

IMPROVING FARM HOME ACCESSIBILITY, SAFETY, AND USE OF SPACE

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AGRABILITY VIRTUAL NATIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24 2018, 3:00 P.M. ET







BASIC WEBINAR INSTRUCTIONS

- Audio available through computer or phone.
- Check sound via Communicate menu at top left
- Closed captions: use arrow to expand or contact the Media Viewer window. You may have to enter some log-in information.
- Expand/contract any of the windows in the right-hand column with the arrows. May need to do this to see video of presenter.
- Expand/contract the size of the right-hand column.





BASIC WEBINAR INSTRUCTIONS

Questions and comments

- Click Chat icon at top right of screen (it should turn blue). Enter message in box, choose who to send it to, and click send. You may enter questions about the presentation at any time. <u>Please send to "All Panelists".</u>
- In addition, during the Q & A period, if you have a web microphone, click the "Raise Hand" icon to indicate that you have a question. We will enable your microphone or phone connection.





BASIC WEBINAR INSTRUCTIONS

- 4 quick survey questions + opportunity to share comments
- Session recorded and archived with PowerPoint files at www.agrability.org/Online-Training
- Problems: use chat window or email jonesp@purdue.edu





- AgrAbility: USDA-sponsored program that assists farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural workers with disabilities.
 - Partners land-grant universities with disability services organizations. Currently 20 state projects
 - National AgrAbility Project: Led by Purdue's Breaking New Ground Resource Center.
 - Partners include:
 - Goodwill of the Finger Lakes
 - APRIL (Association of Programs for Rural Independent Living
 - Colorado State University
 - Washington State University
 - More information available at www.agrability.org



IMPROVING FARM HOME ACCESSIBILITY, SAFETY, AND USE OF SPACE

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OBJECTIVES FOR SESSION

- Participants will be able to identify major barriers to farm home access and use of space for farmers with mobility impairments.
- Participants will be able to use consumer-oriented home assessments to help farmers identify and prioritize rearrangement of physical spaces and make informed decisions about cost-effective and efficient modifications to improve safety and use of space.
- Participants will be able to share ideas with AgrAbility customers about low-cost, moderate cost, and high cost strategies to improve the farm home environment over an extended time to "age in place".



HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS



- Farm is often the "home place"
- Generations of family born, grown up, passed down
- A place of attachment, memories, and treasured possessions
- A home reflects who we are, what we value, what we "do"
- Contemplating making changes to the home can be stressful and emotional



THE UPSIDE TO CHANGE

- Changes to the Farm home may:
 - Foster continued independence
 - Enjoyment of one's home
 - Increase safety
- Not making changes may:
 - Increase risk of injury
 - Put others at risk
 - Make us a prisoner in our home because of structural barriers





SOME SOBERING STATISTICS

- 20,000 deaths, 7 million disabling injuries, and 20 million hospital trips in the U.S. each year. (WebMD, 2018; CDC, 2014)
- Majority of the deaths were from falls (Runyan & Casteel, 2004).
- Each year in the United States, an average of more than 7,000 adults 65 and older die as a result of a home injury. Falls are the leading cause of home injury death.
- When surveyed, the majority of people say they can't think of anything to change in their homes that would make them safer.



RURAL & FARM HOUSING

- More than 50% of all rural housing are manufactured homes
- 1.5 million or 5.8 percent of homes outside metropolitan areas are either moderately or severely substandard, a proportion slightly higher than the national rate
- In some rural communities, especially on Native American lands and in Alaska, the incidence of homes lacking basic plumbing is more than 10 times the national level
- Farm homes are often "older stock" with narrow stairways and doorways, lacking handrails, built on tall foundations, confined bathrooms spaces, and multi-story



MAKING OBSERVATIONS: COMMON HOME ACCESS BARRIERS



- Approach to the home:
 - What is the surface? Gravel, dirt, mud, paved sidewalk? Potholes?
 - Are sidewalks too narrow or buckling from tree roots?
 - Shrubs overhanging walkways?
 - Which direction is the house facing?



MAKING OBSERVATIONS: COMMON HOME ACCESS BARRIERS

- Entrances
 - Are there stairs? A ramp? Handrails?
 - Is there available and accessible porch lighting?
 - What kind of threshold is there?
 - How wide is the doorway?
 - What kind of door handles? What kind of door? Is there a storm door?
 - Is the construction sturdy?



MAKING OBSERVATIONS: COMMON HOME ACCESS BARRIERS

- General Home Interior
 - Flooring?
 - Lighting?
 - Mobility access? Width of doorways? Interior stairs?
 - Location of outlets
 - Window coverings
- General safety
 - Tidy or cluttered? Trip hazards?
 - Smoke detectors? CO Detector? Fire extinguisher?
 - Emergency egress (front and rear of home, bedrooms)
 - Tornado country: ground level saferoom



MAKING OBSERVATIONS: BATHROOMS

- Bathrooms
 - Narrow doorways?
 - Sketch general layout of fixtures/take photos
 - Note whether bath/shower combo, step-in shower?
 - How high is tub? Nonslip surfaces in tub?
 - Is there any bathroom equipment already in place? (i.e. long handled shower hose, bath bench or chair, grab bars)
 - Lighting? Environmental adjustment (wall heater, heated towel bar? Venting?)
 - Rugs?
 - Can person sit or stand at the sink?
 - Safety: wet duty plug-ins and lighting? (Must be GFCI-protected)



MAKING OBSERVATIONS: BEDROOMS

- Bedrooms
 - Doorway?
 - Lighting?
 - Flooring?
 - Layout? Furnishing?
 - Bed? Access around bed?
 - Room for lift equipment?
- Safety
 - Emergency egress? CO & smoke detectors?
 - Emergency lighting?
 - Absence of trip hazards?Presence of smoking materials?



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MAKING OBSERVATIONS:

KITCHENS



- Flooring? Condition of flooring?
- Lighting?
- Stove: gas or electric?
- Countertops? Cupboards?
- Clutter?
- Access to oven, refrigerator?
- Access to pantry?
- Faucets and sink?
- Knives and cooking utensils?
- Safety: fire extinguisher? Smoke detector?



MAKING OBSERVATIONS: LAUNDRY



- Are supplies accessible? Shelving in reach?
- Door handles to the area?
- Are appliances front loading and on pedestals?
- Are motion sensing lights installed?
- Are they GFCI outlets?
- Properly vented?
- Condition of flooring?



MOST COMMONLY NEEDED MODIFICATIONS

- Ramps
- Bathroom grab bars near the toilet and in the shower or tub
- Railings on both sides of a stairway
- Widening of door frames for greater access to common areas such as bathrooms, kitchens, and bedrooms
- Repair and removal of structural barriers: inadequate flooring, uneven transitions between flooring surfaces, and other nonstructural barriers (i.e. furniture)
- Most common structural issues: limited floor space, limited wall space for grab bars, no wall stud where one is needed, unknown barriers within walls, financial limitations
- P.S. Fact or fiction? Must follow ADA recommendations for private dwellings?



SOLUTION HIERARCHY FOR HOME MODS

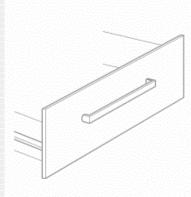
- Solve the problem without purchasing additional equipment or making modifications (ex. Rearrange furnishings, remove trip hazards)
- Make simple changes using commercially available products (ex. change to lever door knobs, nonskid/nonslip products, increase lighting, add swing away hinges to doors to get an extra two inches of clearance, add safety equipment)
- Moderate modifications (ex. add ramps, reconfigure stairs, widen doorways, add commercially available environmental mods, shore up structure)
- Extensive modifications (ex. Bathroom remodel, adding safe room, refurbishment, new construction)



RESPECT AUTONOMY

- Must be a client and client family-driven process
- However, several education tools on the home mods process that you can provide:
- AARP (in English or Spanish)
 - https://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/livable-communities/old-learn/housing/home-modifications-to-promote-independent-living-2010-aarp.pdf
 - https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/info-2014/aarp-home-fit-quide-aging-in-place.html





Use D-shaped handles, not round cabinet knobs

Because D-shaped handles are easier to grip



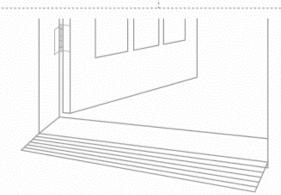
 Use rocker-style wall switches, not toggle wall switches

Because a rocker-style "push" switch is easier for everyone to use than an up-and-down "flip" switch



 Use lever handles, not round doorknobs or thumb-push handles

Because lever handles are easier to manage, even when your hands are full



Use a no-step or compressible rubber threshold, not a raised or hard threshold

Because a no-step or zero-step entry into the home lessens tripping hazards and allows easier access for wheelchairs and strollers



style faucets, not round turn handles or knobs

knobs can be difficult to grip



Use lever-, touch- or sensor-

Because round handles or



Read the following questions and check the box when your answer is "No." Your responses will help you identify how your home can become more "HomeFit."

(Skip any questions that don't apply or you're unsure about.)

- Is there at least one step-free entrance into your home?
- Is there a bedroom, full bathroom and kitchen on the main level?
- Are the interior doorways at least 36" wide?
- Does vour kitchen have a work surface you can use while seated?
- Is there a fire extinguisher within reach of the oven or stove?
- Are your kitchen cabinets and shelves easy for you to reach?
- Does your kitchen have a lever-, touchor sensor-style faucet?
- If you use a step stool, does it have nonslip surfaces and a handle you can grip?
- Are there secure handrails on both sides of your stairs?
- Are your hallways well lighted? (Can you see what's in front of you and on the floor beneath you?)

- Are your staircases well lighted?
- Are your exterior walkways and entrances well lighted?
- Are your exterior walkways in a safe condition, free of tripping hazards?
- Is your home's address number clearly visible from the street?
- Is the entrance door easy for you to unlock, lock, open and close?
- Do your exterior doors have secure locks that can't accidentally lock you in or out of the home?
- Does your entrance door have a peephole, viewing panel or security technology so you can see who is outside?
- Does your entrance door have a secure slide latch or chain so you can open the door enough to speak with someone outside while not fully unlocking and opening the door?

- Are the exterior door thresholds easy to see?
- Do all of your area rugs have nonslip strips to prevent tripping or slipping?
- Is the carpeting on your stairs secure and in good condition?
- Are the switches that control stairway light fixtures located at both the top and bottom of the stairs?
- Are all electrical and phone cords safely located (so they aren't a tripping hazard)?
- Do you have a shower with a step-free entry?
- Are the bathroom cabinets and shelves easy for you to reach?
- Does your bathroom have a lever-, touchor sensor-style faucet?
- Is there "blocking" (e.g., a wood stud or other solid surface) behind the bathroom walls so grab bars can be securely installed in the bathtub, shower and toilet areas?

- Are there nonslip strips or nonslip mats in the bathtub and/or shower?
- Is your hot water heater set at or below 120°F?
- Are there smoke and carbon monoxide detectors on each floor of the home?
- Can a smoke and carbon monoxide detector be heard in every bedroom?
- Is a telephone easily accessible on every level of your home?
- Do you have flashlights in multiple rooms (in case of a power failure)?







ASSESSMENTS

- CASPAR
- Comprehensive Assessment and Solution Process for Aging Residents
- Consists of six sections:
 - Contact information
 - Client information
 - Problems in the home
 - Client goals
 - Description of the home
 - Summary information
- Materials needed: CASPAR, Camera, 25' tape measure
- Download from: <u>https://www.ehls.com/national-grants/</u>

	I TV					
A Personal Information	n					
Age(years) Height			Weigh	t	Gender	M F
<u> </u>						
Client's Medical Diag	gnoses	or Di	sabili	ties)		
Primary medical diagnosis:						set:
Other health conditions, physical						ehavioral issues
that affect client's ability to do thi	ngs in th	e home				
Mobility Aids Used (d	heck al	l that c	ipply))		
Cane(s) Type	☐ Crutch(es) Type				☐ Walker Type	
Scooter	Manual Wheelchair				Width	
Widest Width	Widest Width					
Max. Length	Max. Length				Widest Width	
Seat Height	Seat Height				Max. Length	
					Seat Heig	ht
Functional Movemen	t Abili	ties)				
Step 1. Check the box corresponding done without personal assis		client's	rating	of difficul	ty when the followi	ng tasks are
Step 2. List any mobility aid(s) d	hocked in	itom C s	hove the	at is (aro)	used when doing	oach task
orep 2. cist any mobility did(s) or	necked iii		ibove are	it is (aire)	used when doing	
Step 3. Provide any additional co	omment	s that fur	ther des	cribe how	v each task is comp	
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Step 3. Provide any additional of	Step	1: Clie	nt's Ro	iting	step 2:	Step 3:
					Step 2:	eleted.
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Tasks n on light a switch.	Step Cannot or Do Not Do	1: Clie Very Difficult	nt's Ro	nting Not Difficult	Step 2: Mobility	Step 3:
Tasks n on light a switch. sh a button.	Step Cannot or Do Not Do O O	1: Clie	Difficult 2 2 2	Not Difficult 3 3 3	Step 2: Mobility	Step 3:
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Tasks n on light a switch. sh a button. pen a drawer. n a doorknob.	Step Cannot or Do Not Do O O	Very Difficult	Difficult 2 2 2 2 2 2	Not Difficult 3 3 3 3 3	Step 2: Mobility	Step 3:
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	Step Cannot or Do Not Do O O O O O O O O O	ol: Clie Very Difficult 1 1 1 1 1	Difficult 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Not Difficult 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Step 2: Mobility	Step 3:

3 CASPAR™ Extended Home Living Services, Inc

Walk up 10 steps or more. Roll/propel wheelchair 5ft.



CALL IN THE BIG GUNS

- Certified Aging in Place Specialists
- The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), in collaboration with AARP and other experts, developed the Certified Aging-in-Place Specialist (CAPS) designation, which is achieved through training and testing during a multicourse educational program.

- CAPS:

- understands the unique needs of the older adult population
- knowledgeable about aging-in-place home modifications, common remodeling projects and solutions to common barriers.
- https://www.nahb.org/en/learn/designations/certified-aging-in-place-specialist.aspx



CALL IN THE BIG GUNS

- Occupational Therapists
- Occupational therapists (OTs) are licensed health care professionals who understand the health and disability issues people face over a lifetime and know how to match the abilities of an individual with needed supports.
- OTs are skilled at performing home assessments that identify a person's daily routines and activities and the barriers that impact performing them. An OT then works with the individual, the family and others to identify solutions for achieving the desired goals.

- Provide a home evaluation and recommend changes to increase safety and ease of use
- Identify furnishings, equipment and techniques that can help with regular or needed activities
- Collaborate with a home improvement contractor to develop a modification or build plan that will meet the needs of an individual or household
- Work with clients after the modifications, equipment or specialized products have been installed in order to ensure safe usage



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLIENTS NEEDING A CONTRACTOR

- Get a prescription or letter of medical necessity from a doctor or occupational therapist describing what modifications are needed
- Find an established local contractor (someone who cares about the quality of their work and reputation)
- Make sure they have insurance and is licensed to do the work required (ask for a copy)
- Does the contract have experience with disability retrofits? Ask for references! Call them! Get three bids
- Make sure they can stay within budget, ask for a written agreement
- NEVER pay all the money up front!!!!!! Make sure they get permitted from city/county



FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO MAKE RENOVATIONS

- Farmers Home Administration: grants and loans are available for rural low-income elders
- Local Community Development Department: many cities and towns use Community Development Block grants to help citizens maintain and upgrade their homes
- Local Housing/Energy Department: Low-Income Home Energy Assistance program and Weatherization Assistance Program for low-income persons
- Physician/Health Care Provider: funds from Medicare/Medicaid may be available for durable medical equipment with a doctor's prescription



FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO MAKE RENOVATIONS

- Area Offices on Aging: funds from the Older Americans Act Title III often can be used to modify and repair homes
- Federal Government: Rural Housing Repair and Rehabilitation Loans
- Alternative Financing Programs, Equipment Exchange Programs,
 Tele to work Grants: Assistive Technology Projects & partners
- Veteran's Administration: service connected disabilities are eligible for one-time home modifications up to a financial thresh hold



Q & A?

•Any final questions or comments?

