
Housing and Support Papers



The National Development Team for Inclusion (NDTi) think people should have choice and control over where they live and how they are supported.



A lot of people live in types of housing and support, like residential care, where they usually don't get a lot of choice and control.



Some local authorities say they buy residential care because they think it is cheaper than other types of support.



NDTi did some work to find out if this is true. This report is about what we found.



We are interested in services being what is called 'cost effective'. This means looking at both how much a service costs and also the quality of that service.

A service might be cheap because it is **poor quality**.

A service might cost more because it means people are getting a better life.

Cost effective means getting good things for the money that you spend. The service is worth the money.



The worst thing is a service that costs a lot AND is also poor quality. That is not 'cost effective'.

What Did We Find Out?



We looked at all the research people have done about housing and support, costs and quality.

Most of the research that has been done does not give a clear or helpful answer. It either only



looks at a very small number of services, or it only looks at part of the question.

Other research was done by people who provide services so they wanted to show that their services are the best.

From our look at all this, we say that:



- There is no evidence to show that residential care is a better use of money than other types of housing and support



- There is a bit (but not a lot) of evidence to show that other types of housing and support are better than residential care for some people



Our big conclusion is that people buying services cannot take a decision just because of price. They also have to ask whether different types of service give people rights, choice and control.

Different Types of Housing and Support?



There are lots of different types of housing and support and it can be confusing. We think one reason why people often just by residential care is they do not know about what other types of service they could buy.

So we have produced a table for local authorities that explains all the different types of housing and support they could use – there are 21 different types!

There are a lot of words here, but this weblink takes you to a table listing those 21 types of housing and support.

https://www.ndti.org.uk/uploads/files/Housing_Choices_Discussion_Paper_2.pdf.

What Services Help Give People the Best Lives?



These different types of service options give people different amounts of choice, control, rights and inclusion they offer.

We have written a table that shows which types of service

should give more and which give less. You can find that here.

https://www.ndti.org.uk/uploads/files/Housing_Support_Paper_3.pdf

Conclusions and Key Messages:



- From this work, NDTi is making six recommendations for things that should happen.
 - **Recommendation 1.** More money should be spent on research by government and local authorities, so we have good evidence on which services are best to spend money on.
 - **Recommendation 2.** Government should review the rules around residential care to see how they can give people who live in care homes more rights, choice and control.
 - **Recommendation 3.** Anyone who might be about to move into a care home should be given an independent advocate, to help them decide if it is what they want to happen.
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- **Recommendation 4.** Commissioners (people buying services) should be given training on the different types of housing and support they could buy, and how much rights, choice and control they give people – so they can make better decisions.

- **Recommendation 5.** The same should be given to housing and support providers. They should also be trained in how to give people more rights, rights, choice, control and community inclusion in the services they run at the moment.



- **Recommendation 6.** Organisations like CQC, who check services, should have their rules changed, so they ask more questions about whether services are giving people rights, choice, control and community inclusion.