# Homes for Life Index 2026




Homes for Life | Stiltz Homelifts

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# The Homes for Life Index 2026

***Where in the UK are older homeowners and their families most under pressure to stay put, stay safe and stay connected?***



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# Foreword

**Homes for Life began with a simple belief: that a home is so much more than just bricks and mortar. It is where we raise our families, where friendships form over time in our local communities, and where we feel comfortable and most like ourselves. Most of us want to stay in our own homes for as long as we can, but most homes were not built for the long lives we are now living.**

For decades, the housing market has pointed older adults towards a bungalow that often doesn't exist, is out of financial reach, or means starting again in an unfamiliar place where they don't know anyone. With 22.1 million people in the UK projected to be aged 65 and over by 2072, and only around 7,000, later-living homes built in England each year against an estimated 30,000–50,000 required, supply falls far short of demand.

This first Homes for Life Index asks what that means for real people and where the pressure is greatest in the UK. We asked 1,000 homeowners aged 65 and over and 1,000 adults aged 40–65 with an older relative about safety, community and family. The answers were clear. 77.1 per cent of homeowners aged 65 and over would rather stay in their home than move. That is not stubbornness. It is a rational, calculated choice to protect the community ties that matter most in later life. Four in ten (40 per cent) play an active role in their communities, from regular unpaid childcare to checking in on neighbours, and across both surveys an average of 41.5 per cent say those contributions would diminish or stop entirely if an older person were forced to move away. Yet nearly half (49.4 per cent) would wait until a health condition made daily life difficult before adapting their home.

This is having a detrimental effect on family members and carers. Half of adults with an older relative (49.9 per cent) are concerned about a parent or relative having a fall, twice the 24.5 per cent of older homeowners who worry about falling themselves. More than one in four (26.8 per cent) say that worry is weighing on their own wellbeing or work-life balance, rising to nearly half (48.2 per cent) in London.



The Index also shows this pressure isn't felt equally everywhere. London scores highest, followed by the East Midlands, while the South East and East of England score lowest. We have presented the findings honestly. Regional samples are small, so the Index is an indicator of where pressure is greatest, not a precise league table.

Our answer is a simple one. Homes for Life is about giving people a genuine alternative: the right accessibility solutions, in the home and community they already love, so they are never forced to choose between safety and belonging. That means vertical mobility, level access and adaptable design built into new homes from the outset and brought into existing ones, rather than bolted on in a crisis. Achieving this goal will take housebuilders, policymakers, local authorities, health and care partners, and families working together. We hope this Index helps start that conversation, and we intend to revisit it in the future to see these challenges being met.

**Darryl Cope,**
**Group Consumer Operations Director,**
**Stiltz Homelifts**



**Toyah Willcox,**
**Stiltz Homes for**
**Life campaign ambassador**

“This campaign is very close to my heart. I cared for my parents, and what mattered most to them was being at home, with their own things around them. This matters because it touches almost every family, and so few of us talk about it until we’re forced to. Older people are the volunteers, the neighbours and the grandparents who hold a community together, and they want to stay where they are valued. My husband Robert has recently celebrated his 80th birthday, and although we are both still active, we have talked about what we would do if that changed. We plan for everything else in life. We should plan for this too, so our home can change as we do. The Home for Life Index gives us the evidence to start that conversation, region by region.”

# Executive summary

***Most older adults want to stay in the homes they love. What stands in the way is a home that was not built to adapt.***

For most of us, home is where life happens, and many of our happiest memories are made: the place where we raise our families, know our neighbours and feel most like ourselves. Our research shows most older adults want to stay put.

The Homes for Life Index asks what stands in their way, and where in the UK that pressure is greatest. It draws on two national surveys, one of 1,000 homeowners aged 65 and over and one of 1,000 adults aged 40–65 with an older relative, and scores each of the UK's 12 regions from 0 to 100 on personal safety, community stability and family wellbeing. A higher score means more pressure.

**64.4**
**London:** highest Index score. It is in the top three in 91% of our robustness simulations.

**11.3–13.6**
**South East and East of England:** lowest scores, the lowest pressure of the 12 regions

**56%**
of both groups agree that a community loses a vital pillar of support and stability when an older person is forced out

- **Home first.** 77.1 per cent of homeowners aged 65 and over would rather stay in their home than move, and only 9.9 per cent would rather move.
- **Community.** Older adults are the neighbours who check in and the grandparents who help out. 58.9 per cent of homeowners aged 65 and over and 53.6 per cent of their adult children agree that forced moves take a vital pillar of support out of a community.
- **Personal safety.** Even in the homes they love, 24.5 per cent of homeowners aged 65 and over are concerned about a fall or accident in the next five years; 19.9 per cent about a crisis move; 16.2 per cent about becoming socially isolated.
- **Family.** Worry over a parent or older relative is having an impact on the wider family. 26.8 per cent of adults with an older relative say worrying about that relative's housing harms their own wellbeing or work-life balance. In London it's almost double the national average at 48.2 per cent.

# How the Index is built

***One score, built openly from what older adults and their families told us.***

The Homes for Life Index combines three key measures. Each is built from survey questions every region answered, so regions are scored on the same basis. The two surveys are grouped as the Homes for Life Homeowner survey (1,000 homeowners aged 65 and over) and Homes for Life Family survey (1,000 adults aged 40–65 with an older relative).

| Index Measure | What it measures | Weight | Questions used |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Safety Risk | Average share of homeowners aged 65 and over concerned about a fall, a crisis move or social isolation at home in the next five years | 40% | Homeowner survey Q1a, Q1b, Q1c |
| Community Stability Risk | Average share agreeing that forced moves remove a vital pillar of support and stability from the local area | 30% | Homeowner survey Q6; Family survey Q8 |
| Family Wellbeing Impact | Share of adults with an older relative saying worry about that relative's housing harms their own wellbeing or work-life balance | 30% | Family survey Q3 |

**Step 1.** For each region, we calculate the raw percentage for each of the three measures above.

**Step 2.** We then put the three measures on the same 0–100 scale. On each measure, the region with the highest percentage scores 100, the region with the lowest scores 0, and every other region falls in between.

**Step 3.** We weight the three scores 40/30/30 and add them together to give each region's Index score. The 12-region average is 37.9.

Scores are calculated directly from OnePoll's survey tables using these three steps, and can be reproduced from the figures in Appendix B.

**Read the scores in context**

Rescaling stretches small differences. The raw regional figures sit in a narrow band: Personal Safety Risk runs from 15.4 per cent to 28.8 per cent, Community Stability Risk from 50.0 per cent to 66.5 per cent, and Family Wellbeing Impact from 15.5 per cent to 48.2 per cent. A gap of ten Index points is therefore often only a few percentage points in the underlying answers. That is why raw percentages appear alongside every score.

Regional samples are smaller than the national samples (typically 50–163 respondents per survey per region). Regions marked † have fewer than 50 respondents in one or both surveys and should be read as indicative. Northern Ireland has 14 and 18 respondents and is shown for completeness but not ranked.

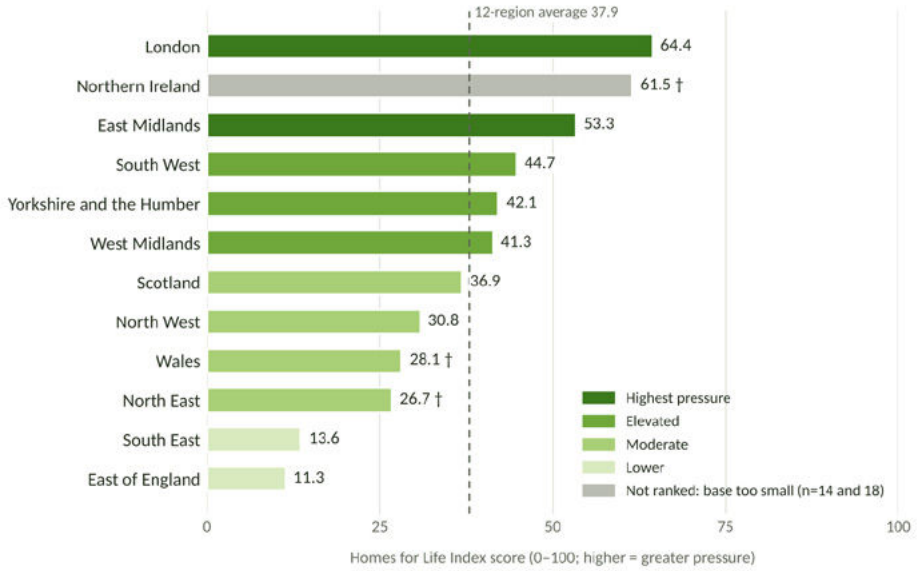
Figures that combine the two surveys are simple averages of two samples of 1,000. The Index measures pressure, not a forecast, and we intend to revisit it in future, so change can be tracked over time.

*Fieldwork: Homeowner survey, 28 April–5 May 2026, 1,000 UK homeowners aged 65 and over; Family survey, 28–30 April 2026, 1,000 UK adults aged 40–65 with an older relative. Conducted by OnePoll. Full details in the Appendix.*



# Regional league table

Where you live shapes how hard it is to stay put. London records the highest Index score (64.4), followed by the East Midlands (53.3). At the other end, the South East (13.6) and East of England (11.3) score lowest. Because we cannot confidently separate the middle of the table, we have grouped the regions into tiers.




*Index score 0–100; higher = more pressure. † = fewer than 50 respondents in at least one survey. Northern Ireland shown in grey: base too small to rank.*

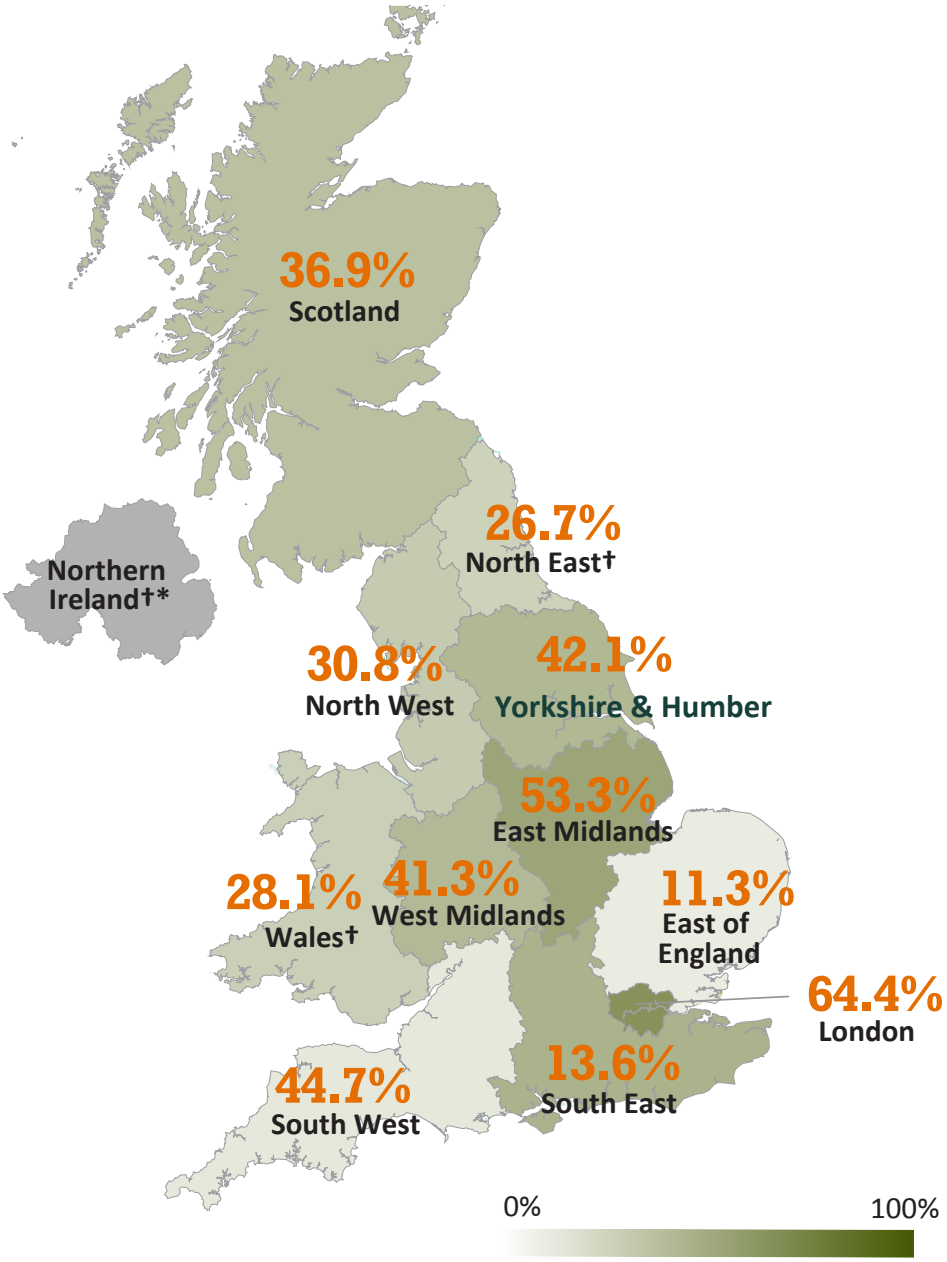
| # | Region | Index | Tier | Safety | Community | Family |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | London | 64.4 | Highest pressure | 22.0% | 58.0% | 48.2% |
| 2 | East Midlands | 53.3 | Highest pressure | 28.8% | 56.2% | 17.8% |
| 3 | South West | 44.7 | Elevated | 24.0% | 53.5% | 29.4% |
| 4 | Yorkshire and the Humber | 42.1 | Elevated | 24.9% | 53.1% | 24.4% |
| 5 | West Midlands | 41.3 | Elevated | 19.2% | 66.5% | 15.5% |
| 6 | Scotland | 36.9 | Moderate | 18.1% | 59.0% | 28.7% |
| 7 | North West | 30.8 | Moderate | 18.4% | 55.8% | 27.7% |
| 8 | Wales † | 28.1 | Moderate | 16.7% | 60.8% | 20.4% |
| 9 | North East † | 26.7 | Moderate | 16.7% | 57.7% | 25.0% |
| 10 | South East | 13.6 | Lower | 15.4% | 52.0% | 26.4% |
| 11 | East of England | 11.3 | Lower | 17.2% | 50.0% | 21.8% |
| – | Northern Ireland † | 61.5 | Not ranked | 26.2% | 65.5% | 16.7% |
| | **12-region average** | **37.9** | | | | |

*Safety, Community, Family = raw percentages for each domain (not rescaled). Tiers: Highest pressure 50+; Elevated 40–49.9; Moderate 25–39.9; Lower under 25.*

# Regional heat map

***Pressure on older adults and their families is not spread evenly across the UK.***

Home looks and feels different from one region to the next, and so does the pressure on those who want to stay in it. The map below shows the Index score for each UK region. Darker shading means more pressure. London (64.4) and the East Midlands (53.3) are the darkest; the South East (13.6) and East of England (11.3) are the lightest.




*Index score 0–100; higher = more pressure. † = fewer than 50 respondents in at least one survey.*
**Northern Ireland shown in grey: base too small to rank.*

# Where the pressure comes from

***The same score can have very different causes: London's is about family, the East Midlands' about safety, the West Midlands' about community.***

Each score tells a different story. London's lead is driven by family members' worry; the East Midlands' by older adults' concern for their own safety; the West Midlands' by belief in the role older adults play in their communities.

| | Personal safety risk (40%) | Community stability risk (30%) | Family wellbeing impact (30%) | Index score |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 50 | 49 | 100 | **64** |
| Northern Ireland † | 81 | 94 | 4 | **62** |
| East Midlands | 100 | 37 | 7 | **53** |
| South West | 64 | 21 | 43 | **45** |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 71 | 18 | 27 | **42** |
| West Midlands | 28 | 100 | 0 | **41** |
| Scotland | 21 | 55 | 40 | **37** |
| North West | 23 | 35 | 37 | **31** |
| Wales † | 10 | 66 | 15 | **28** |
| North East † | 10 | 47 | 29 | **27** |
| South East | 0 | 12 | 33 | **14** |
| East of England | 14 | 0 | 19 | **11** |

*Each cell shows the region's rescaled 0–100 score on that domain (100 = highest raw figure of the 12 regions, 0 = lowest). † = indicative.*

- **London** scores 100 on family wellbeing (48.2 per cent say worry about a relative harms their own wellbeing), and around the middle of the range on safety and community.
- **East Midlands** scores 100 on personal safety: 28.8 per cent of homeowners aged 65 and over are on average concerned about a fall, crisis move or isolation at home, against 20.2 per cent nationally.
- **West Midlands** scores 100 on community stability (66.5 per cent agree forced moves remove a vital pillar of support) but lowest on family wellbeing (15.5 per cent).
- **South East and East of England** score lowest overall. The South East has the lowest personal safety figure of any region (15.4 per cent) and the East of England the lowest community figure (50.0 per cent).

# Safety at Home: Personal Safety Risk

***Nearly one in four older adults worry about a fall at home, and their children worry about it around twice as much.***

A staircase, a step, a bath: ordinary parts of a much-loved home can quietly become barriers once mobility becomes more challenging. This section looks at how many homeowners aged 65 and over are concerned that their current home is no longer safe for them. It makes up 40 per cent of the Index score.

**24.5%**
concerned they or their partner will have a fall or accident because the home no longer suits their needs

**19.9%**
concerned they will be forced into a crisis move, such as to a care home or hospital, because the home was not adapted in time

**16.2%**
concerned they are becoming socially isolated because they can no longer easily navigate stairs or the local area

Averaged across these three worries, 20.2 per cent of homeowners aged 65 and over are concerned. Among regions with a robust sample, concern is highest in the East Midlands (28.8 per cent), Yorkshire and the Humber (24.9 per cent) and the South West (24.0 per cent), and lowest in the South East (15.4 per cent) and East of England (17.2 per cent).

These are older adults' worries about the homes they love. Their families worry even more: 49.9 per cent of adults with an older relative are concerned about a parent or relative having a fall, and 34.8 per cent about a crisis move, around 1.75 times older homeowners' own figures (24.5 per cent and 19.9 per cent).

**Why it matters**

Stiltz's white paper, Elevating Housing, notes that falls cost the NHS £2.3bn a year, and that every £1 invested in preventative adaptations saves £1.62. It also found that only 9 per cent of UK homes meet even the most basic accessibility standard.

"Most people don't plan for the day their own staircase becomes the barrier to living the life they want. These figures show that the concern is real and widespread, and that the answer, adapting the home, is within reach."

**Darryl Cope,**
**Group Consumer Operations Director,**
**Stiltz Homelifts**

"After my hip replacements, I know how hard stairs can be. Getting up and down them in recovery was testing, and it made me think seriously about the future: 'what if things get worse? Nobody wants to wait for a fall to find out their home has stopped working for them."

**Toyah Willcox, Stiltz Homes for Life campaign ambassador**

# Role in the Community: Community Stability Risk

***More than half of older adults and their families agree that a community loses a vital pillar of support when an older person is forced out.***

Many older adults are grandparents who help with childcare, neighbours who check in, and volunteers who keep local groups going. This measure accounts for 30 per cent of the Index score, and tracks the impact that losing older adults has on the local community.

**58.9%**
of homeowners aged 65 and over agree that when an older person is forced to move out, the local area loses a vital pillar of support and stability

**53.6%**
of adults aged 40–65 with an older relative agree

**43.4%**
of adults whose older relative contributes to the community (n=562) say those contributions would stop or be sharply reduced if their relative had to move away

Both adults aged 65 and over and their families recognise how much older adults give to their communities. More than half of both adults aged 65 and over and their families agree that a community loses a vital pillar of support and stability when an older person is forced to move out.

That reflects what older adults actually do. Four in ten homeowners aged 65 and over (40 per cent) take on at least one role in their community or family, from checking in on neighbours and running local groups to helping at a food bank, and 15.8 per cent provide regular unpaid childcare so that younger family members can work.

This is the Index measure with the smallest differences between regions, with the combined figure running from 50.0 per cent to 66.5 per cent. Among regions with robust samples, the highest are West Midlands (66.5 per cent), Scotland (59.0 per cent) and London (58.0 per cent); the lowest is East of England (50.0 per cent). Northern Ireland also records a high figure (65.5 per cent) but on a very small sample.

**Why it matters**

Older homeowners are not only residents but often the backbone of our local communities. They look after grandchildren, keep an eye on neighbours and sustain local groups. When a home cannot adapt, and its owner has to leave, the local area loses a vital pillar of support.

"Communities lean on their older residents far more than we usually acknowledge. Homes that can adapt as people age keep those people, and everything they do, where they are."

**Darryl Cope,**
**Group Consumer Operations Director, Stiltz Homelifts**

"Where I live, everyone volunteers, and it is such a great place to live. Older people are unpaid carers, they look after grandchildren, and they keep a community going. Moving them away doesn't just affect them. It affects everyone around them."

**Toyah Willcox, Stiltz Homes for Life campaign ambassador**

# Family Concern: Family Wellbeing Impact

***More than one in four adults with an older relative say concern about a parent or relative's home is harming their own wellbeing.***

Behind many older adults in a home that no longer suits them is a relative concerned for their relative's safety and wellbeing. Accounting for 30 per cent of the overall Index score, this measure tracks how far that worry spills over into the next generation's wellbeing.

**26.8%**
of adults aged 40–65 say worry about their older relative's unsuitable housing negatively affects their own mental wellbeing or work-life balance

**34.3%**
of adults with an older relative spend time each week helping with tasks made difficult by the home, such as stairs, cooking or maintenance

**22.6%**
say a safer, more suitable home would reduce the guilt or stress of their relative living in unsafe conditions

Concern from family members for older parents and relatives produces the sharpest regional contrast. London is way ahead at 48.2 per cent, against 26.8 per cent nationally. Among other regions with robust sample group statistics, the highest are South West (29.4 per cent), Scotland (28.7 per cent) and North West (27.7 per cent).

**Why it matters**

The cost of an unsuitable home is not carried by the homeowner alone. Adult children are fitting care and practical help around work and their own families. A home that works for an older person is one of the simplest ways to ease the pressure on both the individual and their family.

*Survey note: "spend time each week" = 100% minus those who spend none and those who are not sure.*

"More than one in four adults with an older relative tell us that worrying about their housing is affecting their own wellbeing, and in London that figure nearly doubles to 48.2 per cent. These are people losing sleep over a home that no longer works for someone they love."

**Darryl Cope,**
**Group Consumer Operations Director, Stiltz Homelifts**



**Toyah Willcox, Stiltz Homes for Life campaign ambassador**

"My parents were wonderful but incredibly stubborn, and it was impossible to get them to plan ahead. I did manage to keep them at home to the end of their lives, but I had to work out how as I went along. Families shouldn't have to find their way through this alone."

# What older adults want from their homes

***Older adults want to stay, and they want adaptations that look like part of the home.***

Older adults are clear about what they want: to stay in the homes and communities they love. They are also clear about how. The Index measures pressure; the survey also shows what would relieve it: adaptations that fit how they want to live and don't look clinical.

**77.1%**
would rather stay in their home than move (58.5% "much prefer" to stay)

**38.9%**
are open to home adaptations as long as they do not look clinical

**49.4%**
would only adapt their home when a health condition makes daily life difficult

- **Waiting for a crisis.** Only 4.4 per cent would adapt at the first sign of difficulty and 8.1 per cent while fit and healthy, against 49.4 per cent who would wait for a health condition and 9.5 per cent for a major event such as a fall.
- **Perception matters.** 32.2 per cent see adaptations as a smart lifestyle upgrade, but 19.0 per cent see them as a sign of losing independence and 25.6 per cent have never considered them.
- **Design counts.** The most appealing features are a subtle design (29.8 per cent) and one that blends into the home (29.8 per cent), ahead of smart technology (22.9 per cent) and premium materials (19.9 per cent).

**Why it matters**

This is not a new wish. Back in 2024, research Stiltz ran with 1,000 adults aged 50+ found that half had no intention of ever leaving their home and 70 per cent wanted to stay at least a decade in their current home. Yet 21 per cent were unaware that lifts can be easily installed in existing homes, and just 9 per cent would consider a homelift. Part of the gap between wanting to stay and being able to is knowing what is possible.

*Source: Homeowner survey (OnePoll, 28 April–5 May 2026, n=1,000 UK homeowners aged 65 and over); Stiltz/One Poll, June 2024 (n=1,000 adults aged 50+).*



# What needs to change

***Homes should adapt to the people who live in them, not the other way round.***

Nobody should have to leave a home and a community they love because the home could not keep up with them. The pressure shown by the Index is not the result of choices older adults have made. It reflects a housing stock that was not built with a later life expectancy. Only around 7,000 later-living homes are built each year in England, against an estimated 30,000–50,000 needed (Older People's Housing Taskforce), and by 2072 around 22.1 million people in the UK will be aged 65 and over, 27 per cent of the population (ONS projections).

## Who needs to act

- **Government.** Amend Building Regulations, particularly Part M, so that new homes are "lift-ready" or "mobility-adaptable" as standard, and adopt M4(2) as the national minimum. In a government consultation in September 2020, 98 per cent of 412 respondents supported raising accessibility standards.
- **Local planning authorities.** Put age-friendly design at the heart of local plans and apply accessible design standards consistently, so that where you live does not decide whether your home can adapt.
- **Housebuilders and the construction industry.** Look beyond cost per square foot to a home's lifetime value, and treat inclusive design as a selling point, not a burden. A lift-ready home can adapt later without major structural changes.
- **Health and care partners.** Invest in adaptations before a crisis. Falls cost the NHS an estimated £2.3bn a year, and every £1 invested in preventative adaptations saves £1.62.
- **Housing providers and adaptation specialists, including Stiltz.** Make adaptation easier to understand and more appealing. In 2024, 21 per cent of those surveyed were unaware that home lifts can be easily installed, and today's older adults want solutions that look like part of the home, not a medical device.
- **Older adults and their families.** Talk about it earlier. With 49.4 per cent waiting for a health condition before adapting their home, the message is simple: do not wait for a crisis.

## What the Index will do next

We intend to revisit the Index in the future, ideally with a larger regional sample, so we can measure and share change in each region with local authorities, housing providers and health partners.

*Sources: Stiltz, Elevating Housing white paper (pg. 3, 6, 8, 11–12); ONS population projections via the House of Commons Library; Older People's Housing Taskforce.*

"Over half of older homeowners and their families agree that a forced move would take something vital from their community. We should not be waiting for a fall or a crisis to act. Every new home built today should be able to adapt to the people who live in it."

**Darryl Cope,**
**Group Consumer Operations,**
**Director, Stiltz Homelifts**

"The Index shows where the pressure is greatest, but the answer is the same everywhere: talk about it, plan for it, and adapt the home we live in and love while we still have the choice. My generation and my parents' generation grew up expecting someone else to do the planning for them. We can't assume that any more, so need to take control for ourselves."

**Toyah Willcox, Stiltz Homes for Life campaign ambassador**

# Appendix A: method, samples and robustness

## Samples

Homeowner survey: 1,000 UK homeowners aged 65 and over, fieldwork 28 April–5 May 2026. Family survey: 1,000 UK adults aged 40–65 with an older relative, fieldwork 28–30 April 2026. Both were conducted online by OnePoll. OnePoll recommends a minimum subgroup base of 80 and ideally 100; many regional bases are below this, so regional results are treated as indicative and grouped into tiers.

| Region | Homeowner survey base | Family survey base | Index (90% range) | Top-3 chance | Bottom-3 chance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 59 | 112 | 64.4 (47–82) | 91% | 0% |
| Northern Ireland † | 14 | 18 | 61.5 (29–80) | 64% | 6% |
| East Midlands | 81 | 90 | 53.3 (36–68) | 57% | 1% |
| South West | 121 | 85 | 44.7 (31–65) | 30% | 2% |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 95 | 86 | 42.1 (28–63) | 21% | 4% |
| West Midlands | 80 | 71 | 41.3 (26–58) | 14% | 7% |
| Scotland | 68 | 87 | 36.9 (23–59) | 11% | 11% |
| North West | 134 | 112 | 30.8 (21–51) | 2% | 18% |
| Wales † | 48 | 49 | 28.1 (15–53) | 4% | 36% |
| North East † | 50 | 40 | 26.7 (13–53) | 5% | 40% |
| South East | 128 | 163 | 13.6 (11–36) | 0% | 85% |
| East of England | 122 | 87 | 11.3 (8–34) | 0% | 89% |

## What the robustness checks show

- London is first under equal weights, with Northern Ireland excluded, and using only the nine regions with bases of 50 or more in both surveys. It is in the top three in 91 per cent of simulations and first in 48 per cent.
- The East Midlands is second when Northern Ireland is excluded (57 per cent chance of the top three).
- The South East and East of England are in the bottom three in 85 per cent and 89 per cent of simulations.
- Positions in the middle of the table (South West to North East) are not statistically distinguishable, so they are reported in tiers.
- Ranking on a single domain gives a different leader each time: East Midlands for personal safety, West Midlands for community stability and London for family wellbeing. The overall Index rewards regions that are high across domains, or very high on one.



# Appendix B: Questions and results

These are the questions and survey results that feed the Index score, as asked in the two surveys. The full wording of each statement is shown. Each result is the share giving the answers shown.

## The stats behind the score

| Measure | Survey and question | Wording | Result used | National | Base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Safe at home | Homeowner Q1a | "How concerned are you about… I or my partner will have a fall or accident because my/our home is no longer suitable for my/our physical needs" (next five years) | Very or somewhat concerned | 24.5% | 1,000 |
| Safe at home | Homeowner Q1b | "…I/We will be forced into a crisis move (e.g., to a care home or hospital) because my/our house wasn't adapted in time" | Very or somewhat concerned | 19.9% | 1,000 |
| Safe at home | Homeowner Q1c | "…I/We are becoming socially isolated because I/we can no longer easily navigate their stairs or local area" | Very or somewhat concerned | 16.2% | 1,000 |
| Part of the community | Homeowner Q6 | "When an older person is forced to move out of their community due to unsuitable housing, the local area loses a vital pillar of support and stability." | Strongly or somewhat agree | 58.9% | 1,000 |
| Part of the community | Family Q8 | Same statement as Homeowner Q6 | Strongly or somewhat agree | 53.6% | 1,000 |
| Family concern | Family Q3 | "The worry over my older relative's unsuitable housing negatively impacts my own mental wellbeing and/or work-life balance." | Strongly or somewhat agree | 26.8% | 1,000 |

*Homeowner = Homeowner survey (UK homeowners aged 65 and over). Family = Family survey (UK adults aged 40–65 with an older relative). The safe-at-home measure is the average of Q1a, Q1b and Q1c; the community measure is the average of Homeowner Q6 and Family Q8. Other figures quoted in the report come from Homeowner Q4, Q7, Q8, Q9 and Q10, and Family Q1, Q2, Q4 and Q7.*

## Regional results behind each score

| Region | Fall | Crisis move | Isolation | Community: Homeowner | Community: Family | Family concern | Homeowner base | Family base |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | 28.8% | 20.3% | 16.9% | 50.8% | 65.2% | 48.2% | 59 | 112 |
| Northern Ireland † | 35.7% | 28.6% | 14.3% | 64.3% | 66.7% | 16.7% | 14 | 18 |
| East Midlands | 30.9% | 28.4% | 27.2% | 56.8% | 55.6% | 17.8% | 81 | 90 |
| South West | 27.3% | 24.8% | 19.8% | 61.2% | 45.9% | 29.4% | 121 | 85 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 28.4% | 25.3% | 21.1% | 52.6% | 53.5% | 24.4% | 95 | 86 |
| West Midlands | 18.8% | 20.0% | 18.8% | 73.8% | 59.2% | 15.5% | 80 | 71 |
| Scotland | 23.5% | 13.2% | 17.6% | 61.8% | 56.3% | 28.7% | 68 | 87 |
| North West | 25.4% | 18.7% | 11.2% | 59.0% | 52.7% | 27.7% | 134 | 112 |
| Wales † | 18.8% | 18.8% | 12.5% | 62.5% | 59.2% | 20.4% | 48 | 49 |
| North East † | 22.0% | 18.0% | 10.0% | 58.0% | 57.5% | 25.0% | 50 | 40 |
| South East | 19.5% | 14.8% | 11.7% | 58.6% | 45.4% | 26.4% | 128 | 163 |
| East of England | 23.0% | 15.6% | 13.1% | 54.1% | 46.0% | 21.8% | 122 | 87 |
| **UK (national)** | **24.5%** | **19.9%** | **16.2%** | **58.9%** | **53.6%** | **26.8%** | **1,000** | **1,000** |

*Fall, Crisis move and Isolation are Homeowner Q1a, Q1b and Q1c. † = fewer than 50 respondents in at least one survey; Northern Ireland (bases of 14 and 18) is shown for completeness only. Regional percentages are based on small samples and should be read as indicative.*

# About Stiltz and the Homes for Life campaign

## About Stiltz

UK-based Stiltz Homelifts is an award-winning manufacturer and installer of domestic lifts designed to help people continue living in the homes they love, for as long as possible. Global distribution enables older or less mobile individuals worldwide to move around their homes safely and independently. Contemporary design, innovative engineering, and modular assembly give Stiltz Homelifts a unique look and functionality, fast-tracking domestic and international success.

https://www.stiltz.co.uk/

## About the research

Homes for Life: 1,000 UK homeowners aged 65 and over (28 April–5 May 2026). Family survey: 1,000 UK adults aged 40–65 with an older relative (28–30 April 2026). Conducted online by OnePoll.

## Further resources:

Stiltz Elevating Housing White Paper https://www.stiltz.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/Stiltz-Elevating-Housing_FINAL-1.pdf

Stiltz Online Customer Stories https://www.stiltz.co.uk/customer-stories/

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Homes for Life

Stiltz Homelifts