

Looking to the future

November 2014



What I'm going to talk about

- The six big challenges to rights and greater independence:
 - Money
 - Commissioning behaviours
 - Workforce
 - Housing
 - Population
 - Fragmentation

Money

- Mid way through a fundamental change in the funding of public services
- A failing austerity programme where it appears the only politically acceptable solution to this failure is to cut more (maybe as much as £48billion)
- The reductions do not fall evenly or rationally by area or location- *remember the original austerity programme was the result of an auction where ministers competed to make cuts so they could sit in judgement on their peers.*

Money

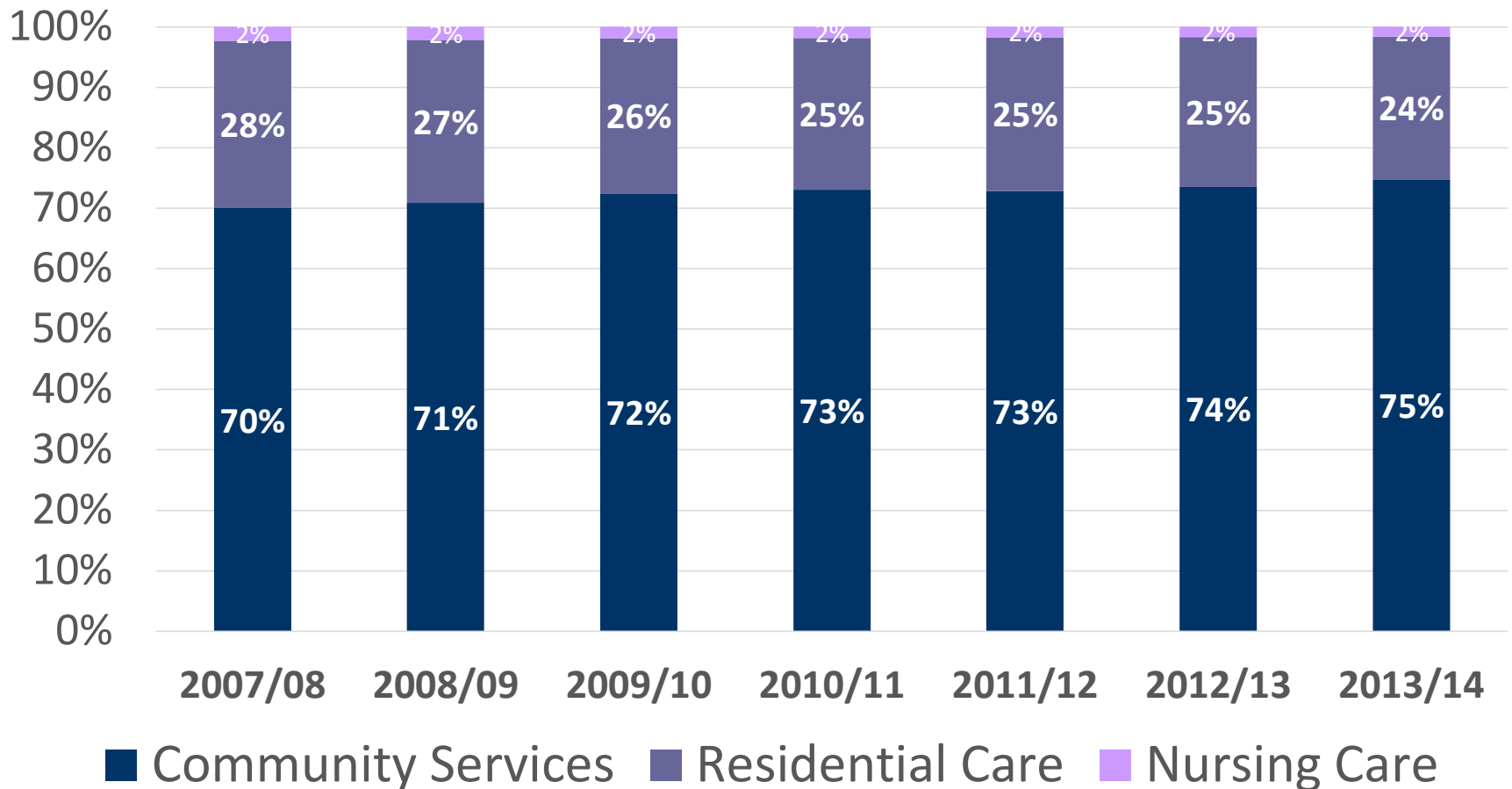
- Parts of the country will begin to experience exceptional reductions in what local government will fund
- If the next government contains the Conservative party then further significant reductions in welfare can be expected –we do not appear to be anywhere near a point of general public intolerance for this strategy

Commissioning behaviours

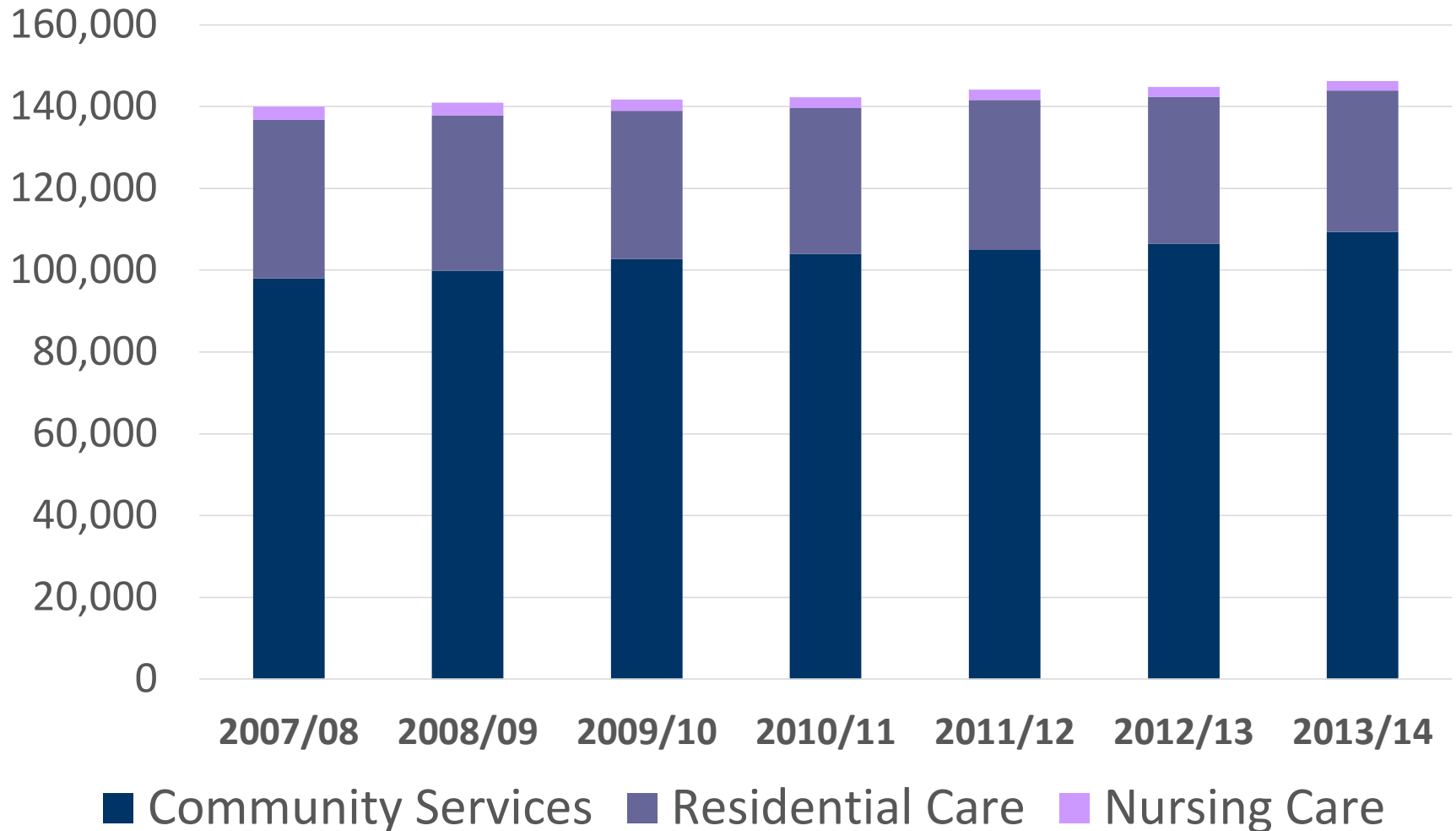
- Central government has been clear since ‘Valuing People’ that a move away from more residential care into supported living was a good thing.
- The National Audit Office as recently as this year was crystal clear that resources needed to move from purchase of residential services into supported living and home support
- Looking at the percentage breakdown of what services people with a learning disability actually get tells its own story



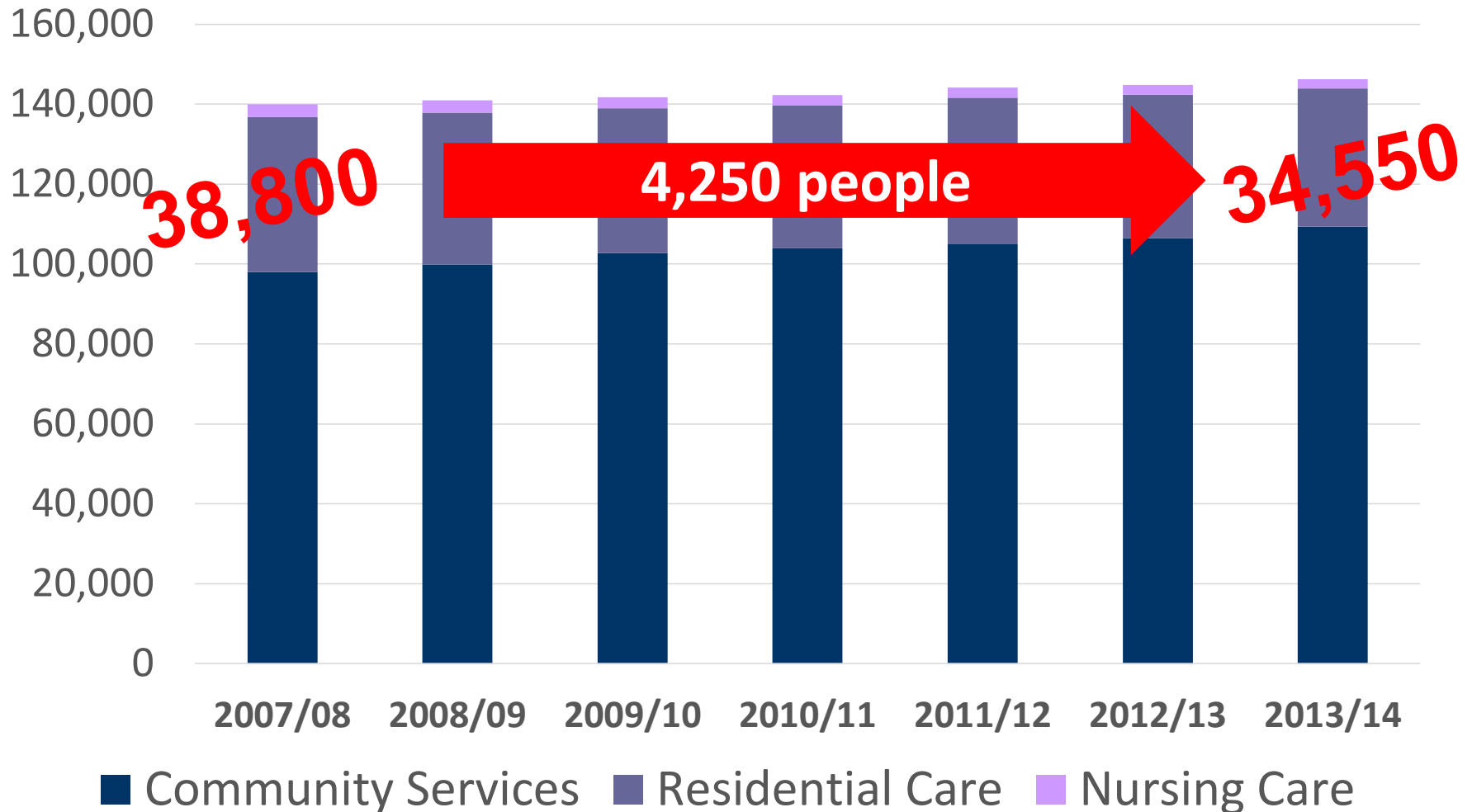
The last seven years



The last seven years



The last seven years



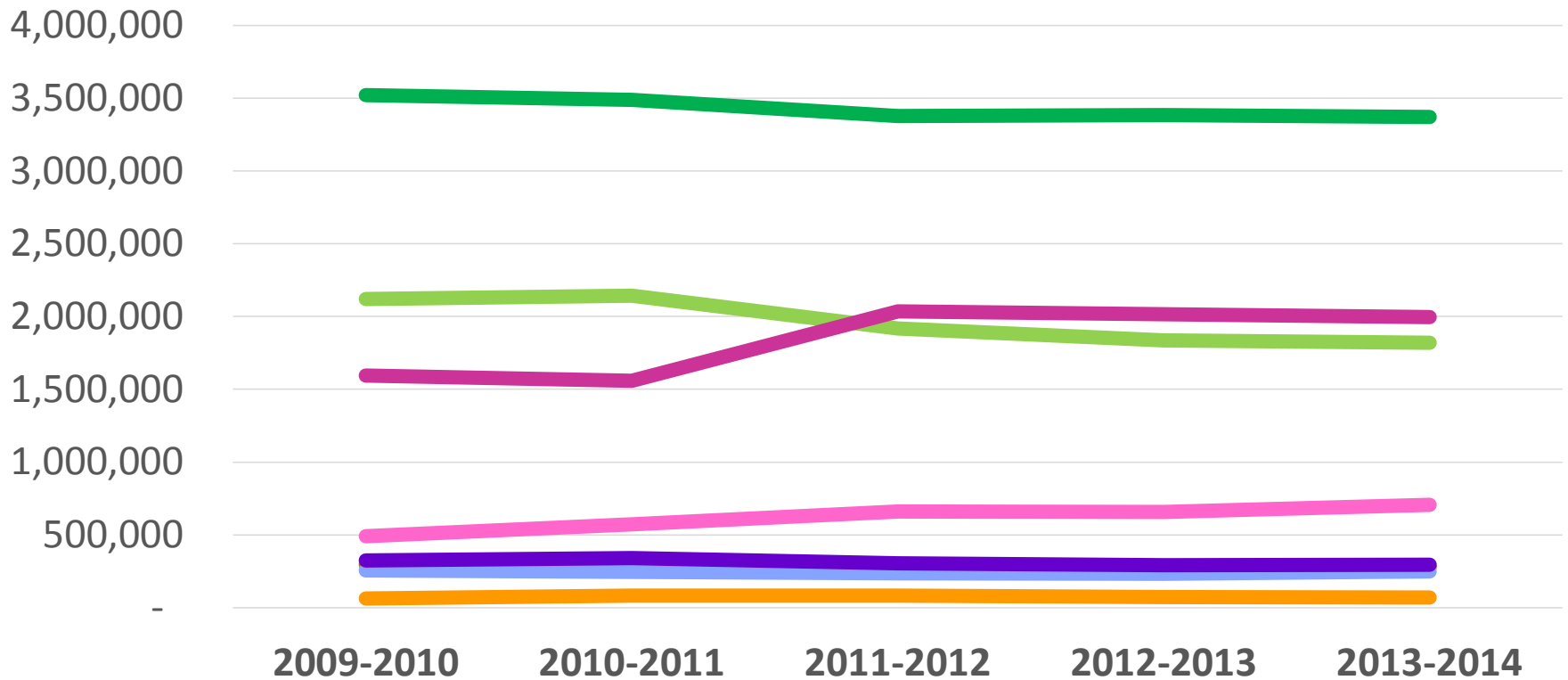
Commissioning behaviours

- If the current trend continued at around the same rate it would take a further 16 years for the number of people in residential care to reduce by third.
- **The danger is not about ‘going back’ the danger is about stopping moving forward.**

4 point plan for reducing spend on social care:

- 1) Cut your own management structure, take out whole layers of management
- 2) Close or massively reduce day support (to all client groups)
- 3) Don't give inflationary increases to anyone
- 4) Reduce the size of support packages to older people newly referred for social care

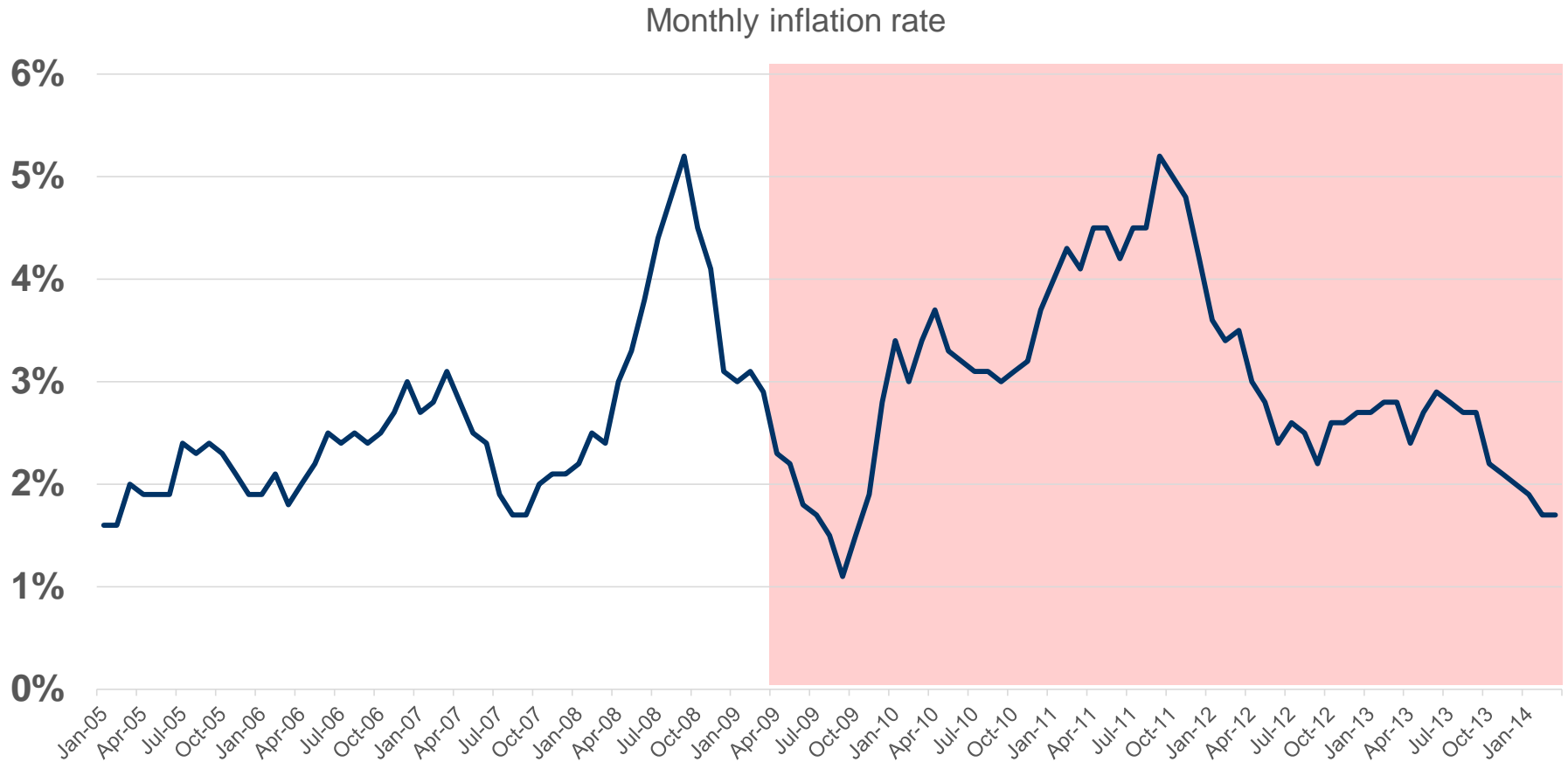
Social Care expenditure £'000



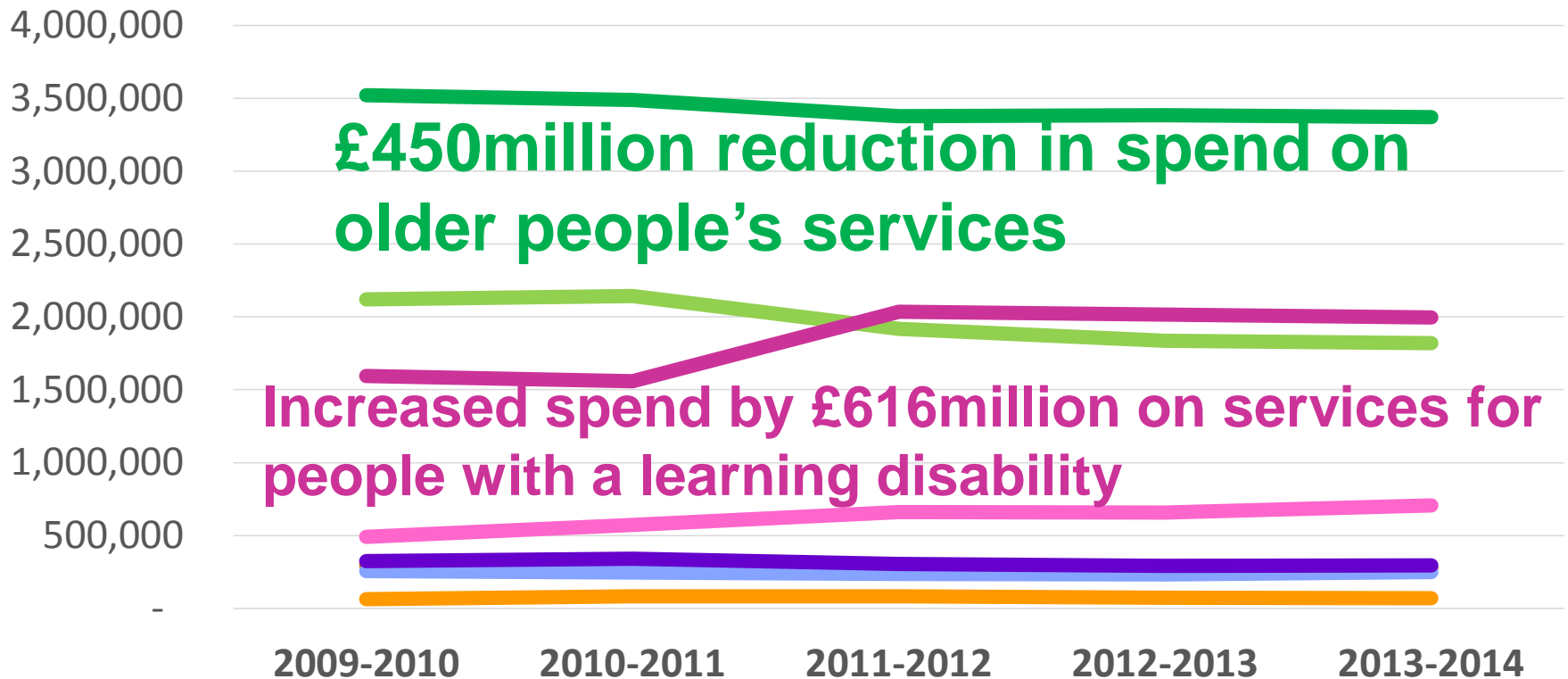
- Older People - Residential
 — Older People -Home Care
- Mental Health- Residential
 — Mental Health -Home Care
- Physical Disability- Residential
 — Physical Disability -Home Care
- Learning Disability - Residential
 — Learning Disability -Home Care



Inflation rates



Social Care expenditure £'000



- █ Older People - Residential
 █ Older People -Home Care
- █ Mental Health- Residential
 █ Mental Health -Home Care
- █ Physical Disability- Residential
 █ Physical Disability -Home Care
- █ Learning Disability - Residential
 █ Learning Disability -Home Care

It will be argued that we have reduced levels of domiciliary care for older people to maintain spend on LD provision including supported housing

Workforce

- Within organisations providing support there has also been a drive for greater efficiency and cost reduction
- In almost all cases this strategy ends up focusing on terms and conditions of employment for the workforce and what people are actually paid.
- This is not just a social care workforce issue

Unprecedented negative wages growth

UK real wages Change over previous seven years



OBSERVER GRAPHIC

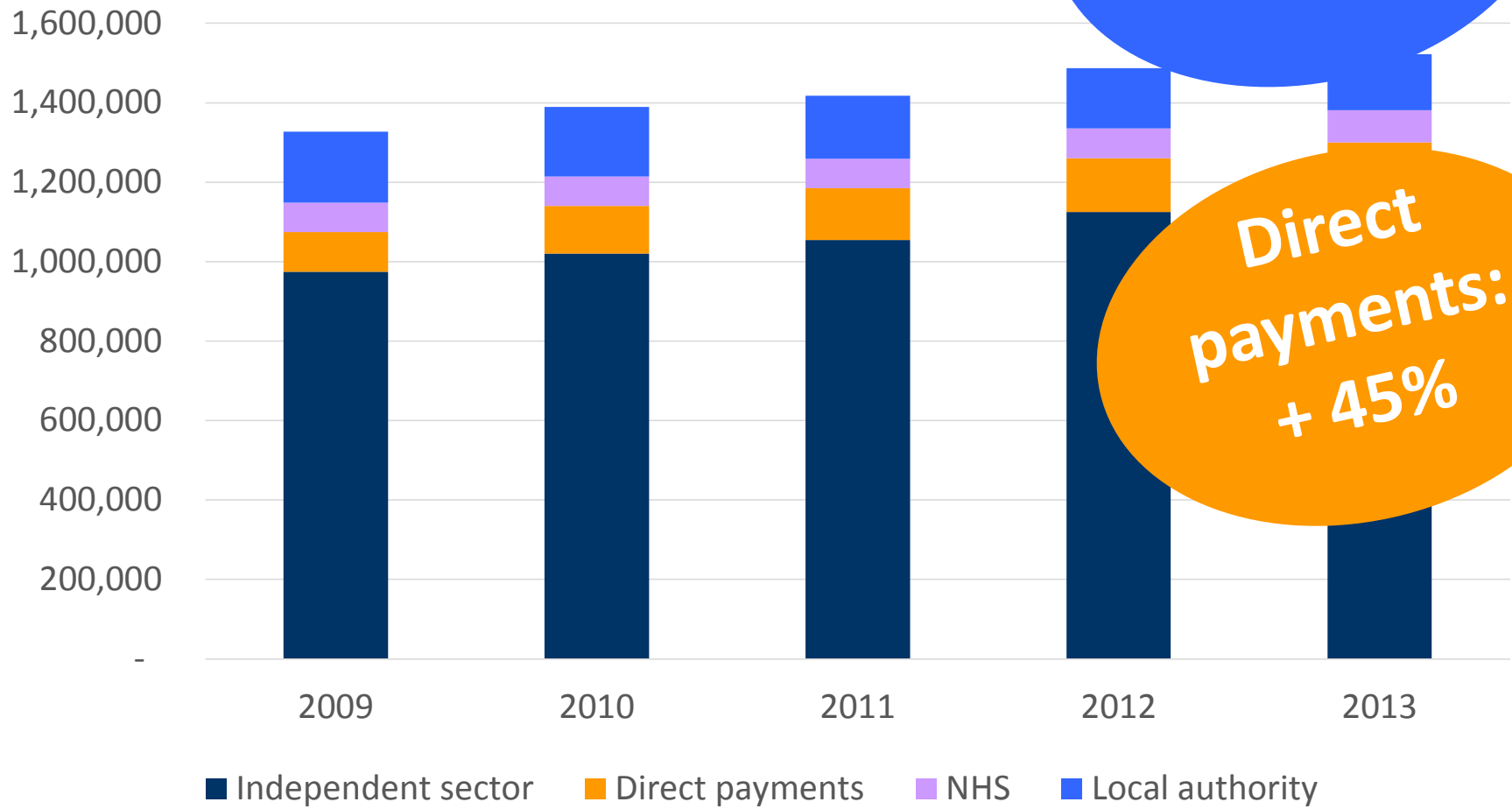
SOURCES: BANK OF ENGLAND, FT RESEARCH



Workforce

- The responsibility for low-paid social care workers is rapidly moving away from local authorities.
- Individuals managing direct payments are increasingly responsible for this low-paid workforce.
- The independent sector employs the vast majority of this workforce.

Social care workforce



Workforce

- How can greater independence for people with a learning disability avoid compounding the 'low pay' social care workforce economy?

Housing

- There is a national crisis in the supply of affordable housing in the areas that people need to live and work
- People with a learning disability are likely to be living on a low income - affordable housing means social housing for the majority
- No LD specific solution

Population

- The population is changing this impacts on everything:
 - More older people, less tax revenue, greater pressure on health and social care
 - Fewer working age people, shortage of workforce, less people to pay tax
 - Changes uneven around the country – significant growth in London, East and South East, reductions in North West and North East will result in significantly older populations in some parts of the country

Fragmentation

- Never has the term ‘postcode lottery’ been more accurately applied.
- We have authorities in radically different financial circumstances
- We have authorities pursuing radically different strategies including increasing the use of residential care, or only very low amounts for Direct Payments or not really using Direct Payments

Some statements of the obvious

- Can't rely on national or local government unless you have very complex needs
- Housing is going to be the single biggest obstacle for the foreseeable future
- Service models of the past are not going to work in the future
- Moving people from residential care homes to supported living is really hard and not all local authorities are committed to this strategy

Some things to think about

- Two big decisions:
 - **Where and what to compromise**
 - **What changes to campaign for**
- **Compromise:** security of tenure, density of population, pay levels for people providing support, level of support needed, financial contributions by families, acceptable levels of risk etc.
- **Campaign:** social housing, living wage, rights of people with a learning disability



CordisBright Limited

Epworth House
25/35 City Road
London EC1Y 1AA

T 020 7330 9170

F 020 7330 9171

E info@cordisbright.co.uk

www.cordisbright.co.uk