



A Vision for Adult Social Care: Capable Communities and Active Citizens

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A Vision for Social Care

A new agenda for adult social care based on a power shift from the state to the citizen, by committing to:

- Extend the rollout of personal budgets
- Increase preventative action in local communities,
- Keeping people independent and helping to build the Big Society
- Break down barriers between health and social care funding
- Encouraging care and support to be delivered in a partnership between individuals, communities, the voluntary sector, the NHS and councils - including wider support services, such as housing.

Vision based on Seven Principles

- 1. Prevention**
- 2. Personalisation**
- 3. Partnership**
- 4. Plurality**
- 5. Protection**
- 6. Productivity**
- 7. People**

Prevention

- Prevention fundamental to delivering real outcomes for people
- Empower people and strong communities to work together to maintain independence
- Councils expected to help develop community capacity
- Carers are central to preventing escalation of care needs and should be supported
- Re-ablement services will be expanded and partly funded with monies from the NHS
- Broaden the use of telecare and housing related support to promote independence

Personalisation

- Individuals not institutions take control of their care.
- Wholesale change – in attitude by council and staff, reform of financial management and information systems and reduction of inflexible block contracts
- Extend use of personal budgets and everyone eligible for ongoing care should have a personal budget by 2013
- Universal access to advice and information and councils should improve range, quality and accessibility to enable better choice and control
- Robust voluntary and community sector to help deliver vision, providing advice, information, advocacy and brokerage
- Focus on outcome based assessment and outcome based tools

Partnership

- Care and Support in a partnership between individuals, communities, the voluntary and private sectors, the NHS and councils
- Joined up approach within councils, including transition arrangements, with family needs taken into account
- Work with NHS and other partners to develop shared priorities and outcomes to be achieved
- Councils should seek opportunities to pool and align budgets
- Alignment of funding streams for employment and support

Plurality

- People's needs matched by diverse service provision
- Increased use of personal budgets and people funding their own care will be catalyst for change
- Reducing the use and reliance on traditional block contracts
- Better understanding and evidence of what the market has to offer and how they operate
- Councils helping to shape the market and enabling voluntary organisations and social enterprises to flourish
- Commissioning and procurement should be reviewed to offer a level playing field for small providers and businesses

Protection

- Local government should act as champion of safeguarding within communities
- A modern social care system balancing freedom and choice with risk and protection
- People should be protected when they are unable to protect themselves and not at cost of people's rights to make decisions about their lives.
- Providers and commissioners are responsible for quality and safety of those services
- Ensure everyone involved in safeguarding is clear about their roles and responsibilities
- Citizens and communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting abuse

Productivity

- Greater accountability to improve and deliver higher productivity and high quality care
- Councils need to redesign how social care is provided to deliver lasting reforms and efficiencies, such as:
 - Prevention and reablement services
 - Integrated and crisis response service
 - Integrated telehealth and telecare
 - Alternatives to residential care – eg supported housing, extra care housing
 - Reduce spending on back office administration and replace poor value services
 - High quality assessment and care management services
- Councils should develop local plan for reform

People

- A diverse workforce of over 1.6 million
- Workforce would need to respond to challenges of the principles at the core of the vision e.g. personalisation
- Workforce employed by different types of organisations and variety of employers, including user-led organisations, employee owned cooperatives and individual people
- Vision requires a capable and well trained workforce Working in a new, innovative and person-centred way
- Councils should take leadership role in workforce commissioning including Integrated area workforce strategies linked to JSNAs.
- Workforce development strategy to be published later this year

Conclusion

- Vision is part of government's ambition to reform health and social care, alongside an integrated public health service
- Focused on prevention, personalisation, productivity and community based approaches to developing services
- Delivering real and measurable outcomes for people
- Communities, social enterprises and others helping to develop a diverse range of services to help reduce isolation and improve health and wellbeing
- Take a leadership role in workforce commissioning, including local area workforce strategies linked to JSNAs.
- Promote greater integration and partnership working.