

“People at the Heart of Care”

Social Care Reform White Paper



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Background

- Care Act Phase 1 implemented in 2015
- Care Act Phase 2 delayed in 2016 including cap on care costs
- Health and Care Bill introduced in 2021 – Part 6 includes social care
- Social Care White Paper “*People at the Heart of Care*” published December 2021
- Investment of £3.6 billion for funding reforms - £1.7 billion for wider social care improvement, including £500 million for workforce
- Investment funded from the new Health and Social Care Levy
- The White Paper changes to be implemented in **October 2023**
- Integration White Paper “*Joined up Care for people, place and populations*” published in February 2022.



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“People at the Heart of Care”

The White Paper sets out a 10-year Vision for a more sustainable, affordable care system that effectively works with other public services, with 3 person-centred objectives:

- 1. People have choice, control, and support to live independent lives.*
- 2. People can access outstanding quality and tailored care and support.*
- 3. People find adult social care fair and accessible.*



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Funding

- Funding provided by Health and Care Levy announced in White Paper
- £5.4 billion is invested into adult social care as set out below
- Beyond the next 3 years, an increasing share of funding raised by the levy spent on social care

	£ Billion
Charging Reform: cap on care costs and new extended means test	3.6
Specific funding for a range of policies e.g. integration with housing, digitalisation and workforce (See next slide)	1.1
To be allocated	0.7
Total	5.4



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Adult Social Care Reform White Paper	£m
Integrate Housing into Health and Care Strategies	£300m
Greater adoption of technology and digitisation	£150m
Social Care Workforce	£500m
Support to unpaid Carers	£25m
Innovation around care and support provided in local areas	£30m
New National Website	£5m
Increase support offer across Adult Social Care	£70m
	£1,080m



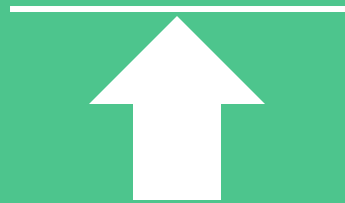
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How social care charges are changing

Cap on care costs October 2023. Upper capital limit increases from £23,500 to £100,000 and applies to all adults.



A £86k cap on the amount anyone eligible for care will need to pay for their personal care in their lifetime



Means-tested support with personal care costs for anyone with less than £100k in chargeable assets

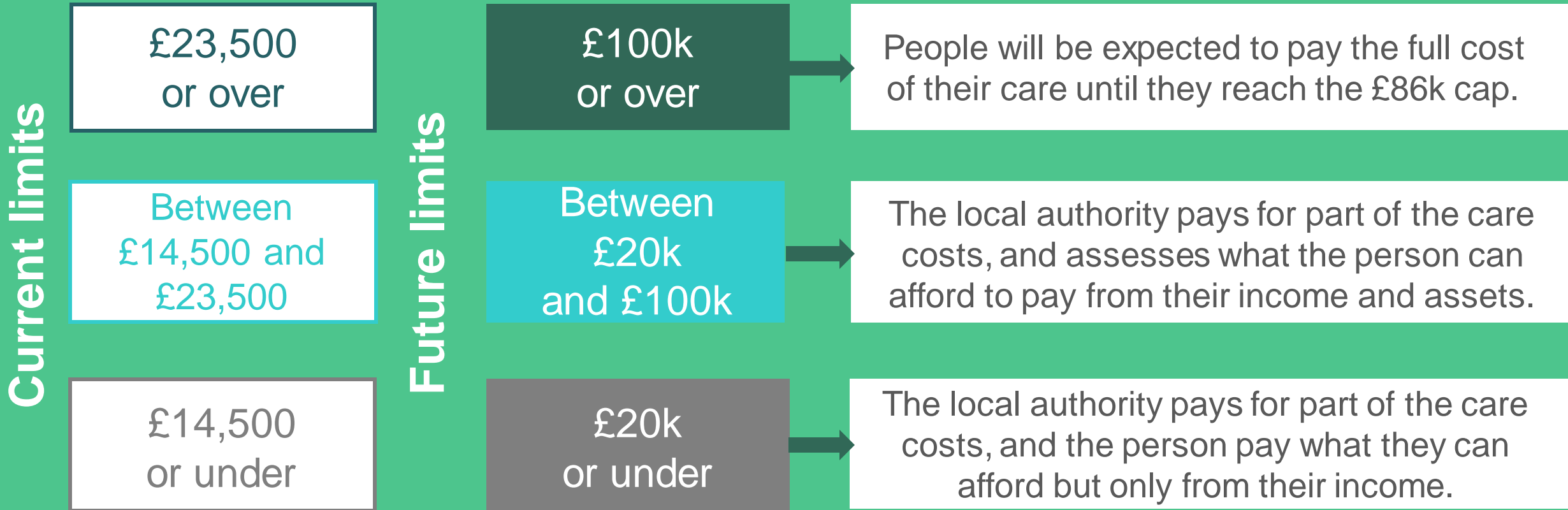


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How financial assessment is changing



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What counts towards the cap?

- *For people in receipt of services*, the **Personal Budget** counts towards the cap but only the amount that the **individual contributes**
- *For people not in receipt of services*, an **Independent Personal Budget (IPB)** sets out the cost of meeting the adult's "eligible needs" at **Council's rate**. Must meet **eligibility criteria** for an IPB.
- Everyone is **responsible for their daily living costs (DLC)**, such as rent, food, utility bills. Applies equally to those in a care home as to those in their own home. DLC in care homes set as a national, notional amount of **£200 per week**
- **'Top up'** payments paid on top of the personal budget will not count towards the cap.



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What does the legislation say?

- **Care accounts to be introduced October 2023**, but no retrospective costs included.
- Councils to **identify people who meet eligibility before that date** to ensure they begin progressing towards the cap from the point it comes into effect.
- Self funders will be able to ask councils to arrange their care in a care home
- Councils must conduct a *Fair cost of care* exercise to determine sustainable rates
- Trailblazer councils to implement ahead of national roll out



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Case study – Peter

Peter is in his late 60s and has dementia. Peter was first referred to adult social care services for an assessment due to a deterioration in his condition, which meant he was no longer able to remain at home. The local authority assessment found that he was in need of care home accommodation and arranged for a suitable placement. He has substantial assets and self-funds the entirety of his care package. His personal budget estimates the costs of meeting his eligible needs are £700 per week (which doesn't include Peter's daily living costs).

Under the capped costs system, Peter would reach the cap after two years and 19 weeks (assuming that he does reach the upper capital limit – see below). After then, he would not be liable for paying towards his care and support needs.



Sustainable care markets

- **Supporting sustainable care markets** by paying providers a fair rate for care and strengthening local market-shaping and commissioning capabilities.
- Ensuring that **self-funders can access the same rates** for care costs in care homes that local authorities pay including asking the local authority to arrange care in a care home.
- A more **joined-up approach to market shaping** where commissioners from health can care work together to shape the local care market with a focus on partnership working with people with lived experience, unpaid carers and communities.



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Assurance Framework

Annual self-assessment exercise completed by local authorities

Independent Assessment of local authorities by CQC

ADASS sector-led improvement i.e. peer review, annual meeting with LGA

A mechanism to intervene, as a last resort, if a local authority is failing

Service user and carer feedback

Better data including benchmarking of data



Supporting carers

- A new obligation for ICBs and NHS England to **involve carers when commissioning care for the person they care for.**
- A **carer's leave entitlement of 5 days** of unpaid leave a year for eligible employees.
- A **kick-start programme** to identify and test a range of new and existing interventions and services that support unpaid carers.
- A **focus on respite** to better understand how respite services are currently accessed by carers and any barriers to accessing these services.
- **Improving the identification, recognition and involvement of unpaid carers** including through increasing the use of unpaid carer markers in health records.
- Upskilling staff at carers organisations on social prescribing as an intervention for loneliness, and to increase unpaid carer health and wellbeing.



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Better information

- Building on the “Making it Real framework” (good information and advice is about “having the information I need, when I need it”) to **make the experience of accessing care and support as simple and informative as it can be.**
- Dedicated funding for local organisations to pilot and evaluate new ways to provide **personalised advice** to help people navigate local adult social care systems.
- A **national website** providing information and simple explainers about adult social care reform.



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Developing the workforce

- **Making sure care workers are paid for all the hours they work**, and to improve the terms and conditions of the workforce, to help ensure a sustainable future supply of care staff.
- **A knowledge and skills framework**, career pathways and linked investment in learning and development to support progression for care workers and registered managers.
- **Portable Care Certificates** and significant work to create a delivery standard recognised across the sector.
- A new **digital hub for the workforce** to access support, information and advice, and a portable skills passport.
- A new **wellbeing and occupational health offer including** counselling, peer support, bespoke support helpline and mental health training.



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Housing

- **Making every decision about care a decision about housing** to ensure people, wherever they live, have choice over their housing arrangements.
- **More supported housing** for those who need it to help them live as independently as possible.
- **Increasing supply of specialised housing** for older people and people with a physical disability, learning disability, autism or mental health needs.
- Increasing the amount the **Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG)** can pay for an individual.
- **A new practical support service to make minor repairs and changes to homes** to help people remain independent and safe at home.



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Digital technology

- Working with social care providers to ensure they have a **digitised care record** in place allowing real-time sharing of information about someone's care.
- **Improving staff access to fast, reliable and affordable internet connections** including fibre broadband upgrades to care homes.
- Ensuring **good cyber security practices** in place to safeguard people's information and their interactions with health and care professionals.
- A **digital learning offer** that includes accessible training and resources to build transferrable digital skills and practical guidance on using technology in care settings.



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Data and Performance

- New national reporting frameworks - ASCOF, service user and carer surveys, shared outcomes framework with NHS
- Collection of client-level adult social care data
- Regular data to ADASS and LGA to **support assurance framework**
- Residents to have **access to their health and care record**
- **Statutory duty** for organisations within health and care to share anonymous data.
- Professionals access a **single health & adult social care record 2024**
- Understanding of **population health** across NHS and local authorities.



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Key dates (known so far)

Data Strategy for Health and Care	Early 2022
Adult social care data framework to support assurance	Spring 2022
National IG Strategy to address training for frontline staff	Spring 2022
Complete Fair Cost of Care exercise	October 2022
Publish Fair Cost of Care exercise	March 2023
Client-level data from local authorities	April 2023
Start to identify self funders eligible for 'Cap'	April 2023
Cap on Care Costs introduced	October 2023



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