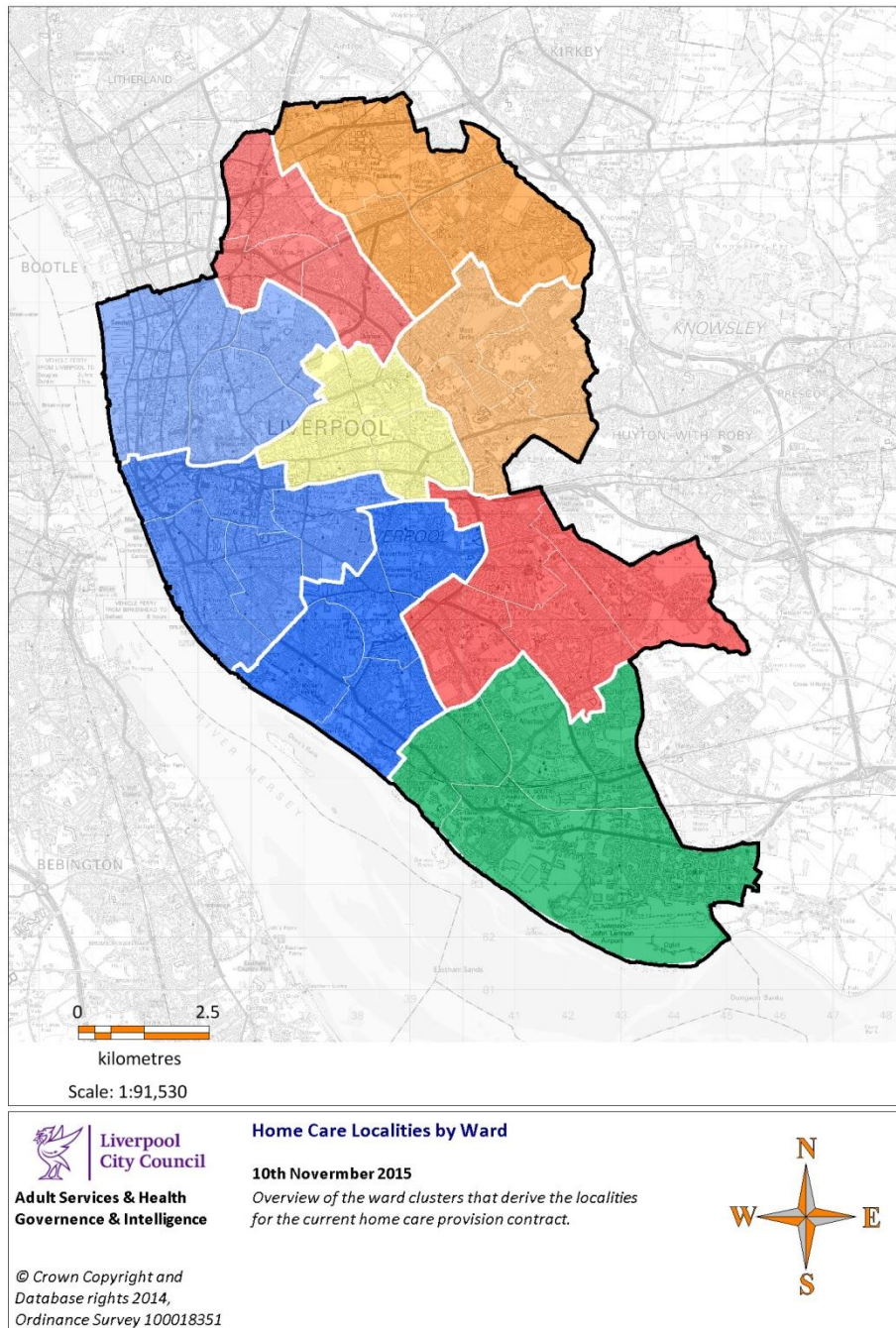
There are two types of home care currently commissioned: standard home care and REACT. REACT is a none-chargeable reablement service for Service Users discharged from hospital but who still need short term support to help gain their independence.



There are currently seven Local Authority commissioned Home Care providers operating in Liverpool, providing over 30,000 hours to over 2,600 Service Users every week. The weekly bill to the Local Authority at September 2014 was over £300,000; and this is expected to rise.



From April 2011, the average number of hours per home care package has been increasing, and at September 2014, was at nearly 13 per person. This is one of the main reasons why the Home Care bill to the Council has been increasing and there are now more Service Users accessing the service.



The map above is an illustration of the Home Care locality clusters in Liverpool. There are nine clusters all together, and the different colours indicate a different provider who is the “Tier 1” provider in that area.

The current commissioning model for home care is that each commissioned provider has their own distinct areas within the city, and they are the tier 1 provider for that area. When a package becomes available within their designated locality, they have first refusal on the package.

If they do not have capacity to take up the package, or do not respond in a timely manner, then this is offered to the “tier 2” providers in the locality. This is all done via Liverpool Adult Social Care’s Care Brokerage team.

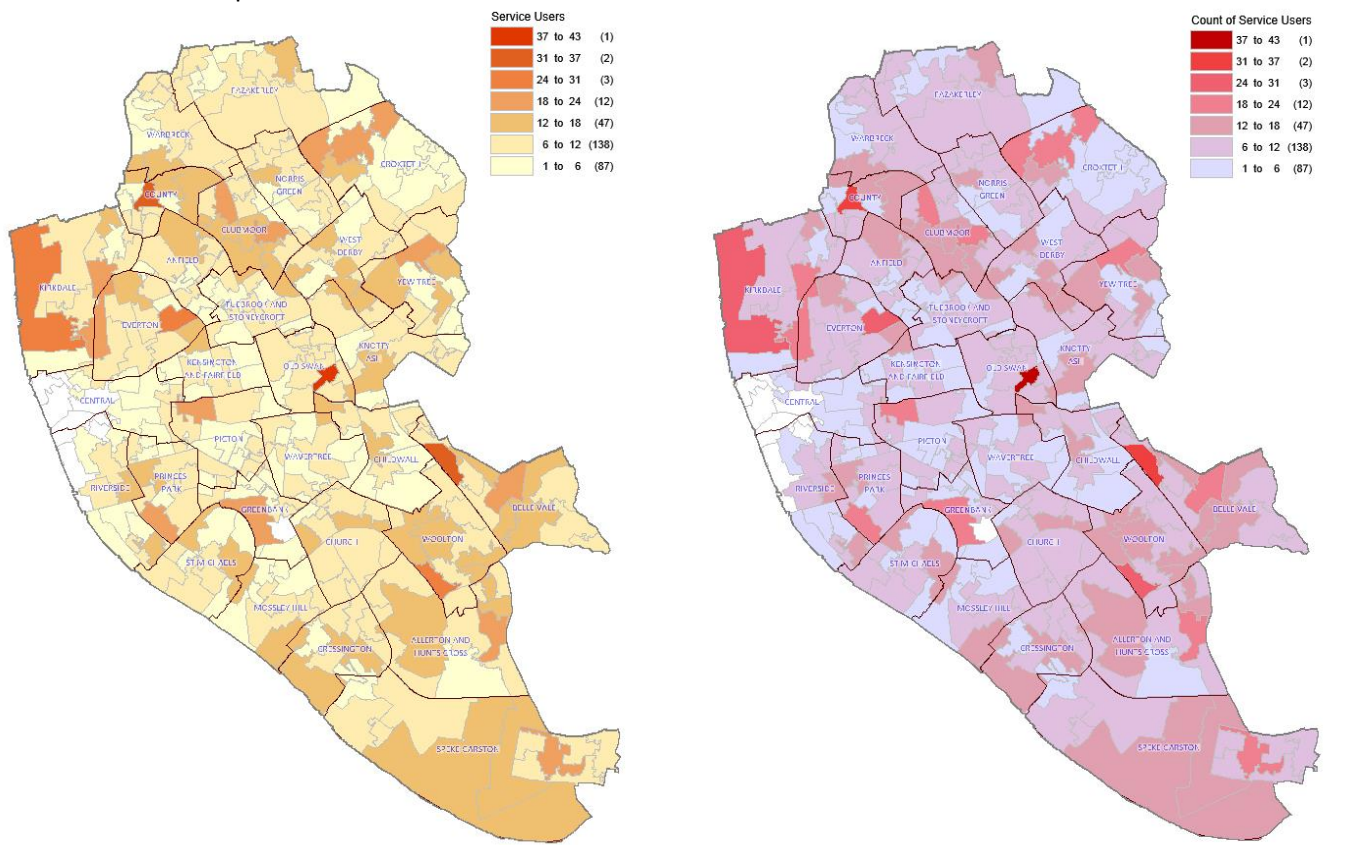
The Council commission home care in 30 minute slots, no 15 minute visits are commissioned. Aside from REACT, the City Council commission chargeable and none-chargeable home care services.

The standard home care package is a means tested chargeable service for the Service User; this includes tasks such as laundry, washing, cooking etc.

However, any complex packages where two carers are needed for a call, the Service User is not charged for the second carer that attends. Similarly, any home care packages that are med prompt only, or emptying/cleaning a commode only, are also none-chargeable for the Service User.

As at February 2015, all providers are paid the standard hourly rate of **£11.88** for both chargeable and none-chargeable services.

It is not known how big the overall home care market is in the city, as many residents will be self-funding their own home care package, and not necessarily with one of the Local Authority commissioned providers.



Current Home Care Service Users (October 15)

Created: 11/11/15
Liverpool City Council
Adult Services & Health
Performance Improvement Team

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Current High Value Home Care Service Users of 20hrs+ Per Week (October 15)

Created: 11/11/15
Liverpool City Council
Adult Services & Health
Performance Improvement Team

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The maps above show where the peak demand is for Local Authority commissioned Home Care currently is. The map on the left is all packages, where the map on the right focuses on those with a large package of 20+ hours.

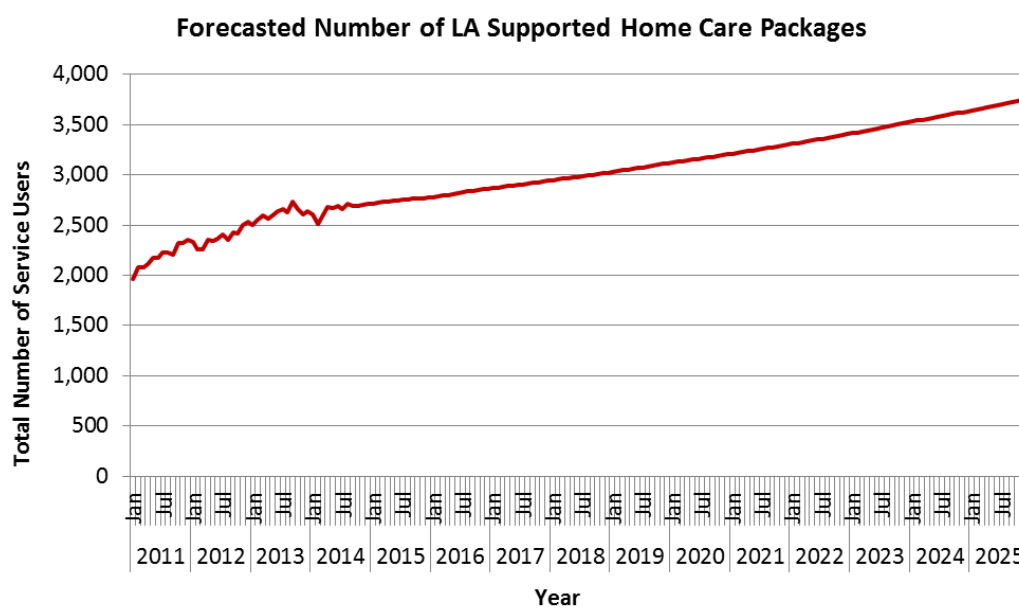
Both maps have very similar characteristics, with the peak area being in Old Swan for both of them. Similarly, secondary hotspots appear in Kirkdale, Everton, Woolton and Belle Vale in both maps.

Long Range Forecasts

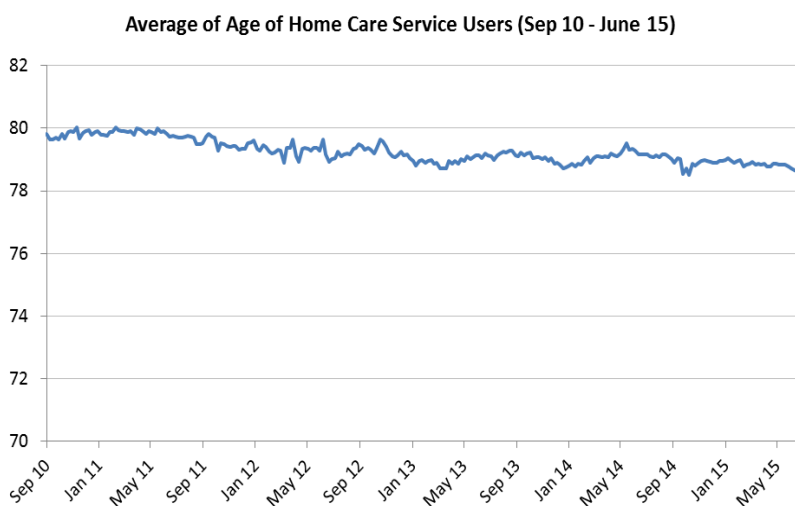
It is anticipated that the demand for home care will increase in the coming years, in line with the 65+ population. The increase isn't expected to be too large though, and small percentage increases are expected month on month.

The forecasted dementia increase isn't too heavily weighted in the predictions, as only a small number of Service Users with dementia are currently receiving home care, as they often need more specialised services. Therefore, as this service is generally utilised by non EMI, elderly individuals, the dementia rate may have a small impact, but not as big as, for example, residential and nursing care.

In terms of REACT packages, the number of people admitted to hospital and subsequently discharged will have a big impact on the future volumes.



Over the past 3 to 4 years, roughly 3.5% of the 65+ population have received Council funded home care services each week. This percentage has been increasing at a very small rate month on month, and the chart above is based on this same level of increase being maintained in the future. Therefore, the predictions above are heavily dependent on the accuracy of the ONS predictions.



Over the last five years the average age of the Service Users receiving home care has been reducing at a very small rate.

Compared with 2010, the current Service Users are 1.5 years younger, on average, despite the 65+ population in the city increasing by almost 5,000.

This is the opposite of the care home trend analysed previously, where the average age is increasing slightly.

This trend is expected to continue, as more preventative measures are brought in, which could see Service Users first receiving care at a slightly younger age, with the long term goal of keeping them out of residential care for as long as possible.

Therefore, despite the predicted 12,000 extra 65+ residents in 2025, and an increase in life expectancy, with the average age expected to continue to fall, this could have a knock on effect on [increasing the average length of stay for home care packages](#).