

The state of health care and adult social care in England 2020/21



Judith Mackenzie and Vicky Machin Stockton on Tees Adult Social Care and Health Select Committee Meeting 21 December 2021

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Our purpose



The Care Quality Commission is the independent regulator of health and adult social care in England



 We make sure health and social care services provide people with safe, effective, compassionate, high-quality care and we encourage care services to improve





Unique oversight of care





23,215 adult social care services 138 NHS acute hospital trusts 294 independent acute hospitals 83 NHS or independent community health providers or locations 10 NHS ambulance trusts 129 Independent ambulance services 199 hospices 49 NHS mental health trusts 227 independent mental health locations 10,944 dental practices 6,430 GP practices 165 Urgent care and out of hours



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State of Care legacy





CQC is a consistent and trusted voice on the system





We recognise and celebrate the extraordinary professionalism, resilience under pressure and dedication of all people who work and volunteer in health and social care and those who care at home.

Everyone – in all parts of the system – should be recognised for their work.



And....



Health and care staff are exhausted and depleted – which has the potential to affect people's care. They can't work any harder – they need support to work differently.

The system needs to work better for staff and for people's care.



Vacancies in care homes



More roles than before are unfilled – effects on providers, people and quality

- CQC is seeing:
 - vacancy rates rising steadily month-onmonth
 - some providers are unable to recruit and have had to hand back registrations, leaving people looking for new homes in areas close to capacity
 - examples of quality suffering owing to lack of staff

England	Vacancy rate
April	6%
May	6.2%
June	7.6%
July	8.5%
August	8.9%
September	10.2%

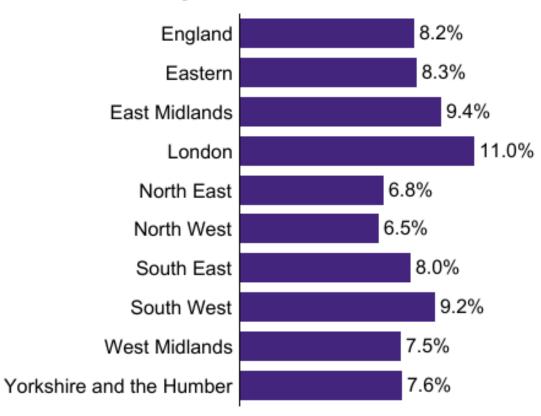


Source: Adult Social Care Residential Provider Information Returns, CQC, 1 April to 30 September 2021

Vacancies in adult social care



There are regional variations



Current vacancy rate

Recruitment and retention – vacancies: August 2021 Source: Skills for Care monthly tracking, October 2021

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New money must drive new ways of working



£5.4 billion must be used to make a real difference

- It cannot just prop up existing ways of working and plug demand in acute care
- £500m allocated for social care workforce must:
 - develop career pathways linked to training
 - be supported by consistent investment
- Adult social care must see higher pay with good terms and conditions to compete in the market and be an attractive career option



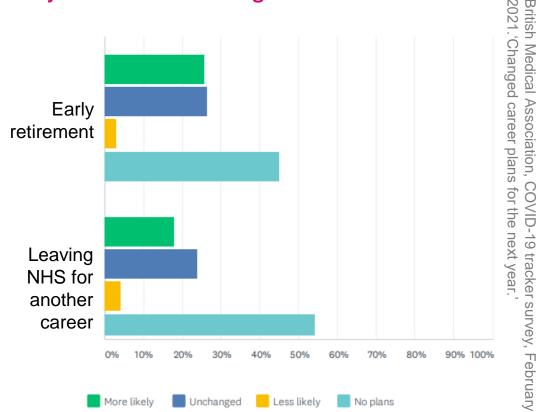


Pressures elsewhere



Staffing pressures being felt particularly across primary care and nursing

- Fewer GPs than in 2017 many say they will retire, reduce hours or leave
- Vacancies for registered nurses in adult social care are 13.4% (up 5% since March 2020) – turnover is 38.2%
- Little growth in mental health nursin
 numbers for 9 years
- Fewer learning disability nurses than in 2017





NHS Digital, General Practice Workforce - 30 June 2021, August 2021 and NHS Workforce Statistics June 2021 Skills for Care Workforce Intelligence Data and The state of the adult social care sector and workforce in England, October 2021 British Medical Association, COVID-19 tracker survey, February 2021 Nuffield Trust, The mental health workforce: challenges facing the NHS, August 2021



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Source

Stability in social care is the key



Must recognise the interdependency of all care settings

- Increased stability in social care is the key to:
 - unlocking improved access and quality of care for people
 - easing pressure on the NHS by reducing emergency attendances and enabling people to leave hospital in a timely way
 - enable people to live their best lives



Why this is important



Further instability in social care risks a 'tsunami of unmet ne

If nothing changes....

- Social care will continue to lose staff to other sectors – leading to reduced capacity and choice, and poorer quality care
- Result will be a ripple effect across the wider system which risks becoming a tsunami of unmet need across all sectors

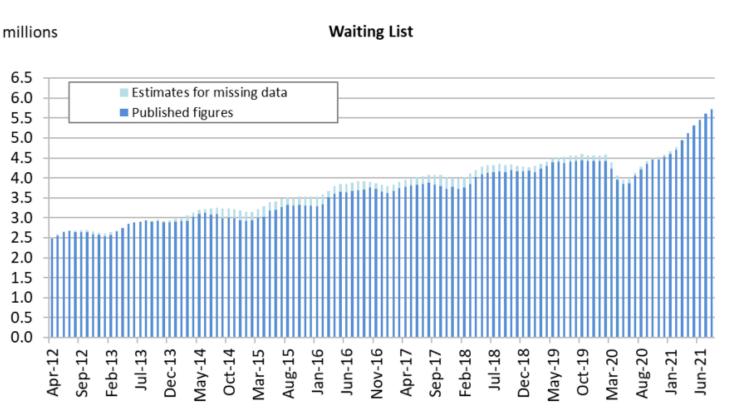




Pressure on the NHS

Measures that improve capacity and patient flow are needed

- Number seeking emergency care continues to rise with unacceptable waiting times for ambulance and emergency departments
- Now 5.7m waiting for elective treatment



Source: Referral to treatment waiting times for consultant-led elective care, NHS England and NHS Improvement, 14 October 2021

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What could help now?



Urgent steps needed now to manage risk



- Close working across the system essential to manage out-of-hospital care safely this winter
- Discharge to Assess funding has helped people to leave hospital and some social care providers to stay afloat
- Longer-term commitment to this funding would capitalise on benefits and help social care build meaningful relationships
- Also, funding is needed now to help the areas struggling most to increase capacity over winter



Ultimately, new care models are needed



People would receive the care they need, where and when they need it

- Most immediately, a new model for urgent and emergency care
- People less likely to end up inappropriately funnelled into emergency departments
- Many could be better treated out of hospital or by other allied health professionals, working in multidisciplinary teams



Inequalities continue



As we highlighted in 2020, COVID-19 exacerbated inequalities

- People receiving poorer care before the pandemic are often the same groups disproportionally affected by COVID
- The problems we highlighted last year haven't gone away: in services for people with learning disabilities and/or autistic people we continue to find services with care so poor that we need to take action to keep people safe



In the longer term



Planning, local relationships and transformed care



- Integrated Care Systems need to plan for all parts of the health and care system to work together to respond to local needs
- Relationships and support outside the formal healthcare system – particularly the third sector
- Challenge now is for every system to learn from the best examples so local leaders make best use of resources and people



A health and care system that works for everyone





- The future must be focused on outcomes for all people who need care, supported by changes to workforce, funding, commissioning and oversight
- Priority is designing services around local need, so people get the right care in the right place at the right time, delivered by a valued and supported workforce
- We must grasp this opportunity to build something better – a health and care system that works for everyone
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Grasp the opportunity now



- There is an urgency as winter 2021 approaches
- The health and social care system needs to change so it works better for all people who use it and work in it
- Grasp the opportunity for change to avoid a tsunami of unmet need



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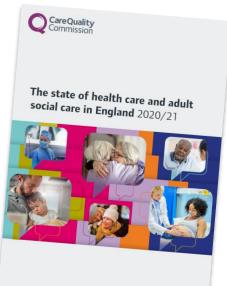
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Questions and closing remarks





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