

# Homeshare Good Practice Guide



## 1.3 A commissioner's guide

### How does Homeshare work?

In Homeshare, someone who needs some help to live independently in their own home is matched with someone who has a housing need and can provide a little support. This kind of arrangement appears to happen informally with some frequency. Homeshare is an attempt to take a naturally occurring, mutually beneficial relationship and to facilitate it in a way that makes it safer and accessible to a wider range of people, some of whom will be vulnerable. Homeshare programmes attempt to balance maintaining the non-contractual nature of the relationship with increasing the clarity and safeguards around it.

“Householders” are often people who have a home that they are willing to share but need some help and support. They are usually, but not always, older people.

“Homesharers” are often younger people, students, or key public service workers who cannot afford housing where they work. Or they may be unable to access council housing or living in temporary accommodation.

The Homesharer provides an agreed level of help and support to the Householder whilst living in their home for a set period. Homeshare is not a regulated service and cannot include the provision of personal care. Homesharers are not charged rent, but usually agree to contribute to household bills and it may be agreed that other costs such as food will be shared. Homeshare is governed by an agreement carefully worded to avoid creating a contract of employment or tenancy rights.

Homeshare arrangements rely on the successful matching of people who are both willing and able to bring something of value to the arrangement. Homeshare organisations recruit and assess participants, providing DBS checks for Homesharers. The process of matching compatible participants is crucial to the success of



arrangements. The Homeshare organisation then provides an agreed amount monitoring and support to maintain matches and deal with any concerns which arise. They support participants when Homeshare arrangements come to an end.

The participants may be charged for participating. Some Homeshare organisations are self-financing through charging, particularly in areas where accommodation or home support is expensive or hard to obtain. Participants who are eligible for state support for assessed social care needs may be able to use a personal budget to cover the costs of Homesharing.

### Key Points:

There are a growing number of Homeshare matches and organisations across the UK. 22 Homeshare organisations are members of the Homeshare UK Network. There were over 1120 people Homesharing in the UK during 2021.

There are local Homeshare organisations in many of the key cities across the UK, including 2 pilot programmes in Wales, but also large areas where there is currently no local provision. These include, the Southeast, and Northern Ireland and Scotland

Homeshare UK supports the national network of Homeshare organisations



## What are the benefits of introducing Homeshare to my area?

### Homeshare can benefit people who own or rent a home, such as:

- Older people who need low level support or are anxious or isolated.
- Disabled people who need support to move towards or maintain independent living.
- Family carers who are struggling with isolation or who juggle work and caring.
- Single parents who would benefit from practical help and companionship.
- People living with mental ill health or chronic conditions who would benefit from practical help and companionship.

### Homeshare can benefit people who lack affordable housing, such as:

- Students and key public service workers on modest means.
- People who are saving towards the cost of a house or who have debt problems.
- People at the bottom of council house waiting lists.
- Anyone that would struggle to meet the costs of the private rented sector.

### Homeshare benefits communities because it:

- Provides low-level and preventative support at little cost.
- Tackles housing shortages and makes better use of housing stock.
- Allows key public service workers to live in expensive inner-city areas.
- Increases community cohesion and inter-generational contact.

### Outcomes for the local economy, government and NHS can include:

- Reduced use of services such as residential care.
- Reduced risks of falls, better health and well-being for older people.
- Reduced use of fire, police and ambulance services.
- Reduced visits to GP and A&E.
- Increased affordability of higher education.
- Reduced pressure on housing provision.
- Easier recruitment to lower paid public service jobs.



## Will Homeshare work in my area?

**Evidence from the UK and overseas suggests Homeshare is most successful in urban areas where:**

- There are significant numbers of older people living alone.
- Property is expensive to rent or buy.
- Transport links are good.
- There are significant student populations including mature and overseas students.
- There are large employers such as hospitals, public sector and retail.

Homeshare can face greater challenges in rural areas where transport links are poor and employment or higher education opportunities limited. However, some rural programmes have identified large groups of young people at the bottom of council house waiting lists or living in temporary accommodation or completing work or study placements.

## What would it cost to introduce Homeshare to my area?

The costs of Homeshare are those of advertising the programme and employing one or more co-ordinators and administrative support staff. Some programmes recoup some or all of their costs from charges made to participants (fees).

For a Homeshare programme to be established in an area, there will be a need for it to spend some time awareness raising, advertising and recruiting participants. Unit costs are likely to be high initially but to reduce once the programme has reached a 'critical mass' of participants to be able to make timely matches between compatible people.

Homeshare is not a regulated service and there are no legal restrictions on which people or organisations could set up a programme. However, some of the more successful programmes are embedded within established not for profit organisations working in the field of adult services or supported housing. A Homeshare programme is more likely to be successful if a number of partners are involved in establishing it and raising initial awareness:

- Adult services, public health and community health services.
- Large local employers and workforce development programmes.



- A local further or higher education establishment and student welfare groups.
- The local voluntary sector, particularly organisations for older people and carers.
- Housing services.
- Local politicians and others who can champion the service.
- The local academic community, in order to take an evidence-gathering approach.

## Further Information about Homeshare:

Information about Homeshare and the Homeshare UK network can be found at [www.homeshareuk.org](http://www.homeshareuk.org)

Or by contacting the Homeshare UK team by email [contact@homeshareuk.org](mailto:contact@homeshareuk.org)

Further reports and evidence can be downloaded from the [Homeshare UK website](#)

Information about the work of Homeshare International and the individual countries delivering Homeshare around the world can be found at [www.homeshare.org](http://www.homeshare.org)

Homeshare UK is part of Shared Lives Plus the national network for shared living services. You can find out more at [www.sharedlivesplus.org.uk](http://www.sharedlivesplus.org.uk)



## **Shared Lives Plus**

[www.sharedlivesplus.org.uk](http://www.sharedlivesplus.org.uk) [www.homeshareuk.org](http://www.homeshareuk.org)

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