

"Good support isn't just about 'services' – it's about having a life."



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UK Centre for Implementing Evidence in Adult Social Care

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About us

- A £15 million UK centre funded by the ESRC and the Health Foundation
- Led by Professor Jon Glasby, with a Leadership Team of 13 other academic, policy and practice partners (including people who draw on care and support, and carers), and a broader consortium of key stakeholders from across the sector and across the four nations of the UK
- We work across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland to make sure our work is embedded in and sensitive to very different policy contexts, as well as sharing learning across the whole of the UK



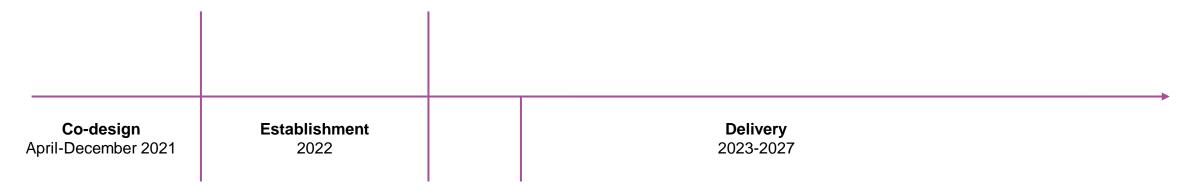
Objectives

- Support more widespread use of evidence with a broad and inclusive understanding of evidence
- Build capacity and skills in the adult social care workforce to improve care outcomes
- Facilitate sustainable and productive relationships between stakeholders to co-create change and innovations
- Improve our understanding of what helps and hinders effective implementation in practice





Phases of development



We are here!



Delivery models

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Demonstrators

Networks

Ask IMPACT

Individual change agents/knowledge brokers, placed within local organisations to enable collaborative working

Major strategic issues/long-term projects using coaches (incl. with lived experience) to facilitate local change, support evaluation and apply learning in other contexts Bringing local people together to work on practical solutions to common/everyday issues, sharing learning with other groups working on the same issue (a network of networks) Collating common queries/challenges/ dilemmas, and producing accessible evidence/guides in response, building a trusted repository of evidence over time



	2022-23 pilots	2023-24 projects
Demonstrators	 Asset-based approaches for older people – Mid and East Antrim, Northern Ireland 	 Creating integrated health and social care community teams – across the four nations Improving the health and well-being of PAs in Scotland – across Scotland Co-producing better ways to manage and respond to wait lists – East Midlands
Networks	 Choice/control in supported living – across the four nations Values-based recruitment – across the four nations 	 People with learning disabilities/autistic people leaving long- stay hospitals Wellbeing of care workers Hospital discharge Rural social care Changing how people get in touch with social care in the first place Relationships between care homes and their residents/communities
Facilitators	 Use of technology in home care – Glasgow Personalisation for BAME communities – Leicester Supporting carers of people with dementia at end of life – Ebbw Vale 	 Recruiting more men into social care work – London Helping older people to plan for older age/preventative home visits – Northern Ireland Tackling loneliness in rural areas – Moray Community-based approaches to preventing people being admitted to mental health hospitals in a crisis – South Wales
Ask IMPACT	Recruitment and retention, learnings from Covid, hospital discharge	



Facilitator model - overview

- Baillieston Community Care (care at home)
- Theory of change (local small change project)
- What were we trying to do?
- Knowledge broker role
- Literature review
- Perspectives of staff and older people who used the service
- Perspectives of stakeholders

"Good support isn't just about 'services' – it's about having a life."

Parallel Project: The Care Technologist Project (Scottish Care)

- TEC-funded project which began as a Scottish Care collaboration with Glasgow School of Art 'Future of Care' thought project.
- First Test of Change was a 6-month pilot in Aberdeen. Second phase was a 12-month trial across three locations and both care at home and care homes.
- This was delivered in parallel to the IMPACT Scottish Facilitator, and acted as a demonstration of technology implementation in practice. Both projects informed one another.



Perspectives of people who use the service

Glitches or occasional things that go wrong are frustrating and considerations for avoiding these would be preferred.

The ability to control own space and maintain some level of independence was empowering

"Good support isn't just about 'services' – it's about having a life." The benefits of having guidance on use and a dedicated person to install and carry out the installation process was emphasised

Monitoring devices, particularly ones that are on-person and invasive, are seen as undesirable.

Technology such as voice-activated commands allows devices to be fully turned off rather than on standby, saving money but also perceived to decrease the risk of falls or injury for those with mobility issues



Active involvement in own care

What did staff survey results tell us? (1)

- Most supported use of technology in a person's home, especially for those with learning disabilities and/or mobility-affecting conditions – with devices such as voice-activated devices and safety devices.
- Preference for technology intended for the person receiving care and the staff, rather than indirect exposure like digital skills training.
- Staff are, on average, still uncertain about technology replacing jobs, similar uncertainty about capacity for training.
- Some areas may contribute to what hinders the implementation of technology for front-line staff, and represent areas to develop.





What did staff survey results tell us? (2)

- A divide between staff in areas such as aversion to technology or worries about technology replacing hours – there is a full range of responses, from fully agree to fully disagree.
- Slight discord between what we are hearing from staff and what we are hearing from people accessing care about the types of technology each believes would be appropriate, for example on-person location monitoring. However, using a person-centred approach may allow a more unified idea of solutions.
- It needs to be clearly communicated that a new way of working is complementary, not taking away from the person's expertise.





The wider landscape of technology implementation: What we heard from outreach to stakeholders

Again, we heard more about the importance of effective communication and information sharing, for practices and ongoing developments. Concerns of being 'out of the loop'. There were concerns of a reductionist approach from authorities: i.e., removal of finances or provisions due to technological solutions, as heavy scrutiny of unit costs at present were reported.

It was reported that many small care organisations do not use technology because they do not have enough capacity to do so.

Organisational

Regulations and policy are still acclimatising with the rate of technology use and trial in many areas, however, there are currently no technology standards or practice guidelines in place.

National/Systemic

"Good support isn't just about 'services' – it's about having a life." Inconsistency between assessment procedures hinders implementation of technology nationally.

Representation of the independent sector and third sector were considered important, particularly in a strategic context, for change to occur. That way, these organisations are actively able to feedback what is and isn't working.



There were many good examples of technology making a difference to individuals accessing care – opportunities to share practice and methods to promote this might improve the success of technology.



What are the next steps?

Recommending a database for social care technology literature to **be made**. This would allow updating, monitoring, and assessment of the current climate to model policy around. Deciding what organisation or place would be best suited for this will be the next progression.

Explore whether the presentation of technology options to people accessing care has an impact on their **decisions**: is the way in which people find out about telecare or technology to benefit them helpful? Do these methods of showing people their options adequately fit in with their care? Are different options accessible to people if they change their mind or change a choice?

Explore whether a Care Technologist approach can help put technology 'on the radar' for staff, or if a different approach may be a better way to gradually integrate technology into care at home.



Overview of Demonstrators

- Focus on an issue of strategic importance in adult social care (for local area and across the UK)
- Project is co-produced with local stakeholders, including people with lived experience and practitioners
- Partnership approach with contribution of resources from IMPACT and from local stakeholders
- Draws on range of evidence (research, practice & lived experience) to understand the issue and how it could be addressed
- Undertaking of a local evaluation based on theory of change which will also provide data for the evaluation of IMPACT as a whole
- Wide sharing of learning on the strategic issue and process of using evidence to regional, national and UK decision makers and audiences



IMPACTAgewell[®] Locality Hubs



Target Audience Those most at risk/ vulnerable due to isolation & loneliness co morbidity & polypharmacy

Referral Criteria (All Partners Can Refer)

60 years & over Living alone or with another person aged 60 years & over

1 long term health condition including Frailty

2017 – 6 HUBS 391 REFERRALS 2023 – 22 HUBS 2545 REFERRALS





IMPACTAgewell

Resources

IMPACT

2 x 0.5 WTE Strategic Improvement Coaches

Access to wider IMPACT team and resources

Support from national Demonstrators lead

£10k participation and improvement budget

LOCAL PARTNERS

Time and costs of local stakeholders and participants

Publishing of communication and educational materials

Meeting venues and refreshments

Participation and improvement costs above £10k



Role of Strategic Coaches

- **Theory of Change**: work with local stakeholders to understand context, opportunities to improve, change activities, and what the outcomes would be
- **Understanding the evidence**: identify insights from research, practice and lived experience
- **Co-production**: facilitate co-design and co-delivery of the project with people with lived experience and practitioners
- **Change initiatives**: to lead on aspects of the change process in collaboration with local stakeholders
- **Evaluation**: to support local stakeholders in understanding the process and impacts of the change
- Learning: to identify local learning and implications for local and national stakeholders



Role of Steering Groups

ROLE

Strategic oversight

Professional, lived and community perspective

Challenge & strengthen

Connect with wider networks

"Good support isn't just about 'services' – it's about having a life."

LOCAL PARTNERS

Meet regularly

Attend reflection events

Be honest & respectful

Share insights from self / networks



Questions explored....



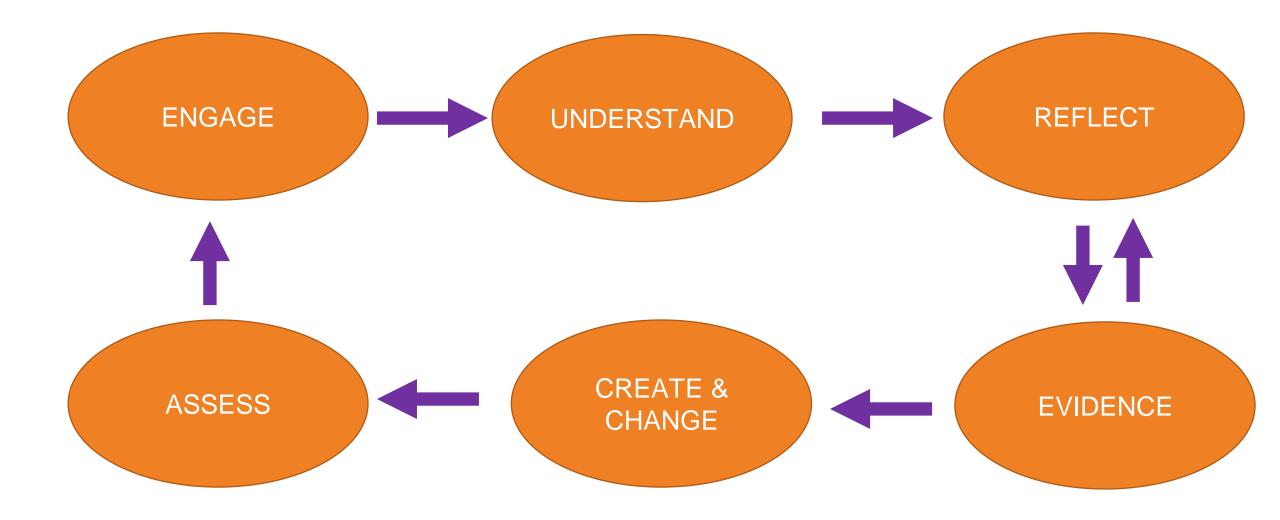
- What has motivated partners to engage with IMPACTAgewell®?
- What has made it difficult for other stakeholders to engage or remain involved?
- Are all the elements of IMPACTAgewell® necessary for it to work successfully?
- What has practically helped, and what has hindered, IMPACTAgewell® becoming embedded in the local system?
- Does it matter if IMPACTAgewell® is co-ordinated by a community organisation?
- What should be done differently if IMPACTAgewell® was introduced in another area?















Legacy

Local developments, capacity & engagement with evidence

Use of evidence in adult social care

"Good support isn't just about 'services' – it's about having a life." National policy & practice learning on topic



Discussion

IMPACT defines evidence as lived experience, practice knowledge and research evidence. In our presentations today we have talked about examples of two-way gathering and sharing evidence from a range of perspectives.

Please share your own anonymised experiences of where working with evidence has been successful in supporting older people and potential barriers.



Find out more about our projects, people and progress:

https://more.bham.ac.uk/impact/

