Adult Social Care and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Date: Wednesday 14 February 2024
Time: 10.00 am
Venue: Committee Room 2, Shire Hall

Membership
Councillor Jo Barker (Chair)
Councillor John Holland (Vice-Chair)
Councillor Colin Cape
Councillor John Cooke
Councillor Tracey Drew
Councillor Marian Humphreys
Councillor Andy Jenns
Councillor David Johnston
Councillor Chris Mills
Councillor Ish Mistry
Councillor Pamela Redford
Councillor Kate Rolfe
Councillor Ian Shenton
Councillor Sandra Smith
Councillor Mandy Tromans

Items on the agenda: -

1. General

(1) Apologies

(2) Disclosures of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

(3) Chair's Announcements

(4) Minutes of previous meetings 5 - 12
To receive the Minutes of the committee meeting held on 15 November 2023.

2. Public Speaking

Monica Fogarty
Chief Executive
Warwickshire County Council
Shire Hall, Warwick

To download papers for this meeting scan here with your camera

Disclaimers

Webcasting and permission to be filmed
Please note that this meeting will be filmed for live broadcast on the internet and can be viewed on line at warwickshire.public-i.tv. Generally, the public gallery is not filmed, but by entering the meeting room and using the public seating area you are consenting to being filmed. All recording will be undertaken in accordance with the Council's Standing Orders.

Disclosures of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests
Members are required to register their disclosable pecuniary interests within 28 days of their election of appointment to the Council. Any changes to matters registered or new matters that require to be registered must be notified to the Monitoring Officer as soon as practicable after they arise.

A member attending a meeting where a matter arises in which they have a disclosable pecuniary interest must (unless they have a dispensation):

- Declare the interest if they have not already registered it
- Not participate in any discussion or vote
- Leave the meeting room until the matter has been dealt with
- Give written notice of any unregistered interest to the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of the meeting

Non-pecuniary interests relevant to the agenda should be declared at the commencement of the meeting.

The public reports referred to are available on the Warwickshire Web
https://democracy.warwickshire.gov.uk/uuCoverPage.aspx?bcr=1

Public Speaking
Any member of the public who is resident or working in Warwickshire, or who is in receipt of services from the Council, may speak at the meeting for up to three minutes on any matter within the remit of the Committee. This can be in the form of a statement or a question. If you wish to speak please notify Democratic Services in writing at least two working days before the meeting. You should give your name and address and the subject upon which you wish to speak. Full details of the public speaking scheme are set out in the Council’s Standing Orders.

COVID-19 Pandemic
Any member or officer of the Council or any person attending this meeting must inform Democratic Services if within a week of the meeting they discover they have COVID-19 or have been in close proximity to anyone found to have COVID-19.

This page is intentionally left blank

Adult Social Care and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Wednesday 15 November 2023

Minutes

Attendance

Committee Members
Councillor Jo Barker (Chair)
Councillor John Holland (Vice-Chair)
Councillor John Cooke
Councillor Tracey Drew
Councillor Marian Humphreys
Councillor David Johnston (Stratford-upon-Avon District Council)
Councillor Kate Rolfe
Councillor Ian Shenton
Councillor Sandra Smith (North Warwickshire Borough Council)
Councillor Mandy Tromans

Officers
Shade Agboola, Nic Conway, Becky Hale, Pete Sidgwick, and Paul Spencer.

Others in attendance
Councillor Margaret Bell, Portfolio Holder for Adult Social Care and Health
Chris Bain, Healthwatch Warwickshire (HWW)
Kathryn Drysdale, Coventry and Warwickshire Integrated Care Board (C&WICB)
Andy Mitchell and Gill Oliver (Press)

1. General

(1) Apologies

Apologies for absence had been received from County Councillors Andy Jenns and Chris Mills, from Councillors Colin Cape (Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council), Pam Redford (Warwick District Council) and from Nigel Minns.

(2) Disclosures of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests
None

(3) Chair's Announcements

The Chair thanked Councillor John Holland for chairing the previous meeting. She referred to the useful pre-committee briefing on performance monitoring and a bespoke software application Power BI. In her view, the overarching priority for the Committee was integrating health and social care with a focus on prevention rather than cure and addressing health inequalities. The Chair suggested that this Committee and the Children and Young People OSC meet jointly to undertake a local Covid inquiry. This would look at the learning which could be drawn from the pandemic to assist with responding to any future pandemic. It could also provide a focus on activity now to respond to differences seen over the last two years.

(4) Minutes of previous meetings

The minutes of the Committee meeting held on 27 September 2023 were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

2. Public Speaking

The Chair welcomed Karen Skinner to the meeting. She was aware of the topic on which Ms Skinner would speak and undertook to write to Stratford-upon-Avon District Council on this matter, should that be the Committee's conclusion.

Karen Skinner addressed the Committee. A copy of the submission is attached at Appendix A to these Minutes. She provided additional background on the concerns being raised on behalf of tenants of an Orbit Housing independent living scheme at Rosalind Court in Stratford-upon-Avon. She spoke about housing and care, the overnight care service and the mandatory charges being levied to tenants on which clarity was being sought.

Points of clarification were that the housing provider was Orbit Housing and the service charges related to the District Council. The Committee would take advice and a written reply would be provided to Karen Skinner. The Chair reiterated that she would lobby the District Council to look at this matter.

3. Questions to Portfolio Holders
None.

4. Questions to the NHS
None.

5. Palliative and End of Life Care Strategy 2023-2028

The Coventry and Warwickshire Integrated Care System (C&WICS) was developing a joint all age strategy for Palliative and End of Life Care, on which the Committee's formal support and endorsement was sought. At its meeting on 27 September, the Committee received a comprehensive presentation and report on this matter. Kathryn Drysdale from the C&WIC Board was in attendance to respond to any further questions from the Committee.

The Committee was asked to approve the recommendations shown in the document pack, specifically to give its support to the final version of the five-year strategy and associated two-year delivery plan for the strategy.

The following questions and comments were submitted, with responses provided as indicated:

- Several members raised concerns about the shortage of care staff to fulfil the aims of the strategy. This was a significant project requiring considerable investment. Kathryn Drysdale acknowledged the concerns. A system approach would be taken to look at the workforce requirements, planning and having clear pathways to make the most efficient use of staff. There was not yet an identified funding stream. She touched on some of the ways the system might work differently, with a needs analysis, assessing the costs of someone going into hospital against using a community care option. It was not yet possible to give a clear answer on the two key questions of staff and budget, but examining individual aspects and then designing a system approach would show how this could work more effectively. An example was provided of the palliative and end of life care options being implemented in the north of the County.
- Members questioned how this could be taken forward without the resources or staffing to achieve the strategy aims. Staff were already stretched, and it was anticipated that the shortage of carers would place even more pressure on them.
- Members acknowledged the aspirational but challenging proposals without the allocation of additional funding. As well as needing frontline staff, additional resources would be needed to undertake a data gap analysis. A concern was frontline resources being redeployed to do this work, impacting on service delivery. The concerns raised at the previous meeting remained.
- Clarification was provided on the reasons why this item had been resubmitted, to assess whether the Committee was supportive of the strategy and associated delivery plan.
- Members had found the documents easy to read and informative. The services provided currently were very good and it was questioned what would be changed as a result of the strategy. Kathryn Drysdale agreed that the services provided were excellent. There was no intention to change service levels, but to work more effectively in shaping the pathway of care and provide a range of options for palliative and end of life care. The current arrangements worked for many people, but there were some underserved communities.
- A point about choice and preference at the end of life. Some people did not have close family. In the north of Warwickshire, there was no bedded end of life care provision. Kathryn Drysdale noted this point, and this was part of the work being explored to seek to address such gaps.

Resolved

That the Committee supports the final version of the Palliative and End of Life Care Strategy 2023-2028 and the associated two-year delivery plan for the strategy.

6. Quarter 2 Integrated Performance Report

The Committee received the Integrated Performance Report, which gave a retrospective summary of the Council's performance at the end of Quarter 2 (April - September 2023) against the strategic priorities and areas of focus set out in the Council Plan 2022-2027. Key sections of the report focussed on:

- Performance against the Performance Management Framework
- Progress on the Integrated Delivery Plan
- Management of Finance
- Management of Risk

The Chair referred to the pre-committee briefing session on performance and the Power BI platform. Questions and comments were submitted on the following areas:

- Clarity was provided on the target and actual data for people supported in residential or nursing care, both for people aged under and over 65 years of age. In both cases this was an area where the current target was being exceeded, so it was ‘not on track’. This was an area where it would be useful to provide additional context in the report and an offer was made to circulate a briefing note.
- Referring to the above point, it was questioned if there was an increasing trend in service demand. Pete Sidgwick said there had been an increase in the number of people being supported and of those, a higher proportion were in residential or nursing care placements. There was a financial impact and currently, the cost per placement was also higher. A perceived contributor was the worsening health and wellbeing of an aging population. Reference also to the national datasets, against which Warwickshire had historically compared favourably. It was reported that the local data had increased but all areas were seeing a similar growth in data for these indicators. Increases in NHS activity also had an impact on the number of people requiring onward care.
- A member asked if increases in the cost of living was a contributor. This view was not shared by officers, it being seen more as the worsening health and wellbeing of the older population with significant care and support needs. The Chair added that people were living longer with acuity of need and increased frailty.
- It was noted that the strategic risk register had been refreshed, with three areas relating to Adult Social Care. Clarity was sought on the classification of risk which differed in two sections of the report. It was agreed that this be researched, and clarification would be provided to members.
- Reassurance was sought on the falling data for number of carers receiving support each month. There had been no change in policy or procedures in this area delivered by the Carers’ Trust. The data did fluctuate with factors such as school holidays having an impact. There had been a lot of work to improve performance in this area and it was expected that the data would now level out.
- There was concern at the forecast budget overspend for Adult Social Care, it being asked if the forecast was realistic or if the end-of-year position could be even worse. Officers responded that the position would become clearer as the financial year-end approached. The current pressures had not been seen historically and no reduction in demand was expected. The forecast was believed to be accurate. There was a recovery plan with actions in place to mitigate the pressures.
- Information was provided on carers who received direct payments, which was managed by the Carers’ Trust.
- On care placements, a member asked if there was data on the NHS contributions and associated care thresholds. Pete Sidgwick gave an outline of the differing approaches for younger and older age people requiring support, the NHS and joint funding streams for eligible people. This was a technical area, for which members may wish to receive a detailed briefing. The Chair agreed this could be a useful briefing or potential item for a future committee meeting.

The Committee noted the Quarter 2 Integrated Performance Report.

7. Update on Covid and Flu

The Committee received a presentation from Dr Shade Agboola, Director of Public Health. She provided context that there was no longer a requirement for Covid testing and that adults who had Covid were asked to stay home and to avoid contact with others. For children with any winter illness, those feeling well enough could attend school. The presentation covered the following areas:

- National Covid update – a slide with data on the people testing positive for Covid in the last seven days and patients admitted to hospital. Overall, there had been a reduction of 1903 cases representing 21.8% for positive tests and a reduction of 327 hospital admissions, which was a 9.7% reduction. A government website contained updated information. There was no national testing, so the reported figures were from tests at hospital.
- The Covid data for Warwickshire showing numbers of cases, the change in data over the past week, first episodes and reinfections. As testing was no longer mandatory, the case data was from testing in healthcare settings. Overall, the number of cases had reduced by 41, a 34% reduction.
- A Covid vaccination update was provided for each of the five district and borough areas. This showed the number of vaccinations, the eligible population and the percentage uptake in each area. Residents in all but one of the care homes had been vaccinated.
- A flu vaccination update showing the eligible cohorts, number of vaccinations and respective population numbers, the uptake to date, targets, and remaining numbers of vaccinations to achieve the target for each cohort. Particular reference to the low uptake of flu vaccination of children aged 2-3 years, and those at primary and secondary school.

Discussion took place on the following areas:

- The Chair asked if flu vaccinations took place in school and whether there was a refusal from parents for the vaccine to be administered. She asked for the age profiles for vaccination of primary and secondary school children. Shade Agboola confirmed that eligibility was for all primary school children and for secondary school children in years seven and eight, but this was being increased each year. Parental consent was required which remained a key challenge despite schools offering an easy way to give consent digitally. There was choice whether to have the vaccine by injection or nasal spray.
- A member considered the low uptake of Covid booster vaccinations was disappointing. It would be interesting to compare the data from when the vaccine first became available. A point about providing reminders via text message.
- The member asked if there had been any Covid deaths in Warwickshire recently, and the impact of the latest Covid strains. Dr Agboola would research the position on Covid deaths. People who had been vaccinated would still be protected against the newer strains of Covid. The virus would continue to mutate, and people would catch Covid, but the vaccination reduced the risk of serious illness and death.
- There had been a reduction in uptake of Covid vaccination. Points about herd immunity, and that most of the population had received three doses of vaccine. There was messaging fatigue. This did not mean that services could be complacent and the NHS, which was responsible for vaccinations, provided reassurance that everything possible was done to encourage uptake of vaccines. Shade outlined how the NHS did encourage uptake, but as with flu vaccinations, there were known cohorts of the population where the vaccination data was lower.

- A discussion about the worsening Covid symptoms people were experiencing. There was a range of contributors including vaccine protection waning over time and people reacting differently to the infection. The fall in vaccination uptake was a concern especially as it included children not having measles and flu vaccinations which could be very serious illnesses. Perhaps this was an area which the committee could examine in more detail.
- Chris Bain of HWW referred to long Covid. He asked whether there was any known link between people being vaccinated and then getting long Covid and conversely getting long Covid if they were not vaccinated. It was clarified that the question was whether vaccination helped to prevent the risk of getting long Covid, but also the long term impact of post viral fatigue syndrome. This would be researched. The Chair had asked a medical director why so many people had long Covid. The reply was that some people had post viral illnesses, which was a significant number when the scale of the pandemic was considered.
- Points were raised around different parts of the NHS making contact to offer flu vaccinations, the reducing uptake of Covid boosters and flu vaccines, as well as measures to encourage more flu vaccinations in school age children. Shade Agboola responded. The uptake of flu vaccines at school was historically low, when compared to the data for older people and those in a care setting. It did seem that public attitudes to vaccination had returned to a similar stance to that prior to the pandemic. Having multiple reminders about vaccinations was seen as a positive. An outline was given of the innovative ways that had been used to encourage vaccine uptake especially in GP practices with lower data of vaccine uptake. Such initiatives could be resource intensive and required a lead time. This may be appropriate to plan for the next flu season. It was noted that the focus had been mainly on Covid and booster vaccinations, which had likely reduced the focus on flu. There was continued work with schools on flu vaccinations.

Dr Shade Agboola was thanked for the presentation.

8. Work Programme

The Committee reviewed its work programme. The Chair provided details of the items added to the programme recently, also confirming her wish to focus on prevention and wellbeing. Discussion took place and it was agreed that the following items be considered at the February Committee meeting:

- Care needs for people aged under 65 and the placements they were supported in.
- Development of the Adult Social Care Strategy
- The preparedness for the Care Quality Commission inspection. This would report the feedback from an upcoming peer review.
- Children's continence services.

Resolved
That the Committee updates its work programme as outlined above.

The meeting rose at 12.20pm

…..…………………………
Chair

Appendix A

Public Question – Karen Skinner

I will make a short statement regarding the contract in 2022 between the Warwickshire commission and care board and Warwickshire County Council. This alludes to the provision of overnight care service to residents of Rosalind court. I will ask the committee to scrutinise the intention of the funding in contract with orbit housing and unique care (£7 million pounds over 5 years).

I will update the committee on residents having to pay orbit housing individually for the care service when public procurement process exists. We think it is discriminatory, institutional, prejudicial and forces stark choices of vulnerable adults who have no service specification or agreement with a care provider it exacerbates poverty, one size all approach does not reflect residents' needs, equality and care act.

We ask the committee to use it powers to find a fair solution, safeguards us more effectively, provide audit and compliance of the care service and resource the service appropriately on our behalf.
We would like to establish clarity around care and wellbeing aspects of service and associated cost support while releasing the cost burden of those on benefits and complex disabilities including social justice and housing with care framework to establish a care model that meets safety and governance requirements.

Karen Skinner

This page is intentionally left blank

Make life easier

Warwickshire County Council

START WITH STRENGTHS

Social Care & Support

Adult Social Care, The Care Act 2014 & The Care Quality Commission

Adult Social Care & Health
Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Warwickshire County Council

START WITH STRENGTHS

Social Care & Support

- ***Safeguard adults*** *and* ***protect them from avoidable harm.***
- *Enhance the* ***quality of life*** *for people and* ***delay and reduce the need for care and support****.*
- *Ensure that people have a* ***positive experience*** *of care and support.*

Safeguarded

Supported

Satisfied

Adult **Social Care**
The **Care Act** 2014 &
Upper Tier Authorities

General responsibilities in the Care Act 2014

- Promoting individual **well-being.**
- **Preventing n**eeds for care and support.
- Promoting **integration** of care and support with health services and others.
- Providing **information and advice.**
- Promoting **diversity** and **quality** in **provision** of services.
- Co-operating generally.
- Co-operating in specific cases.

Specific aspects of the Care Act 2014

- Needs **Assessment**.
- Supporting **Planning.**
- Service **Provision.**
- Providing **Information & Advice**.
- **Entitlement** to care and support.
- Assessment of **eligibility**.
- **Personalisation**.
- **Financial** Assessment.
- **Deferred Payment** Agreements.
- Adult **Safeguarding**.
- **Carers**.
- **Moving** Areas.
- Provider **Failure**.
- **Transitions**.
- Supporting **prisoners**.
- Capping Costs (not enacted).

The criteria for support

- The **national eligibility** criteria set a **minimum threshold** for adult care and support needs and carer support needs which local authorities must meet.
- Threshold relates to an '***adult's needs arising from or related to a physical or mental impairment or illness***'.
- The criteria is expressed as **outcomes**.
- All local authorities **must comply** with this national threshold.
- Authorities can also decide to **meet needs** that are **not deemed** to be eligible if they chose to do so.

Eligible outcomes

- Managing and maintaining **nutrition**.
- Maintaining personal **hygiene**.
- Managing **toilet** needs.
- Being appropriately **clothed**.
- Being able to make **use of the home** safely and **maintaining a habitable** home environment.
- Developing and maintaining **family** or other **personal relationships**.
- **Accessing** and **engaging** in **work**, training, education or volunteering.
- Making use of necessary **facilities in the community.**
- Carrying out **caring responsibilities for a child.**

The Mental Capacity Act 2005

- The Act protects the power of vulnerable people **over 16 years** who are **unable** to make some or all decisions themselves.

- Related subjects: Lasting power of attorney, Enduring Power of Attorney, Court of Protection, Deputyships, Independent Mental Capacity Advocate, Deprivation of Liberty of Safeguards (DoLs).

- Five key principles:
  - **Presumption** of capacity.
  - Individuals supported to make their **own decisions.**
  - Right to make **unwise** decisions.
  - Best interest decision making.
  - **Least restrictive** option.

How we support people

- Information & Advice.
- Reablement.
- Managed Accounts (home care, day care, care homes).
- Direct Payments (cash & pre payment cards).
- Social Work service.
- Equipment.

The people we support (all adults)

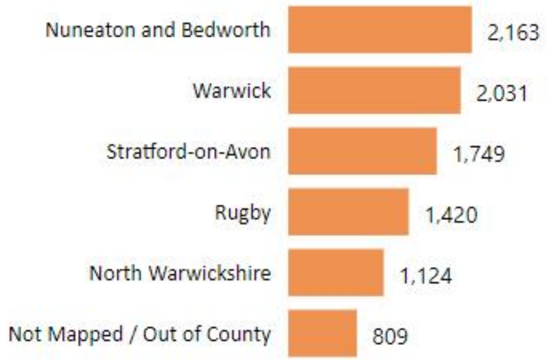
7,416
No. of Active Service Users

£632
Avg. Weekly Commissioned Cost

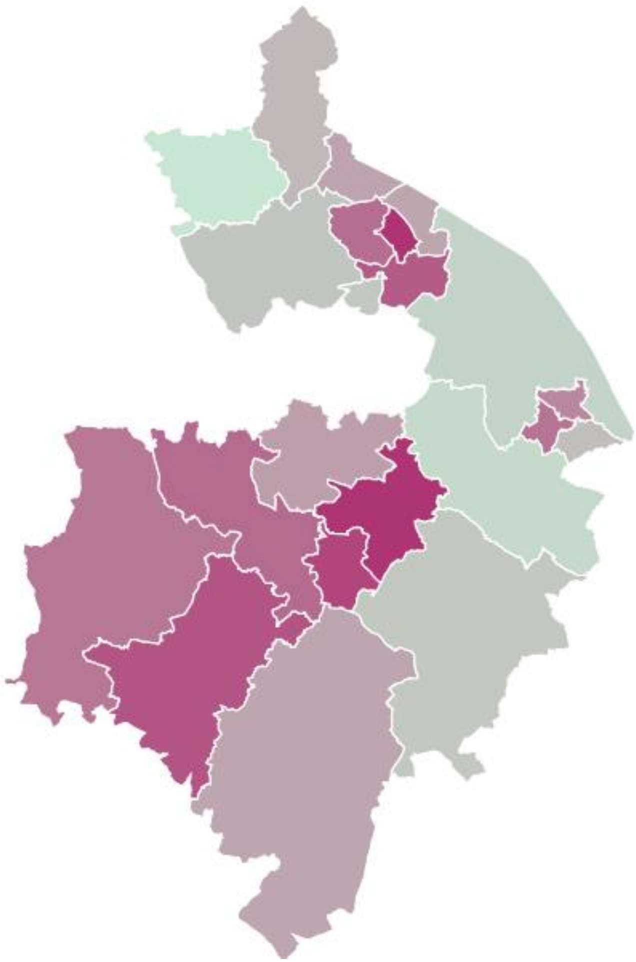
Age Groups
- ☑ 0-17 Years
- ☑ 18-64 Years
- ☑ 65+ Years

Service Category
- ☑ Community Setting
- ☑ Residential Setting

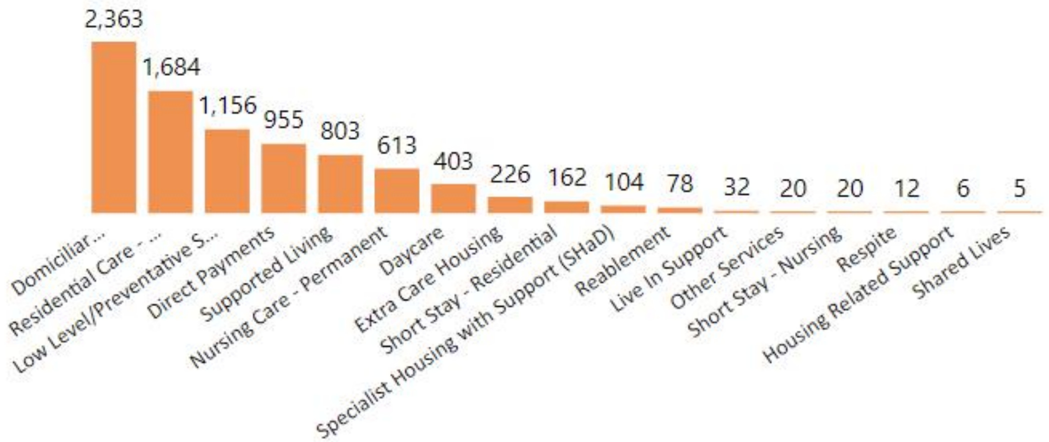
Active Service Users by District



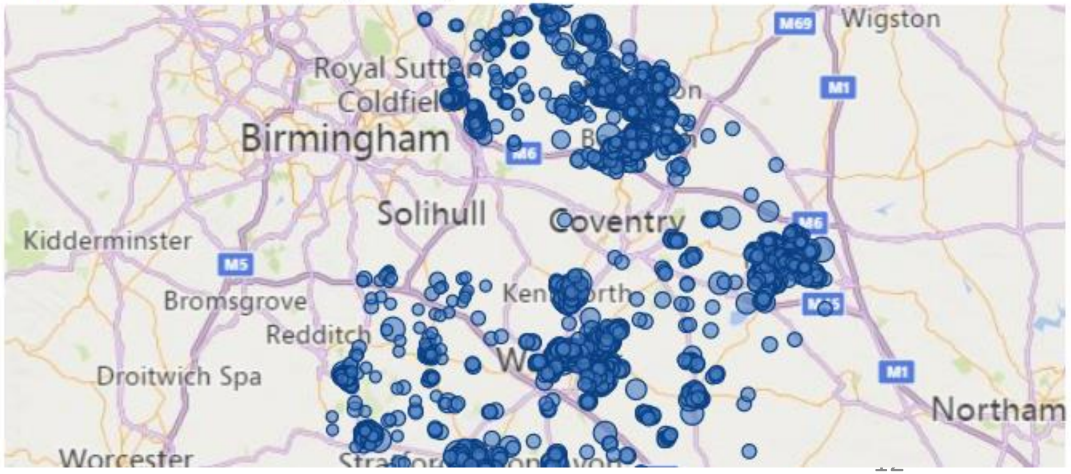
Active Service Users by JSNA Area (darker is higher)



Active Service Users by Service Group and type



Active Service Users and Average Weekly cost by Postcode



The people we support (adults under 65)

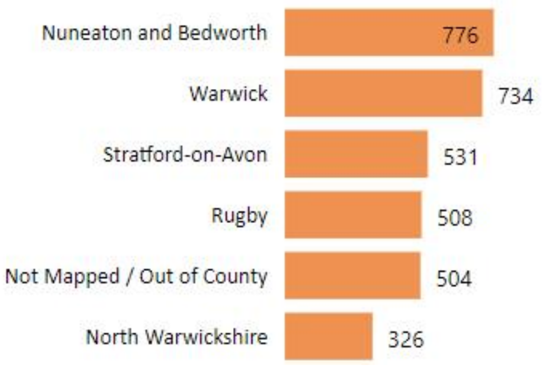
2,377
No. of Active Service Users

£813
Avg. Weekly Commissioned Cost

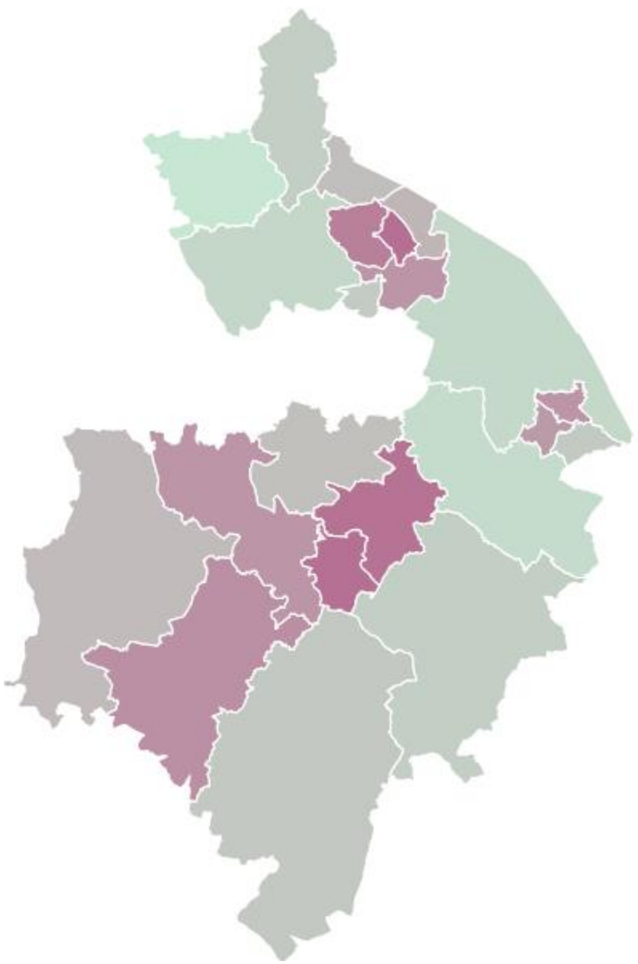
Age Groups
- [ ] 0-17 Years
- [x] 18-64 Years
- [ ] 65+ Years

Service Category
- [x] Community Setting
- [x] Residential Setting

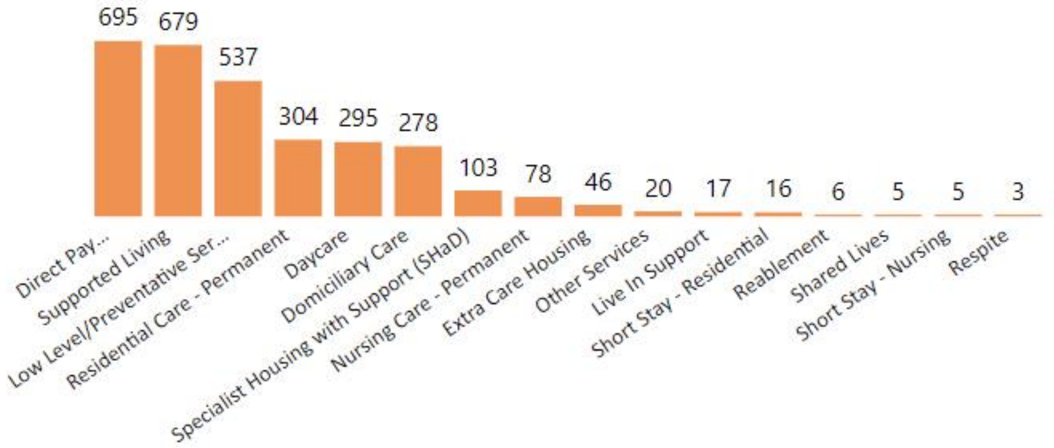
Active Service Users by District



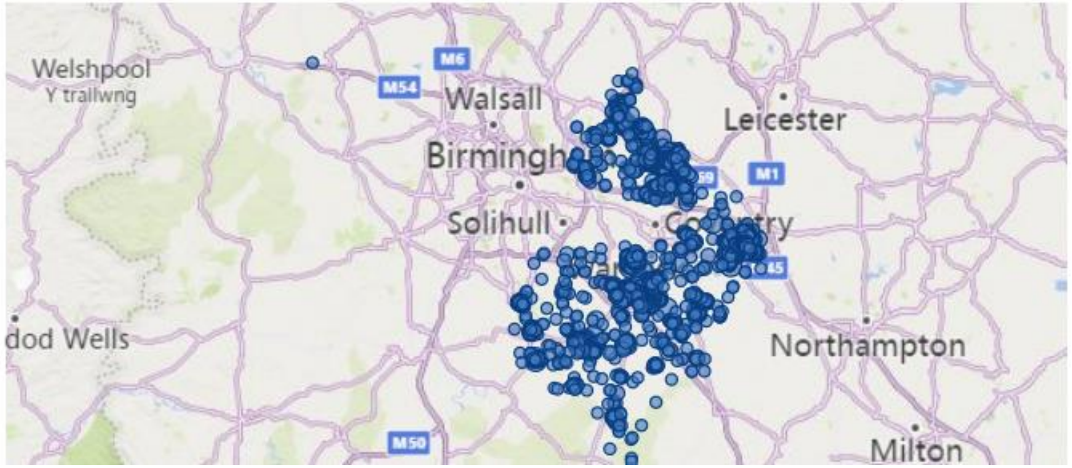
Active Service Users by JSNA Area (darker is higher)



Active Service Users by Service Group and type



Active Service Users and Average Weekly cost by Postcode



The people we support (adults 65 and over)

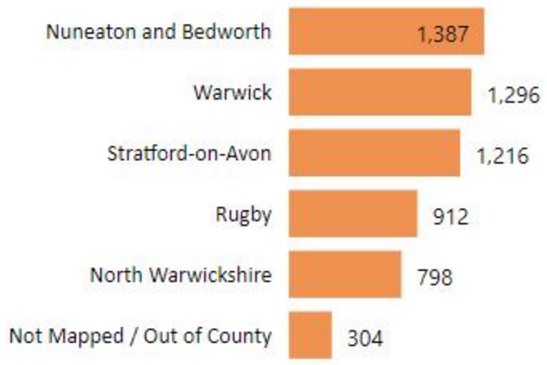
5,036
No. of Active Service Users

£547
Avg. Weekly Commissioned Cost

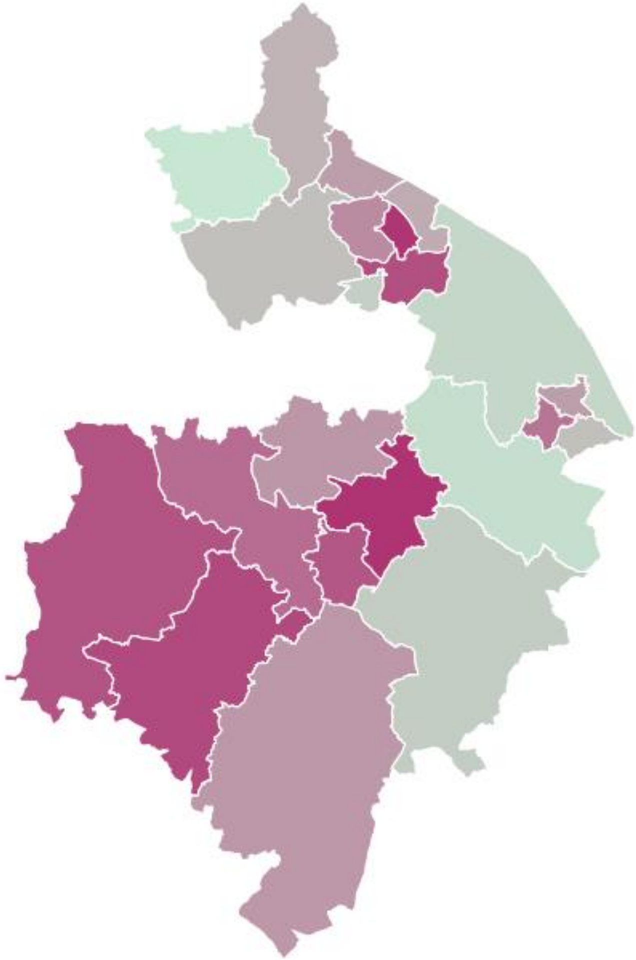
Age Groups
- ☐ 0-17 Years
- ☐ 18-64 Years
- ☑ 65+ Years

Service Category
- ☑ Community Setting
- ☑ Residential Setting

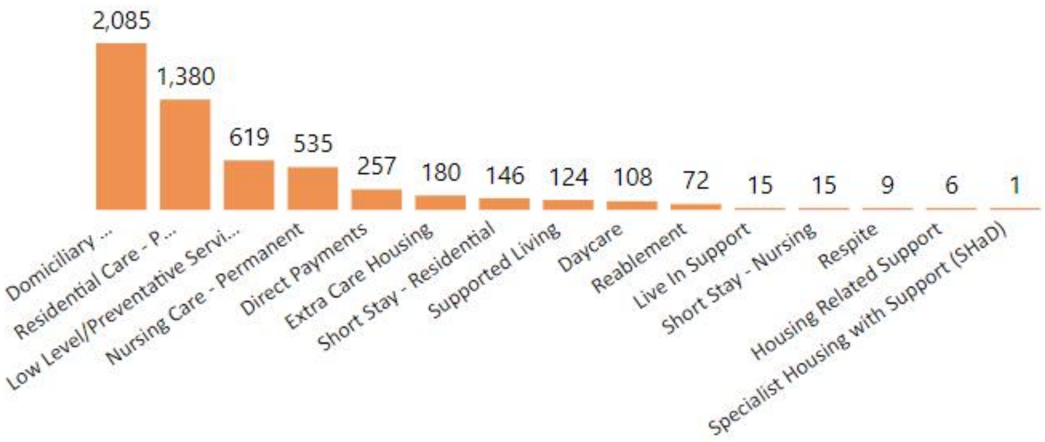
Active Service Users by District



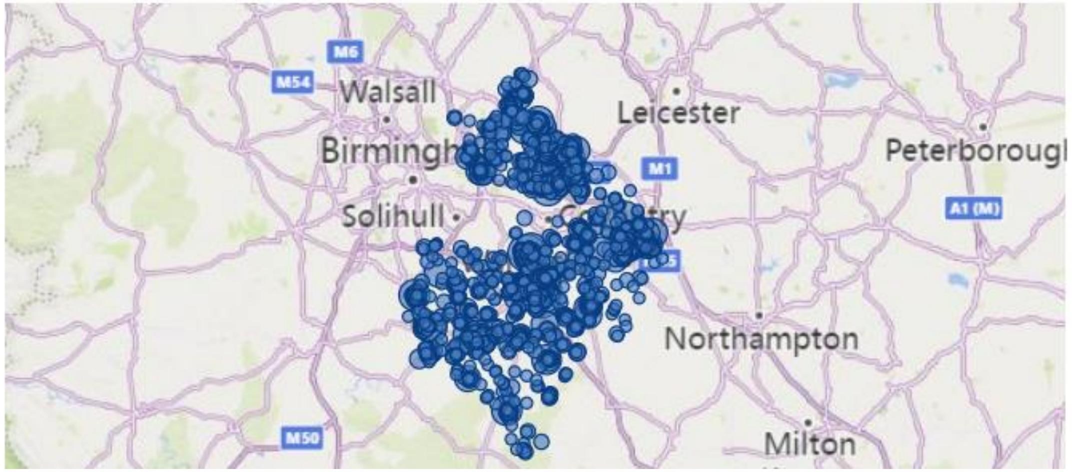
Active Service Users by JSNA Area (darker is higher)



Active Service Users by Service Group and type



Active Service Users and Average Weekly cost by Postcode



Questions

Local Authority **Care Quality Commission** Assessments

Safeguarded

Supported

Satisfied

Care Quality Commission (CQC) Assessments

- From **April 2023** – two years to do all **152** authorities.
- The framework for this is under development and focuses on the **Care Act 2014 (Part 1)**.
- CQC is describing an **'always on'** approach to the provision of **data** with shorter, more focussed **visits** onsite, not having to wait for re-inspection.
- Visits will involve meetings with **staff**, **managers**, **customers** and **carers** and **partner agencies** + case tracking.

4 assessment themes

Theme 1: Working with people

- **Assessing** needs.
- **Supporting** people to live healthier lives.
- Equity in experiences and **outcomes**.

This theme covers:

- Assessing needs, planning and reviewing care.
- **Arrangements** for direct payments and **charging**.
- Supporting people to live **healthier lives**.
- **Prevention** / **wellbeing** / **information** and **advice**.
- Understanding and removing **inequalities** in care and support.
- People's **experiences** and **outcomes** from care.

Theme 2: Providing support

- **Care** provision, **integration** and **continuity**.
- **Partnerships** and communities.

This theme covers:

- **Market** shaping.
- **Commissioning**.
- **Workforce** capacity and capability.
- **Integration**.
- **Partnership** working.

Theme 3: How the local authority ensures safety within the system

- Safe **systems**, **pathways** and **transitions.**
- **Safeguarding.**

This theme covers:

- Section 42 **safeguarding** enquiries.
- **Reviews.**
- Safe **systems.**
- **Continuity** of care.

Theme 4: Leadership

- **Governance**, management and sustainability.
- Learning, **improvement** and innovation.

This theme covers:

- Strategic **planning**.
- **Learning**.
- **Improvement**.
- **Innovation**.
- Governance.
- **Management**.
- **Sustainability**.

Evidence categories

- **People's experience** - Surveys, Focus groups with people and case tracking.
- **Feedback from partners** - NHS, Professional regulators, VCS, Healthwatch, Findings from ICS/LA assessment.
- **Feedback from staff and leaders** - Staff surveys, Self assessment.
- **Observation** - Co-production in action, Meeting/Board observation.
- **Processes** - Policies, procedures, strategy, vision and other records.
- **Outcomes and performance data** - National data sets and outcomes data, Workforce data, Population health, equalities and inequalities data, Public Health data.

Pilot assessments

- Birmingham City Council – indicative rating of good.
- Lincolnshire County Council – indicative rating of good.
- North Lincolnshire Council – indicative rating of good.
- Nottingham City Council – indicative rating of requires improvement.
- Suffolk County Council – indicative rating of good.

Themes across all 5 local authorities

- Outcomes for people were **better where there was good partnership working**, including with voluntary and community partners as well as health partners.
- Integrated working around **discharging people from hospital was working** and had improved the flow out of hospitals.
- **Staff tended to stay with a local authority when they felt valued**, had learning and development opportunities, and where there was a positive culture.
- There were **different practices** across the 5 local authorities in how they worked with **young people who are transitioning** from children's services to adult services, so young people's **experiences were varied.**

CQC learning from pilots

- **Simplifying the information return** – they use this to collect the evidence that they need to understand how a local authority is delivering its adult social care functions.
- **Reviewing the case tracking process** to make this more efficient when looking at how individual people access and receive care through a local authority.
- Further developing how they **engage with the public** through community and voluntary groups.

What we need to be able to do

- **Be able to tell our story** – our strengths, areas for development and what we are doing about them.
- We need to **have evidence** for this.
- **Identify gaps** in knowledge and fill these.
- Strengthen the **right culture** – make this what we do and do it in the right way.
- Ensure staff, managers, elected members understand and are **prepared** (not scripted).

CQC next steps

- **Implementing learning** into formal assessments of all remaining **147** local authorities with adult social care responsibilities.
- Next phase will start from **December 2023**, pending government approval.
- **Writing to local authorities** to notify them that they will be assessed. The period between receiving notification of assessment to the on-site interviews will be approximately **9 to 11 weeks**.
- Will be starting to issue the first notifications and information returns from **early December**.

How we're preparing

- There is a **project** in place.
- We are **helping CQC** develop their approach.
- We are linked to the **regional Association of Directors of Adult Social Services** (ADASS) group.
- Operational staff/manager **workshops** undertaken and planned.
- Customer/Care **engagement** being planned.
- ADASS **Readiness Review** (December 2023) .

Readiness review

- West Midlands Association of Directors of Social Services (ADASS) offer of support with a site visit.
- We asked the Readiness Review Team to look at **three aspects of our preparation** for CQC assurance, these were
    - **Our general approach** to CQC preparation being that we see it as business-as-usual activity and to focus on frontline practise.
    - **Our narrative**, was it doing what it needed to do?
    - From a **performance** perspective, were we on the right tracks?

The review teams feedback

- **Impressed** with our frontline staff and the conversations that they.
- Our **strength-based practise shined through** as well as people's desire to improve the lives of those who we support.
- People that they spoke to were **positive about working for Warwickshire.**
- They felt that our ‘relaxed’ / **business as usual approach** to CQC preparation may **not be enabling** us to show Warwickshire in its **best light**.
- The written **narrative didn't sell Warwickshire** as well as it could & should.
- They **didn’t hear of a golden thread** across all the work that we do.
- Our **performance is good or very good** in most areas, but we may want to consider our approach to **Deprivation of Liberties** (DoLs).

Our next steps

- Take the **learning** from the Readiness Review to enable us to better demonstrate what we're achieving and how.
- Continue our **preparation** and readiness.
  - **Engaging** with stakeholders.
  - Focus on our **narrative**, written and verbal.
  - Focus on continual **innovation** & **improvement**.
  - Specifically consider our approach in relation to **DoLs**.
  - Being more '**celebratory**' about the outcomes we achieve and how we work.
- …being mindful that we could be in the **next**, or the **last** assurance visit cohort…

Questions

Social Care & Support

Adult Social Care Strategy 2024 - 2030

Warwickshire County Council

Why produce an Adult Social Care Strategy?

- To take stock of what we do well and where we need to focus on improvements
- To assess the current context we are operating within
- To consider what our customers feel we could do to better meet their needs
- To be aspirational about what we can achieve
- To provide clarity regarding our priorities and how we will meet them
- To have a clear plan, with milestones, for the next 6 years.

What will it look like?

Short and concise encapsulating the essence of what we do well, but focussing on what we need to improve and concentrate on in the coming 6 years – ideally 10 pages plus action planning.

Content (Why/What/How)

1. Intro/Forward from our Portfolio Holder
2. Context; Legislative responsibilities, Strengths and Challenges
3. Purpose, Principles/Approach
4. Our Priorities and Sub Priorities
5. Key Actions

Context for the Strategy

Our Council Plan - One of the three strategic priorities;

We want to be a County where all people can live their best lives; where communities and individuals are supported to live safely, healthily, happily and independently

Area of Focus; Support people to live healthy, happy, and independent lives and work with partners to reduce health inequalities

Legislative;

- The Care Act 2014
- Build Back Better
- People at the Heart of Care, Next Steps to Put People at the Heart of Care
- (Integrated Health and Care Strategy and Plan)

Strengths

- Strengths Based Practice and Processes
- Good relationships with Commissioning, Health, Districts & Borough's and the Market
- Good track record of managing resources
- Integrated service provision, e.g., Mental Health, HEART
- D2A (national recognition) & Frontrunner (CRS)

Challenges

- Rising Demand – aging population, increase in numbers of vulnerable adults, complexity of care
- Workforce Pressure
- Market Viability and Rising Cost of Care
- Unprecedented Demand on NHS
- National Reform Uncertainty

A note about Engagement, Consultation, Coproduction

Ideally Coproduction of ASCS would be the right approach but with limited time, resources and infrastructure we have taken a more realistic approach;

- We will work with staff to understand their perspective about our priorities through focus groups, piggybacking on calls already planned.
- We will engage with providers, alongside their customers to understand their perspectives on our priorities.
- We will incorporate messages from customers gathered through engagement on recent strategies /engagement activities.
- Through the strategy we will build an approach to support future coproduction in ASC.

Strategy – Emerging Overarching Priorities

- **Safeguarded** …we will safeguard adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable and protect them from avoidable harm.
- **Supported** …we will enhance the quality of life for people and delay and reduce the need for care and support.
- **Satisfied** …we will ensure that people have a positive experience of care and support.

Emerging areas of focus under 'Safeguarding, Supported and Satisfied'

- We will promote health, wellbeing and self-care and actively prevent, reduce and delay the need for care and support.

- We will support people with care needs to live in their own homes, for as long as they can.

- So that you can have your needs met in the least intensive, community settings we will continue to maintain the independence of people with the greatest needs.

Sustaining & Building our Strength Based Approach

- Our prevention work will focus on the strengths and assets of people, enabling them to improve their own health and wellbeing with the support of friends, family and community.

- Our support and care will maintain our emphasis on people's strengths and assets, supporting their community engagement and enabling them to take part in meaningful social activities and purposeful interactions.

- Our overarching approach will maximise the use of technology so we can provide the right levels of support to the right people, supporting and complementing our strength-based approach.

Proposed Solutions we anticipate will feature in the Strategy

- Using Technology to improve our information, advice and self care offer to support people to help themselves and access community solutions.
- Focusing on communities; community assets, looking out for neighbours, using community teams/champions, align approach with D&B's and partners.
- Possible first, short term offer at the front door through AT and reablement.
- Review and refine offers for complex customers e.g. dementia support, more use of housing with care, step up/step down for working age adults.
- Strengthening Social Care workforce; using data, maximising development opportunities, reducing agency, filling skills gaps, focusing on wellbeing.
- Properly resourced brokerage for residential care to ensure a consistent approach to holding market to agreed contract prices.

Your thoughts and comments

- **Any comments on the overall approach & development of the strategy?**

Timeline for drafting, engagement & governance

- **Aug 23** – DLT sign off ASCS approach
- **Sept 23** – Project Group Form
- **Sep - Oct 23** – Staff engagement
- **Nov - Feb 24** – Provider Engagement
- **Feb-May 24** – Customer Engagement
- **June 24** – Finalise Doc
- **July/Aug 24** – DLT & Corporate Board sign off
- **Sept 24** – Cabinet sign off

Timeline for drafting, engagement & governance

Activity	Detail	Completion Date
DLT sign off	Directors and Exec Directors sign off ASC strategy approach	Nov 23
ASCS Project Group Formed	ASCS Project Group formation/meet to oversee strategy development and support engagement activity	Early Sept, then monthly
Staff engagement	Workshops to align thinking on strengths, challenges, priorities	Sept/Oct 23
Provider engagement	Engage with providers on strengths, challenges, priorities	Nov-Feb 24
Customer engagement	Engage with customers to understand what matters to them, what's good and not so good.	Feb-May 24
Finalise ASCS	Amend, incorporate key messages from engagement	Jun 24
Strategy- DLT final sign off	Document final sign off strategy with engagement feedback	July 24
CoBo	Corporate Board sign off ASCS	August 24
Cabinet	Cabinet Sign off ASCS	September 24

Agenda Item 7

Adult Social Care and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

14 February 2024

Warwickshire Futures – looking ahead to 2030/40

Recommendation(s)

That the Adult Social Care and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

1. Notes the trends and themes highlighted in the 'Warwickshire Futures 2030/40' and 'Warwickshire in 2030 and beyond' reports and considers how they may relate to ongoing and future policy development.

2. Considers the Committee's current work programme in light of the Warwickshire Futures work.

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Warwickshire Futures introduces an exciting new capability to the County Council for 2024.

1.2 Conducted in Summer/Autumn 2023, the exercise brings together thinking, best practice and research from across the sector, together with the insight and intelligence from our own teams and services, to give a long-term view of some of the large-scale challenges and opportunities for Warwickshire, and Warwickshire County Council, into 2030/40 and grouped into five main themes:

- Societal change
- Community and health
- Jobs, economy and technology
- Environment, climate and infrastructure
- Transport and travel

Five priority issues have also been identified, which are detailed in 4.4.

1.3 Similar exercises are conducted at national and regional level and so the intention of introducing Warwickshire Futures is to provide a specific view for the County and the Council.

1.4 In doing so, the aim is to build a perspective on the long term, stretching past current challenges and decisions, whilst helping to ensure these are made in the context of anticipated future trends and policy direction.

1.5 This allows for a consideration both of future challenges, but also opportunities, giving Members and Officers the platform to consider future policy in the context of the long term.

1.6 This is the first time that a document such as this has been developed within the Council and it should be emphasised that the Futures work is not a precise science and nor does it present a definitive position.

1.7 This exercise is intended to:

- Provide a snapshot in time, giving a flavour of some of the key issues and trends on the horizon.
- Create a lens on the long-term future challenges and opportunities based on this snapshot in time.
- Link these themes and make them real for the County Council in the context of Warwickshire.
- Create a holistic resource that can be continuously updated and regularly reviewed as part of the business planning cycle.

1.8 There is a high level of uncertainty at the local, national and global level at the current time. Futures work is therefore indicative and open to debate and interpretation in terms of what this means for the near term as well as the longer term. As stated above, it is not a precise science and provides scenarios and options, rather than definitive outcomes.

1.9 In terms of actions, there are no immediate actions required, but it is hoped that the Futures work will provide the Committee with a greater insight into future trends and challenges, and the opportunity to consider this in the context of the Committee's future work programme.

2. Financial Implications

2.1 There are no direct financial implications arising as a result of this report. However, specific themes and trends discussed within the report will be likely to have their own potential financial consequences.

3. Environmental Implications

3.1 Whilst there are no direct environmental implications arising as a result of this report, environmental changes are themselves a major theme. As such, the exercise highlights the importance of considering environmental implications when making policy decisions in the near, medium and longer term.

4. Supporting Information

4.1 The Futures exercise is made up of two main products:

- "Warwickshire in 2030 and beyond", a report from Business Intelligence which takes a data-lead approach to examine potential future changes across the county.
- "Warwickshire Futures 2030/40", a detailed briefing produced by the Corporate Policy team that uses national data, research, and best practice examples to provide a long-term view of the policy landscape and impacts on the work of the Council.

Each of these products are provided in **Appendices 1 and 2** to this report.

4.2 In reaching this point the material and messages have been shared and tested with Strategy Network, Senior Leadership Forum and Corporate Board to ensure they provided a rounded and balanced view across all service areas.

4.3 We have identified five priority issues that are likely to have significant impact across the organisation into 2030/40 and beyond. There is a natural synergy between these themes and with the priorities and the areas of focus set out in the Council Plan 2022-27. However, it should be noted that the Futures work extends beyond this and touches more on long term, mega-trends and therefore there is not an exact match.

4.4 These five priority issues are:

- Demographic shifts
- Global economic and political uncertainty
- Climate change
- Artificial Intelligence
- Inequalities between groups and places

4.5 The 5 themes and full list of areas of analysis are set out below:

Societal changes	Community & Health	Jobs, economy & technology	Environment, climate and infrastructure	Transport & travel
• Demographic shifts • Global economic and political uncertainty • Deglobalisation • Changing footfall patterns in town centres • Inequalities within and	• Workforce challenges • Political engagement • Public trust • Future of devolution deals and combined authorities • Long-term impacts of the	• Digital connectivity • Local energy sources • Sustainable local economy • Artificial intelligence • Future skills • Future of workspaces	• Public support for environmental policies • Evolving national government policy • Climate change • Alternative fuels (inc. electric	• Travel and transport demand • Connectivity • Energy vectors (power sources) • Autonomy • Transport infrastructure • Active travel

between groups and places • Shifting urban/rural living patterns • Changing living situations • Ongoing impact of pandemic on educational outcomes	Covid-19 pandemic • Emerging health issues • Mental health and loneliness • Governance of health and social care	• Skills gap, reskilling and future employment • Town centre regeneration	charging infrastructure) • Housing pressure (green and right type)	

The emerging themes and trends identified of being of particular significance to the Adult Social Care and Health OSC are the following. Full descriptions can be found within the full report in Appendix 1.

- Changing living situations e.g. evolving family and households structures, and declining home ownership.

- Longer-term health impacts of the Covid pandemic, impacting level and type of demand.

- Emerging health issues mean we will need to consider how best to meet the changing needs of the population e.g. complex needs, dementia as a growing cause of disability, obesity, inequalities in health outcomes.

- Mental health and loneliness as a growing area of need – responding to demand and adapting services.

- Governance of health and social care – reforms, and service delivery against a background of escalating future costs.

4.6 These themes will be drawn out in more detail as a presentation to the Committee.

5. Timescales associated with the decision and next steps

5.1 Following consideration of the reports across all Overview and Scrutiny Committees, the following activity is planned:
- Integration of the Futures tool into the business planning cycle, with a 6-monthly update based on input from service leads.
- Integration into the monthly Policy Bites publication, managed by the Graduate Management Trainees within the Corporate Policy and Strategy team.
- Access for all staff and Members to the key products via the Intranet.

Appendices
1. Warwickshire Futures 2030/40
2. Warwickshire in 2030 and beyond, Business Intelligence report

	Name	Contact Information
Report Author	Gereint Stoneman, Sophie Kitching	gereintstoneman@warwickshire.gov.uk, sophiekitching@warwickshire.gov.uk
Director	Sarah Duxbury, Director of Strategy, Planning and Governance	sarahduxbury@warwickshire.gov.uk
Executive Director	Rob Powell, Executive Director for Resources	robpowell@warwickshire.gov.uk
Portfolio Holder	Yousef Dahmash – Portfolio Holder for Customer and Transformation	yousefdahmash@warwickshire.gov.uk

The report was circulated to the following members prior to publication:

Local Member(s): N/A – county-wide matter
Other members:

This page is intentionally left blank

Warwickshire Futures 2030/40

This report has been developed to give a long-term view of some of the large-scale challenges and opportunities for Warwickshire into 2030/40 and beyond.

For more information and data on the Warwickshire-specific context, please see "Warwickshire in 2030 and beyond", produced by the Business Intelligence Team.

Contents

Societal changes

Demographic shifts

Alongside an estimated 5.2% increase in population from 2021 to 2030, population patterns in Warwickshire are likely to shift over the coming years, including an expanding older cohort alongside growing diversity among the younger population.

While the UK population is ageing as a whole, this is particularly prominent in rural areas. Warwickshire is anticipated to experience a 15.3% increase in the number of 70+ year olds, and a 42.1% increase in the number of those aged 85+, compared to 2021, and in contrast to only a 1.3% rise in the size of the workforce. Moreover, the number of people living with major illness nationally is projected to increase by 37% by 2040, nine times the rate at which the working age is expected to grow (4%) – much of this rise will be as a result of our ageing population.

Ethnic diversity is predicted to increase across the UK, and Warwickshire may experience particularly significant change as a rural authority close to a major urban centre (Birmingham). It is estimated that international migration will bring a net average of 790 new residents each year, and it seems likely that historical increases in the percentage of Warwickshire residents without English or Welsh as a first language (6.9% in 2021) may be set to continue. Analysis of school and national census data indicates that Warwickshire children are already becoming more diverse, particularly in relation to ethnicity.

These changes will bring challenges in adapting our offer to meet the changing needs of residents, including delivering inclusive and culturally competent services from cradle to grave, and meeting an inevitable increasing demand for adult social care. We will need to plan for increased demand on services and develop a more detailed understanding.

As demographics shift, public opinion, attitudes, and values – and hence residents' priorities - are also likely to begin to change over time, and our policies and priorities will need to reflect these changes.

Global economic and political uncertainty

Over recent years, we have witnessed considerable international geopolitical instability, meaning we may need to be prepared for a wide range of possible future situations. The current trajectory suggests trends like high inflation may be falling, with the Bank of England predicting a return to the 2% target by early 2025, but significant unpredictability remains over macroeconomic trends into the future. For example, climate change impacts remain uncertain, with potential for both significant disruptions and economic shocks, alongside investment potential. Geopolitical tensions and disputes (such as in Ukraine/Russia and the Middle East) could also continue to disrupt global supply chains. For local authorities, adaptability, resilience, and planning will be key to navigating the evolving economic landscape into 2030/40 and beyond.

Deglobalization:

Deglobalization is a movement towards a less connected world, characterized by powerful nation states, local solutions, and border controls rather than global institutions, treaties, and free movement. There is considerable debate regarding the extent that deglobalization is occurring on different levels of analysis. For example, at a local level, Warwickshire is still attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) and from the period 2018-21, Warwickshire was the leading county for FDI of the 9 Midlands counties, and the third nationally out of the 36 English counties[1]. With FDI being a key indicator of globalisation, Warwickshire's increasing FDI would suggest deglobalisation may not be occurring on a county level.

However, from a macro-level of analysis, perhaps the greatest evidence of deglobalization taking place is in the current political imagination of both democracies and authoritarian states. Recent events such as Brexit, the Ukraine War, Trumpism, chronic supply chain issues and global energy crisis prompts calls from policy makers to look at more isolationist policies.

[1] https://www.countycouncilsnetwork.org.uk/county-leaders-tell-government-to-unshackle-their-areas-as-new-report-reveals-foreign-direct-investment-is-unevenly-focused-across-england/ey-global-britain-global-counties-for-web/

It is difficult to argue deglobalizing forces are inherently bad because there are issues which may be best handled domestically. The COVID-19 pandemic illustrates the danger of relying on global supply chains for essential medical supplies, while climate change demands reductions in the enormous carbon footprint of international trade.

Changing footfall patterns in town centres

Shifting patterns of work mean more people are now working from home for a greater proportion of their working week. This changed pattern of footfall will continue to impact on town centres. Risks to current businesses, exacerbated by the growth of online retail, coincide with potential for innovative new uses for town centre space, including community and entrepreneurship space, digital hubs, blended digital-physical businesses and even housing. More localised centres may also develop in response to the demands of former commuters.

The kinds of support we provide to local businesses may shift in response to these changes, and we will also need to be aware of potential impacts on local government funding if the model of business rates changes to support businesses into the future. The LGA has produced a report on the role of local government in creating resilient and revitalised high streets for the future.

Inequalities within and between groups and places

Inequalities and disparities are likely to continue as key areas of focus for local governments, and as one of the most fundamental challenges facing our society.

We will need a nuanced understanding of societal, economic, digital, geographic, and environmental elements to inequalities, to deliver holistic, community-centred, and localised interventions.

Digital exclusion will be an increasingly important element of broader inequalities, reinforcing existing disparities facing groups including those on low incomes, people over 65, and disabled people. Tackling the digital divide will therefore be crucial to addressing social and economic inequalities and levelling up every community.

It should also be noted that health outcomes in Warwickshire are unequally distributed, with people living in more deprived areas experiencing worse health at a younger age.

Shifting urban/rural living patterns

As a county with a population spread across urban centres, towns, villages and rural areas, Warwickshire will be uniquely affected by any shifts in patterns of inhabitation. Increasing prevalence of remote and hybrid working[2] (and hence reduced concern over commuting times) might mean an exodus from surrounding urban areas like Birmingham and Coventry

[2] See: 'Future of workspaces'

into more rural areas of Warwickshire, adding pressures onto housing and local services that will already be stretched by a growing population within the county. Currently, internal migration is the biggest component of population growth estimates. However, urbanisation is a global trend, and more than two-thirds of the world's population are predicted to live in an urban area by 2050. If Warwickshire residents prefer to move to more urban areas, then there will be increasing challenges to provide amenities and services in rural areas of the county, with potential impacts on isolation for rural populations, particularly the elderly. Planning for these potential geographic shifts in population, particularly in terms of long-term infrastructure development, will be key in meeting the needs of future residents.[3]

Changing living situations

As demographics shift and economic changes impact people's lives, living situations have also adapted and will continue to change over time. Homeownership rates have been declining over the past few decades – by 2025, it is predicted that 25% of all households will privately rent - and it seems likely that this trend may continue, as a result of factors including high property prices, limited housing stock, and changes in employment patterns where people may be more likely to change job and relocate several times over a lifetime. Local authorities may see an increased number of people living in both social and private rented properties, with associated housing and regulation responsibilities, including responding to the increased instability this brings. Changing family structures, including increased prevalence of blended families, multi-generation households, and smaller households, could also have an impact across several areas of council operations, including planning for patterns of healthcare needs, education and support for children and families.

Ongoing impact of pandemic on educational outcomes

The Covid-19 pandemic caused significant disruption to children's education and formative experiences. National evidence shows that the attainment gap at Year 2 (ages 6-7) widened during the pandemic, and this disruption is likely to have a long-term impact throughout children's educational journey and beyond. By 2030, this cohort will be beginning to enter the workplace, and any impact on skills, qualifications and earning potential will begin to become apparent.

Community and health

Workforce challenges

There are a number of workforce-related challenges that may impact on councils' capabilities to deliver services. Continuation of the trend of real-terms pay cuts for senior

[3] For information on projected population growth by district/borough, please see accompanying BI report.

staff may cause issues for recruitment and retention at senior levels. Two thirds of council staff nationally are aged 40-64, and only 5% are under 25, leading to potential issues with succession planning. In conjunction with a growing skills gap and deficit of higher-skilled workers, these issues mean that serious thought will need to be given on how to attract and retain a suitably skilled workforce for the future. In particular, attention is needed to attracting staff to work in social care, with increasing vacancies already signposting a future issue.

Political engagement

Potential challenges to the future of local government can also be found in declining voter turnouts, and a shrinking pool of available councillor candidates; innovative approaches to engagement and delivery are likely to become more prominent into the future. We will likely need to consider the role of new approaches to democracy, like e-voting and citizens' assemblies, and give thought to how a new younger generation can best be engaged in local politics to lead our council into the future.

Public trust

Similarly, an entrenched lack of trust in society and political systems has been becoming evident over recent years. We know that local government is often more trusted by residents than national institutions, and so councils will have an important role to play in rebuilding trust and fostering community cohesion around shared priorities for the local area. Strong engagement with residents will be essential to understand need and demand. Meaningful engagement with disadvantaged groups will be of particular importance to rebuild relationships with communities who may be mistrustful of the council, where listening better and working together could allow us to deliver better, more efficient, services. Co-production and co-delivery of services rooted in local communities will be essential in enabling us to do more with less.

Future of devolution deals and combined authorities

Devolution remains an ongoing national policy and is expected to be an ongoing feature of local government. The Levelling Up White Paper has created the opportunity for a new wave of councils and combined authorities to purpose devolution options across the country. This is creating a growing body of evidence in relation to deal structures and content which will be helpful to future deals.

Long-term health impacts of Covid-19 pandemic

The long-term health consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic remain highly uncertain, particularly in relation to the ongoing risk of Long Covid. According to the ONS, nearly two million people nationally are still experiencing some ongoing symptoms post-infection, and around 380,000 feel that their day-to-day activities are significantly limited by these symptoms. As an emerging and under-researched phenomenon, the potential disabling impact of Long Covid over a period of years or decades is not fully understood, but has the potential to add considerable pressure to health and social care services within the county.

Coventry and Warwickshire's COVID-19 Health Impact Assessment, carried out in 2020, offers some insight into the wide-reaching longer-term impacts of the pandemic, including the disproportionate impact in more deprived areas, and on vulnerable/minority groups. It seems likely that we will see long-term changes to behaviours, including around healthcare uptake and attendance, and health behaviours. The drop off in preventative activity in the health service during the pandemic, including missed screenings, childhood vaccinations and cancellation of routine appointments, is also likely to have an ongoing impact.

Emerging health issues

Several issues seem likely to be prominent public health concerns into 2030/40. A helpful high-level overview of the changing health needs of the UK population can be found here.

An ageing population will experience more complex healthcare needs, increasing demand on health services and adult social care, as the number of people requiring long-term care and chronic disease management will increase. Estimates suggest that in Warwickshire in 2030 approximately 4,935 people aged 65 and over will be living in a care home (both LA and non-LA) with or without nursing, an increase of 35.7% from 2025 estimates. Dementia represents the biggest growing cause of disability; rates are predicted to increase by 28% in people aged 65 or over in Warwickshire between 2020-2030. Falls will also become a greater burden to health in Warwickshire.

Increases in life expectancy are slowing, with the UK falling behind other high-income countries; given the trend in Warwickshire, it is likely that life expectancy by 2030 will be 80 years for males and 84 for females.

The rise of multimorbidity means that people are becoming more likely to have multiple conditions (particularly in relation to conditions whose prevalence increase with age, such as mobility problems and cognitive decline), adding to the complexity of care and need for services to coordinate support. Improving local data collection in this area will enable us to better anticipate and respond to this complex need.

Tobacco is the single risk factor that causes the greatest preventable harm in Warwickshire, leading to around 700 preventable deaths each year, and so long-term work to eliminate smoking is likely to have positive health outcomes. Vaping can be effective in helping existing smokers to quit, but is not risk-free, and concerns remain around its prevalence among (and marketing towards) children and young people, and those who have never smoked.

Growing obesity rates in children and adults are likely to lead to an increased obese population. Currently, 66.2% of Warwickshire adults are overweight or obese, as well as 35.9% of Warwickshire children in Year 6. These individuals may have an increased risk of developing chronic illnesses like musculoskeletal conditions, cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes, increasing associated health and social care costs.

Health outcomes are also unevenly distributed across the population, with those living in more deprived areas experiencing poorer health.

It is essential that we understand the likely scale and patterns of demand that health and social care systems will be faced with into 2030/40 and beyond, to enable us to plan services. Strong primary care will be vital in supporting the ageing population and providing generalist medical input in the context of multimorbidity. Services will increasingly need to look at how to best prevent deterioration of health and increase healthy life expectancy. Preventative care will be of increasing importance, focusing on protective factors to keep people well for longer and minimise avoidable use of services, focussing on tackling the biggest risk factors in Warwickshire including tobacco, poor diet, physical activity and alcohol. Crucially, public health responses now can have a significant impact on levels of future demand, particularly in the commissioning of preventative services.

Mental health and loneliness

Mental health and loneliness are likely to continue as key areas of focus in public health and social care, with mental illness becoming an increasingly significant contributor to the 'burden of disease' in the UK. Older people living alone and children and young people whose social development and networks were interrupted by the pandemic are likely to be the focus of this work – but we know that loneliness and poor wellbeing are on the rise among people of all ages. The incidence of depression recorded on practice registers has increased year on year from 5.7% in 2013/14 to 14.4% in 2021/22. As government policy and NHS provision begins to move towards parity of mental and physical health with the growth of initiatives like social prescribing, local authorities will have a critical and likely expanded role in using community connections to provide holistic support and preventative care for mental and physical wellbeing.

Governance of health and social care

Reform to adult social care is underway, focusing on workforce development, digitisation and data, care at home, and recognition of the role that housing plays in health and social care, and with the Health and Care Act 2022 introducing a new requirement for the CQC to assess local authorities' performance of social care responsibilities. Reform to children's social care is also expected, following results from consultation earlier this year - with expected changes from the *Stable Homes, Built on Love* publication to include a greater focus on kinship care. Growing integration between health and care seems likely to continue, and working effectively with health partners though existing and new governance structures will be key in helping us to manage increased demand.

Joint guidance from the LGA/NHSE provides guidance to all partner organisations within Integrated Care Systems (including local authorities), as they define their place-based partnerships for health and care services.

In terms of estimated costs in meeting the growing demand and improving adult social care services in England, the Health Foundation published an analysis on future cost projections. The foundation predicts that between 2021/22 and 2032/33, to keep up with rising demand, funding would need to rise by an average of 3.4% a year. Their analysis spans four scenarios whereby the lowest estimate would require an extra £8.3bn for local authorities to solely meet future demand in adult social care whilst the highest estimate would require an additional £18.4bn by 2032/33 to meet future demand, improve access to care and cover the full cost of care.

Jobs, economy, and technology

Digital connectivity

Warwickshire should be alert to the possibilities 5G will bring and the benefits it will have on communities. Parts of the County that have long suffered from poor connectivity will now stand the chance of gaining fast and reliable broadband. This could in turn attract new businesses to areas and increase the productivity of those already operating. Enhanced speed and access of information will be also transformational for service delivery, allowing councils to operate more targeted, efficient, and data-driven services in multiple areas, from transport and waste collection to tourism and social care[4].

Local energy sources:

A future power grid that relies on renewables will need to be far more extensive and integrated with local areas than it is now, this thus brings up questions around the role, if any, councils should play in local power generation, storage, and control. Future considerations include:

- A fully renewable grid would occupy 4x as much land by 2050 as current infrastructure.
- The grid will also need to become "smarter" as it balances peaks in both demand and supply whilst managing this flexibility will be more effective at a local level and studies are already underway involving local authorities with power distribution .

[4] West of England CA and Liverpool City Council 5G examples, see here.

- Power generation and storage will need to become a visibly bigger presence across the country.

Sustainable local economy:

A key strategic move that needs to be made for Warwickshire to reach its net-zero 2050 goal is a shift towards greater sustainability in the local economy. This is a model where products are shared, reused, repaired, or as a last resort recycled which would be a significant step towards dealing with global challenges[5][6]. 90% of the materials used come from virgin sources, 80% of which are from abroad whilst only 7.5% of materials are circled back into the UK economy after use.

An initial step towards a more sustainable local economy could be a transition towards a 'lease' rather than 'own' model for certain items[7]. For example, a reconfiguration of retail when an individual, for example, would only need to borrow a strimmer/drill/car/baby clothes when needed. This could also apply to manufacturers whereby they take-back items for remanufacture by employing modular components where worn parts could be replaced or repaired. Naturally, this would require a concerted effort from WCC and partners to improved repair and reuse infrastructure as well as improved training/upskilling[8].

Artificial intelligence:

According to the 2021 National AI Strategy, the government believes the UK is well placed to lead the world over the next ten years in research and innovation, talent development and creating a progressive regulatory and business environment. Several councils have already implemented AI-based technologies such as chatbots, and virtual assistants which can provide accurate and efficient responses to queries: reducing workload on staff[9]. However, adopting AI necessitates data security and significant GDPR/ethical considerations to safeguard citizen privacy.

The implications of AI for local government are extensive, with particular considerations towards the impact the technology will have on employment and replacing repetitive tasks through automation. Though it is inevitable that certain roles within local government will be replaced with an increasingly sophisticated AI technology, this also presents an

[5] A Green Alliance Report suggests that a more ambitious approach to a material recirculation economy could generate up to 450,000 jobs, many in areas that have been identified for 'Levelling Up'. Research by WRAP suggests that a move towards a material recirculatory approach could help with the cost of living, saving UK households between £2 billion and £8 billion per year.
[6] Material recirculation projects have already been piloted in several local authorities, such as: Glasgow, Merton, Derry and Strabane
[7] See Merton example.
[8] See 'Future Skills'
[9] For example, Southend have adopted AI into the social care setting to enrich people's experiences of living in a core home or with dementia/Asperger's.

opportunity for new skills/roles to grow[10], especially in the governance of data and maintenance of AI.

Future Skills:

The transition to net zero creates new economic opportunities that can be harnessed to level up the county. To do so will require new skills in the workforce. Nearly 700,000 direct jobs could be created in England's low-carbon and renewable energy economy by 2030, rising to more than 1.18 million by 2050. We need to think again about how we support people into those jobs and ensure they have the skills the local economy needs. Long term recovery can only be delivered by industries that have a long-term future in a post carbon economy. According to the Green Alliance, every major sector in the UK needs to close a significant skills gap to enable them to reach net zero. Moreover, sectors with the most pressing emissions reductions by 2030 face the most immediate skills shortages, including housing and transport. Along with land use, these sectors already face shortages to deliver the status quo, let alone progress on net zero. They also predict that 80% of the current workforce will still be active in 2030. As well as attracting new green entrants there should be a focus on transferring existing skills and retraining for the green/material recirculation economy.

In order for WCC to fully take advantage of a newly skilled workforce, the council must first ensure that these future skills are identified with appropriate training/upskilling in place whilst also maintain existing sector skills to honour all business requirements. Being digitally proficient is now a near-universal requirement for employment, with digital skills now an essential entry requirement for two-thirds of occupations which account for 82 per cent of online job vacancies. According to Hays Recruitment employers struggled to fill one-third of vacancies in 2021 due to lack of digital competency.

It should also be noted that if the current trend of individuals changing careers several times (with the average person currently changing careers an average of 2.3 times in their lifetime) is to continue, it would be prudent to understand what core skills and competencies people can build through multiple careers that enable senior, experienced, and skilled leaders to emerge.

In terms of employment numbers in Warwickshire, in 2030, it is expected that the Retail Trade, Food & Beverage Services, Education, Construction, and Health - will employ the most people. The growth in the number of Other Skilled Trades is expected to be the largest amongst all the occupations in Warwickshire between 2023-2030, followed by Science/Tech Professionals, Teaching/Research Professionals, and Sales Occupations

Future of workspaces:

[10] See: 'Future Skills'.

In February 2022, 84% of workers who had to work from home because of the coronavirus pandemic said they planned to carry out a mix of working at home and in their place of work in the future.

While the proportion of workers who had not planned to hybrid work at all has not changed much since April 2021, that hybrid working pattern has shifted more in favour of spending most working hours at home. This has presented several local authorities the opportunity to save costs by revisiting their operational estate requirements[11][12].

In February 2022, the most common hybrid working pattern that workers planned to use was working mostly from home, and sometimes from their usual place of work. 42% reported this, which is an increase from 30% in April 2021. Meanwhile, the proportion who planned to split their time equally between work and home or work mostly from their place of work and occasionally from home, has fallen.

Skills Gap, Reskilling and Future Employment:

A skills gap predictions for the LGA revealed that by 2030, there would be an oversupply of three million people with low and intermediate qualifications and 2.5 million too few higher skilled workers compared to jobs generated. These gaps were starker within places than between them, emphasising that 'place' really does need to be factored in when designing and targeting provision, as an analysis of the current challenges and opportunities in the labour market shows.

The Institute for Employment Studies showed that there were 1.29 million vacancies and fewer than 1.3 million people unemployed. This recruitment crisis is being fuelled by a participation crisis, with 590,000 fewer people in work and 490,000 more people out of work and not looking, than before the pandemic. All told, there are now 1.2 million fewer people in the labour force than there would have been had pre-pandemic trends continued, with nearly three fifths of this gap – or 670,000 people – is explained by fewer people aged over 50 in the labour market, especially women, with fewer than a quarter claiming benefits. Figures also suggest the largest annual growth in worklessness due to long-term ill health since records began in 1992 – taking the figure to 2.38 million (its highest since 2004).

A CBI report found that as many as nine in ten people will need to reskill by 2030 as a result of changes in the economy and labour market. The City & Guilds found that of a total of 3.1 million key worker job openings expected in next five years - making up 50 percent of openings in UK job market, only a quarter of working age adults would consider those roles which include health and social care. As major local employers in their own right, local

[11] In an email to employees and councillors last year, Kirklees chief executive announced that among other savings measures, the council would seek to reduce its number of buildings. This meant it expected "a shift towards working from home for colleagues who are able to do so".
[12] Buckinghamshire Council approved a new estates policy that proposes reducing the council's operational estate based on need. It says this could lead to revenue savings of £2.4m a year and capital receipts savings of £4m, as well as a lower carbon footprint.

authorities have workforce capacity issues of their own that predate but have been exacerbated by COVID-19. In a recent survey of councils, shortages were highlighted in adults' social care, children's services, planning, environmental health, and waste collection.

Moving towards a high skill, high wage economy will in part be met by a range of further education and technical reforms but also critically joining up skills, education and employment support and work with employers on skills utilisation.

There is more to do given nine million people lack basic skills like literacy or numeracy, while 11.8 million (36 per cent) of working adults lack the digital skills needed for work. This locks people out of the chance to work and build a career, with those qualified below Level 2 (equivalent to five good GCSEs or equivalent) nearly three times more likely to be out of work than those qualified at Level 4 or above (degree level). WCC would need to work with partners to understand what core skills Warwickshire businesses require and at what level they are required.

The place-based joint strategic needs assessments have through stakeholder engagement identified some gaps between the skills present in the local labour market and the employment opportunities that are available, particularly in the north of the County[i]. This is corroborated by recent surveys of businesses which suggest two-thirds are experiencing recruitment difficulties due to skills and labour shortages.

Town Centre Regeneration:

With the decrease in footfall in traditional retail stores, the high street has taken a significant impact – this has presented itself as a pertinent challenge for local authorities. Some retailers like M&S and Next have decided to relocate to out-of-town retail parks[13]. Rents and service charges on retail parks are generally lower than in town centres. Moreover, though all towns have been affected by the decline in high street shopping, poorer towns have generally been hit harder than more prosperous towns.

Clearly, trying to regenerate town centres by building more retail space is now a broken model. A potential solution would be to improve the mix of uses in town centres bringing footfall and vitality back. Empty shops, department stores and even shopping centres can be replaced with green spaces, medical centres, offices, workshops, colleges, and housing.

Environment, climate and infrastructure

Public support for environmental policies

We know that action on environmental issues requires urgency and strength to tackle the climate emergency. However, research indicates that while most net zero policies receive broad support from the public, this level of support falls or is even outweighed by opposition as soon as there is a personal cost to the policy – and with cost of living

[13] Leamington Spa's Parade provides a local example of this.

pressures at the forefront of many residents' minds, there is a risk that action on net zero may be deprioritised. Looking to the future, if cost of living pressures continue or worsen over time, there are concerns over a potential 'green backlash', where residents will find it difficult to prioritise longer-term environmental action (and its associated costs) over other, more immediate priorities like high streets and community, crime and opportunities for young people. If local net zero policies are to be actioned and prioritised, more thought may need to be given to public opinion, keeping residents on board with policy action, and promoting behavioural and attitudinal change. We know that individuals and communities must adapt their lifestyles and habits to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate environmental impacts, but these changes often come with associated costs, such as investing in energy-efficient technologies, transitioning to sustainable transportation, or adopting eco-friendly practices. As a council, we will need to consider the economic implications and equity aspects of these changes, ensuring that vulnerable populations are not excluded from necessary green behavioural shifts.

Evolving national government policy

Changes to government policy are of course likely to be ubiquitous across all policy areas over the timeframe, but there is a strong likelihood of particular emphasis on environmental policy which will increasingly demand prompt action to align with evolving national and global targets. Local government will need to be prepared to adapt to new or changing requirements and duties. The introduction of biodiversity net gain requirements for new developments is a recent example. We have already begun to see a shift in central government policy to recognise the importance of localised climate action, and so it would seem sensible to pre-empt potential new duties by giving due consideration to the possibility of proactive action to anticipate and strategically incorporate localised environmental policy across all areas of council operations. More localised environmental policy and action may also become of increasing importance to meeting Net Zero goals where there is a local desire or commitment to go beyond national government targets and policy.

Climate change

As the impacts of climate begin to be felt more widely, there will be significant mitigation and adaptation work impacting on almost all areas of council responsibilities, the severity depending on the global emissions trajectory. Information and guidance on local government's role in climate change responses is widespread, including from the LGA and a recent House of Commons briefing paper. We will need to focus more on building and maintaining climate-resilient infrastructure, considering how key infrastructure like roads and bridges will withstand extreme weather events like flooding and heatwaves. Just as we provided 'Warm Hubs' this winter, 'Cool Hubs' may need to become a widespread summer phenomenon, and we will need to consider how public buildings can be adapted to reduce temperature fluctuation in periods of extreme weather. Emergency planning teams will need to ensure capability to respond to more frequent, more severe climate-related emergencies, like water scarcity. Public health will also face particular challenges, relating to heat-related illnesses, deterioration of air and water quality, vector-borne diseases, physical and mental health impacts of extreme weather events and, indirectly, from disruptions to food and water supply – and these impacts are likely to be felt most by those living in more deprived areas within Warwickshire.

Alternative fuels, including electric charging infrastructure:

One major change that is already visible on our streets is the rise in electric vehicle ownership and usage. From 2030, the sale of new petrol and diesel cars will be banned in the UK, with hybrid cars following suit in 2035. Access to EV charging infrastructure will become increasingly essential, including on-street chargers as well as people charging from their own homes. EVs and charging infrastructure provision should be considered as part of a sustainable, holistic mobility strategy that also encourages walking, cycling, car-sharing and public transport use. The LGA offers resources to support councils to learn more about electric vehicles. Warwickshire may face particular challenges in developing charging infrastructure to support rural populations, with CCN research showing that county areas currently only have access to one charging point every 16 miles, compared to one every mile in London. Consideration will be needed on ensuring equitable access to affordable charging facilities, even in areas with smaller populations. In addition to public infrastructure, WCC will also need to plan for the transition of our own vehicle fleet to electric vehicles.

Moreover, 'Wholesale, Retail and Repair of Motor Vehicles' is currently the biggest industry in Warwickshire, employing over 48,000 people. By 2030 the transition to electric vehicles and associated rapid reduction in the manufacture of internal combustion engines and related systems means that there is a risk that this will no longer be Warwickshire's most competitive and concentrated industry, with significant impact on the occupations linked to the manufacture of motor vehicles.

Housing pressure – green and right type:

Heating the UK's 28 million households accounts for 14% of our total carbon emissions; buildings are the country's second-largest source of emissions. It is estimated that it will cost UK homes approaching £300 billion to reach the required Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings alone to migrate to Net Zero. This is especially pertinent considering the predominance of lower EPC ratings across poorer regions of the UK.

Upfront installation costs of energy efficient appliances are a barrier to 45% of the public, with a quarter perceiving the running costs of a low-carbon heating system to be too high for them to afford or not providing enough cost savings to be economically viable.

ONS projections suggest that by 2030 there will be 271,250 households in Warwickshire, which would represent a 1.8% rise from 2021. However, given that further housebuilding is planned in Warwickshire, it is likely that the number of households in, and the population of Warwickshire will be greater than estimated by 2030.

Transport and travel

Travel and Transport Demand:

Bus use nationally is forecast to decline towards 2040 due to modal shift and increases in shared services. This trend could, however, be bucked if projected reductions in operational costs can be passed on to the customer and bus services grow in quality, frequency, and coverage.

Total road traffic is forecast to grow by between 17% and 51% between 2015 and 2050 and car traffic by between 11% and 43%. Autonomy, an increase in shared services and incentives to decongest roads will deliver a modest move away from private vehicle ownership. This change may also further reduce reliance on public transport, especially buses, by 2040-2050. While car traffic is projected to increase, the Committee on Climate Change reports that approximately 9% of car miles can be reduced or shifted to lower-carbon modes by 2035, increasing to 17% by 2050.

Connectivity:

It is expected that all road vehicles will be capable of fully cooperative driving by 2050. Road maintenance, traffic planning and routing, traffic management, refuelling systems, freight operations, train operations and air traffic management will all benefit significantly.

This is expected to be enabled by widespread 4G connectivity by 2025 and 5G by 2030. Widespread 7G by 2050 will connect all road vehicles with each other and should enable a sophisticated central traffic management system. This should lead to road vehicles being capable of cooperating with other nearby vehicles to support traffic flow and safety by 2050. Moreover, all recharging and refuelling systems and vehicles will be fully internet connected by 2030 to maximise energy management for motorists, vehicles, and energy networks.

With Warwickshire's unique urban/rural profile, considerations will need to be made around understanding how transport could change for rural areas with very few local amenities and limited (and sometimes inconsistent) public transport. Encouraging active travel in rural communities will be a challenge due to their distance from urban centres, thus their connectivity to major employment centres will be crucial[14]. This may come in the form of buses but integrated multi-modal travel will almost certainly form part of the solution.

[14] This is already well acknowledged in LTP4 actions.

Energy Vectors (sources of power):

The move to net zero by 2050 will require a complete shift from fossil fuels to sustainably produced electricity, hydrogen and other alternatives and a switch to supply chains producing new powertrains. Fossil fuels will still be the dominant energy vector in 2025, and even 2030. However, electric will need to be the dominant vector by 2050 if we are to achieve net zero. It is also expected that hydrogen will be a significant vector for heavy goods vehicles, buses, and aircraft by 2050.

Achieving net zero by 2050 means electric will be a dominant energy vector. It will power >99% of cars and vans, 50% of buses, 50% of HGVs, 95% of rail and 100% of micro mobility.

Autonomy:

Autonomy will make road vehicles smarter, create opportunities for new services such as last mile delivery by drone and deliver fully autonomous urban transport. We anticipate that the urban transport systems, air transport, rail freight, ferries to and from UK islands and 90% of motorway HGVs will be fully autonomous by 2050.

Road vehicles are rapidly becoming smarter. We expect to see private vehicles capable of operating in driverless mode in limited areas by 2030 and common by 2035. They will allow less-able-bodied people to gain or maintain independence. Automated buses and minibuses will undergo trials by 2025 and become commonplace (40% of those in service) by 2035. However, questions remain on the affordability of private EV. Though the ban on sales of fuel-burning cars is now meant to come into force in 2035, EV still remain significantly more expensive than their counterparts.

Transport Infrastructure:

UK transport is expected to consume 5.9 million tonnes of petroleum products by 2050 (down from 60.5 million tonnes in 2021). The balance is expected to be made up of other fuels and energy vectors dependent on different modes. This includes 145TWh electricity to support all electric vehicles, which represents 50% of the 2021 UK annual demand. Whilst generation is not expected to be a challenge, distribution will require some innovation[15].

An estimated 155TWh of electricity will be needed for transport by 2050 – this will require significant and rapid development of zero carbon production and distribution on a national scale and international cooperation on supply chains and standards. For example, significant investment is needed to bring in the estimated 280,000 road charge points needed by 2030.

Concerning the future of parking, new technology developments, such as the DfT-funded ‘National Parking Platform’, are likely to impact the way that local authorities procure and

[15] See: ‘Local Power’

deliver parking services in the future. Looking into the future, the DfT's vision for parking management is much broader. Further developments could include the service providing a more comprehensive information source, the ability to implement dynamic pricing, enabling convenient payments for multiple services (including EV charging), integrating with MaaS (Mobility as a Service) platforms, aligning with kerbside strategies and optimising data analysis for a deeper understanding of the market. There is potential for parking as 'multi-use spaces' with areas becoming 'mobility hubs' rather than simply a place to leave a car.

Active Travel

Active travel (walking and cycling) rose during the pandemic, and we expect to see long-term behaviour change. Over a quarter of YouGov survey respondents were quite likely or very likely to cycle or use e-cycles, with the figures up on pre-pandemic levels. These changing attitudes are recognised in the DfT's 'Gear Change' strategy, which aims for 50% of all journeys in urban areas in England to be cycled or walked by 2030.

Micromobility – use of electric and human-powered vehicles under 200kg and with speeds restricted to under 25mph – will be prevalent in urban areas from 2025 and provide a transport option for all trips under 8km.

This page is intentionally left blank

Business Intelligence

Warwickshire in 2030 and beyond

September 2023

Projections are based on an interpretation of information available at the time of writing. The report is not intended to be a definitive statement of what Warwickshire will look like in 2030 and beyond and should not be used for commissioning purposes without additional information.

Warwickshire County Council

Warwickshire in 2030 and beyond

Key Messages

- Population projections indicate that the number of residents living in Warwickshire will continue to increase. This increase is mainly due to the increasing number of residential properties and internal migration.
- It is projected that there will be increases in the number of school-aged children which will increase the demand for nursery, primary and secondary school places and services that support the needs of young people. Warwickshire's growth is scattered across the county and growth is often not in locations where surplus capacity exists, as a result WCC expect to plan for / build at least another seven new schools in the next 15 years.
- The number of people in the population who are aged over 70 years old is projected to increase. Of these there is a growing proportion who are aged 85 years or older. An ageing population will have an impact on demand for health and social care services, particularly in areas where the population is less wealthy. Estimates suggest that in Warwickshire in 2030 there will be a substantial increase in people aged 65 and over living in a care home (both LA and non-LA).
- Warwickshire has an increasingly diverse population with this trend likely to increase into the future. In 2021, more than 85 different languages were used as a first language by Warwickshire residents. Services should be aware of this and plan to meet the needs of all residents.
- Thousands of people employed in Warwickshire commute into the county. Future commuting trends will depend on Warwickshire's levels of economic growth and patterns of location-based working. Substantial in-commuting impacts on the day-time population of Warwickshire and needs to be factored into infrastructure and service planning.
- Home ownership has decreased since 2011 whilst private rented has increased. With less disposable income and increases in mortgage interest rates this trend is likely to increase, particularly in younger households. An increase in requirement for private rented properties could lead to issues with rent levels, security of tenure and quality, particularly for vulnerable groups.
- Rises in the cost of living, welfare reforms and social housing supply issues are likely to mean that a national trend in increases in people living in unaffordable homes and increases in homelessness will be mirrored in Warwickshire.
- Potential employment growth in Warwickshire is expected to increase by around 6.0% between 2023 and 2030. Based on population estimates, this would result in a mismatch between job growth and the resident workforce. In recent years the average age of exit from the labour market has decreased. If this trend continues it will also impact on the available workforce.
- It is anticipated that Warwickshire will see its largest employment growth by 2030 in its food & beverage services; IT services; business support services; and warehousing & postal. The largest employment reductions are predicted to be in motor vehicles and the related supply chain.
- By 2030 there is a risk that the motor vehicle industry will no longer be Warwickshire's most competitive and concentrated industry, with significant impact on the occupations linked to the manufacture of motor vehicles, including assemblers and routine operatives, vehicle trades and metal machining.

- Higher level skills will be important in the future economy. A lack of workers and skills shortages may well accelerate uptake of automated processes in local industrial sectors. A future challenge for Warwickshire is to champion employability by promoting the best opportunities for all learners. The requirements of local industry and employees should be considered when considering the skills to be developed in higher education and through apprenticeships.
- Reforms to children's social care will mean changes in the system in the near future with the goal of reducing the need for crisis response and providing more early support to families. The number of children in care has reduced in Warwickshire but Warwickshire are accommodating a large number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children as part of the national transfer scheme.
- Unpaid carers will continue to play a significant role in delivering aspects of social and personal care. For those without support networks there is a risk of loneliness and social isolation. Declining participation in volunteering apparent nationally may impact on provision of informal support to vulnerable groups in the future if mirrored in Warwickshire.
- The prevalence of disability will grow as a result of the rising number of people living into old age. Dementia, diabetes, musculoskeletal diseases and mental ill health are all areas that are likely to have greater impact on health services. Levels of overweight and obesity in young people will continue to cause concern.
- There are two key areas that will impact on community safety over the next decade: societal issues and the changing policy and legislative landscape. Societal issues include rising costs of living; migration; and online crime and fraud. The changing policy and legislative landscape will include the Serious Violence Duty; Violence against Women and Girls and Domestic Homicide Reviews; drug and alcohol strategy; Anti-Social behaviour tools and powers; the role of Community Safety Partnerships, and refocussing of the national Prevent programme.
- Climate change will result in operational challenges to Warwickshire Fire & Rescue, including the increased frequency and prevalence of flooding incidents, and the increased intensity of outdoor fires and wildfires.
- It is likely that the level of road traffic collisions will increase in the future for several reasons including an increase in poorly maintained vehicles being on the roads due to shrinking household budgets, and an increase in the number of vehicles on the road.
- Although the proportion of households owning a car has increased, it is uncertain if this increase will continue. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted on travel to work, and many households reduced car ownership as working from home became more common. In addition, concerns for the environment are encouraging people to rethink how they travel particularly those living in towns and cities.
- By 2030 it is expected that the quantity of waste being managed will have increased due to housing and business growth. However, more material will be recycled or composted, and less material will be disposed of.
- There is likely to be an increasing demand for digital self-help technology across all services that WCC provides. Artificial intelligence and robotics will increasingly be adopted including virtual customer service assistants (chatbots) to handle basic queries.

Population

The latest population projections for local authorities are based on 2018 population estimates and should therefore be treated with caution – projections based on the 2021 Census population data are expected in 2024.

Using the mid-2018 based data, by 2030 it is estimated that there will be **630,394** residents in Warwickshire, a 5.2% increase in the population compared to the mid-2021 population estimate of 599,153 residents[1,2]. The main reason for this increase is internal migration (moves within England). The projections take no account of local development aims, policies on growth, capacity to accommodate population change, or economic factors that could impact the population in the future. Given the plan for extra housing and employment in Warwickshire this may be an underestimate.

Based on the ONS projections by 2030:

- there will be an estimated **99,446** school-age children, this is a **4.8% (4,508) increase** on the mid-2021 estimate for the population of 4- to 17-year-olds. This will increase the demand for nursery and school places and services that support the needs of children (e.g school health service, children's social services, mental health services). There is also estimated to be a **7.0% increase** in 0–3-year-olds in this time period (from 24,683 in 2023 to 26,404 in 2030).
- the number of 16–64-year-olds (i.e the working age population) in Warwickshire will **increase** by an estimated **4,900** people between 2023 and 2030, just a **1.3% increase** in the potential workforce.
- it is estimated that **16.9%** of the population in Warwickshire (106,595 people) will be **70 years or older** and **3.7%** will be **85 years or older** (23,374 people). This is **an increase of 14,114 (15.3%) 70+ year olds and 6,926 (42.1%) 85+ year olds** in the county compared to the estimated numbers in 2021. This ageing population will have an impact on demand for health and social care services.

In 2030, there will be an estimated **68 dependents** (those aged 0-15 and 65 or older) **to every 100 adults of working age**. In 2021, there were an estimated 62 dependents for every 100 adults. A higher ratio of dependents indicates more financial stress on working people, increased caring responsibilities and increased demand on health and social care services. However, as more people are working beyond 65 the impact by 2030 could be marginal. Nationally, the average age of exit from the labour market has decreased recently for both males and females. In 2022, the average age of exit for men was aged 65.4 years, decreasing by 0.1 years to 65.3 years in 2023, this is the same as the male average age of exit in 2019 and 2020. The 2022 average age of exit for women was 64.3 years and has decreased by 0.3 years to 64.0 years in 2023, this is equal to the female average age of exit in 2021[3]. In Warwickshire in 2021[4] census, just over 11% of people aged 65+ were in employment.

An increase in the population is seen across all districts and boroughs. Looking at population data at a district/borough level between 2021 and 2030[1,2]:

- The most growth is projected to take place in North Warwickshire, followed by Stratford-on-Avon. The lowest level of growth is projected for Rugby.
- Only two categories below are predicted to see a decline in population – those aged 16-64 in Rugby and those aged 4-17 in Warwick.
- All other areas and ages are predicted to see a population increase. These increases are higher in the 70+ and 85+ age categories.

District/ Borough	**Age groups (change in number projected for 2030 & percentage change from 2021 estimates)**					
	All	0-3	4-17	16-64	70+	85+
North Warwickshire	7,448 11.4% ⇧	290 11.2% ⇧	1,177 11.7% ⇧	2,770 7.0% ⇧	2,369 22.3% ⇧	906 51.7% ⇧
Nuneaton & Bedworth	3,614 2.7% ⇧	58 0.9% ⇧	582 2.6% ⇧	267 0.3% ⇧	1,811 9.6% ⇧	921 30.3% ⇧
Rugby	2,461 2.1% ⇧	70 1.4% ⇧	868 4.3% ⇧	-1446 -2% ⇩	2,003 12.7% ⇧	1333 47.5% ⇧
Stratford-on-Avon	12,478 9.2% ⇧	722 14.7% ⇧	1,970 9.8% ⇧	2,899 3.6% ⇧	4,864 18.7% ⇧	2,084 43.6% ⇧
Warwick	5,241 3.5% ⇧	580 9.8% ⇧	-88 -0.4% ⇩	410 0.4% ⇧	3066 14.5% ⇧	1683 41.4% ⇧

Experimental data, estimates that between 82,500 and 99,650 people commuted into Warwickshire for work in 2021, which accounted for **44-46%** of the total number of people employed in the county[5]. This is modelled data based on mid-pandemic and pre-pandemic commuting travel behaviours but nevertheless, commuting into Warwickshire has increased since 2011 data. Future trends will depend on Warwickshire's levels of economic growth and patterns of location-based working. Substantial in-commuting impacts on the day-time population of Warwickshire and needs to be factored into infrastructure and service planning.

Warwickshire has an increasingly diverse population - in 2021, **12.5%** of the population were born outside of the United Kingdom[6]. Of these, **52%** were born in Europe, **29%** in Middle East and Asia, **11%** in Africa**, 6%** in The Americas and Caribbean, and **2%** in Antarctica and Oceania. The percentage of the population in all high-level ethnic groups except 'White' increased between 2011 and 2021, with the largest proportional increase seen in people identifying as 'Asian', with the Indian ethnic group having the highest increase in the Asian ethnic group. This trend in increasing diversity is likely to continue in the future.

The number of people moving into Warwickshire from outside the UK is estimated to be between 2,886 – 3,078 each year between now and 2030[7]. Taking into account international emigration, it is estimated that net International Migration will account for between **an average of 790 extra residents** in Warwickshire each year to 2030.

In 2021, 6.9% of Warwickshire residents did not have English or Welsh as a main language; additionally, more than **85** different languages were used as a first language[8]. The percentage of residents not speaking English as their main language has increased since 2011 and may continue to do so if international migration increases. In 2022/23, 13% of pupils in Warwickshire's state schools spoke a language other than English as their first language. This has risen from 10.3% in 2018/19[9].

Households and housing

Households

A household is defined as "one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area". Household projections show the potential number of households there would be in the future if a set of assumptions about the size and structure of the population, and that population's patterns of household formation, were realised in practice. ONS 2018-based projections suggested that by 2030 there will be **271,250** households in Warwickshire[10]. This would represent a rise of nearly **18,000** households, or **7.1%,** from 2021 when there were an estimated 253,262 households[4]. Based on the ONS projections at a district and borough level the largest increase in households between 2021 and 2030 were projected to be in North Warwickshire.

Change in households	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford on Avon	Warwick
Number in 2021 (Census)	27,580	56,586	47,013	59,464	62,619
Projected number in 2030	31,043	59,434	49,555	64,912	66,306
Change	3,463	2,848	2,542	5,448	3,687
% change	12.6%	5.0%	5.4%	9.2%	5.9%

There are a number of caveats to interpreting this data that need to be considered:
1. ONS household projections are based on past demographic trends, they take no account of local development aims, policies on growth and changes in the stock of dwellings and communal establishments (e.g new builds). Any further housebuilding in Warwickshire could mean the projection are low.
2. The latest available household projections are based on 2018 population-estimates which are outdated. The calculations above use these 2018-based household projections combined with data on households from the 2021 Census – this may impact on accuracy of the magnitude of the change.

In 2021, **31%** of Warwickshire households were headed by someone aged 65 or over[11] This is estimated to increase by 2030 (by 2043 estimates suggest **37%** of households will be headed by someone aged 65 or over)[10]. The composition of households is also likely to change by 2030 with fewer persons per household. The average household size in 2023 was projected to be 2.31 persons, estimated to reduce to 2.28 persons by 2033[10].

Housing

Local Plan targets for the number of new dwellings in each borough and district for 2011-2031, and the net completions to the last reporting period (2021/22) are shown in the table below[12]. This means there is expected to be a further 35,180 dwellings completed by 2031.

	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford on Avon	Warwick
Target in Local Plan	Min 9,598	14,060	12,400	14,600	Min 16,776
Net completions Apr 2011-Mar 2022	2,413	5,052	6,742	10,023	8,346
Remaining dwellings	7,435	9,080	5,658	4,577	8,430

As the population of Warwickshire increases, demand for housing will increase. This demand will be mostly met by new housing, but the tenure of the housing will need to reflect market needs.

In 2021, in Warwickshire, 68.2% of households owned their property, 16.7% private rented and 13.7% social rented[4]. This compares to 70.0%, 14.1% and 13.8% respectively in 2011. In line with national data, home ownership has decreased whilst private rented has increased. With less disposable income and increases in mortgage interest rates this trend is likely to increase, particularly in younger households.

An increase in requirement for private rented properties could lead to issues with rent levels, security of tenure and quality, particularly for vulnerable groups. However, new legislation such the Renters' (Reform) Bill 2023[13] aims to improve conditions for tenants including:

- Applying the Decent Homes Standard to the private rented sector, giving renters safer, higher quality homes and remove the poor-quality homes in local communities. This will help deliver the government's Levelling Up mission to halve the number of non-decent rented homes by 2030.
- Making it illegal for landlords and agents to have blanket bans on renting to tenants in receipt of benefits or with children – ensuring no family is unjustly discriminated against when looking for a place to live.

- Strengthening councils' enforcement powers and introduce a new requirement for councils to report on enforcement activity – to help target criminal landlords.

Homelessness

In Warwickshire, in 2021/22, homelessness (households owed a duty under the Homeless Reduction Act) was lower than the rate in England; 7.6 per 1,000 households, whilst the rate in England was 11.7 per 1,000 households[14]. The rate in Warwickshire had decreased over the proceeding two years from 2019/20, when the rate was 10.9 per 1,000 households. However, nationally, the rate has increased, and English Councils have received more calls for help with homelessness in 2023 than since record began in 2018[15]. Rises in the cost of living, welfare reforms and social housing supply issues are likely to mean this national trend will be mirrored in Warwickshire. Recent research suggests that one in five households in England will be forced to spend more than a third of their income on housing and live in unaffordable homes by 2030[16]. This may lead to an increase in homelessness in Warwickshire by 2030.

Economy

Overall, potential employment growth in Warwickshire is expected to increase by 6.1% (21,500 + jobs) between 2023 and 2030[17]. Based on population estimates, this would result in a mismatch between job growth and the resident workforce, which is likely to lead to pressure on housing and the transport network (through in-commuting). However, this potential employment growth is unlikely to be fully realised due to a widespread skills and labour shortage.

The industries employing the most people in Warwickshire in 2021 were: Wholesale, Retail & Repair of Motor Vehicles (48,000); Manufacturing (36,000); Health (32,000); Professional, Scientific & Technical (26,000); Transportation & Storage (25,000); Administrative & Support Services (23,000); Accommodation & Food Services (23,000); and Education (21,000)[18]. It is anticipated that Warwickshire will see its largest employment growth by 2030 in its: Food & Beverage Services (4,500 jobs or 22%); IT Services (3,000 jobs or 25%); Business Support Services (2,300 jobs or 7%); and Warehousing & Postal (1,300 jobs or 8%). The largest employment reductions are predicted to be in Motor Vehicles and the related supply chain (circa 1,500 jobs or 8%)[17].

In terms of employment numbers, in 2030, it is expected that the Retail Trade, Food & Beverage Services, Education, Construction, and Health - will employ the most people. The growth in the number of Other Skilled Trades is expected to be the largest amongst all the occupations in Warwickshire between 2023-2030, followed by Science/Tech Professionals, Teaching/Research Professionals, and Sales Occupations. [10]

The location quotient (LQ) is a way of quantifying how concentrated a particular industry is in a region compared to the nation. In Warwickshire this is currently highest for the motor vehicle manufacturing industry. By 2030 there is a risk that this will no longer be Warwickshire's most competitive and concentrated industry, with significant impact on the occupations linked to the manufacture of motor vehicles, including assemblers and routine operatives, vehicle trades and metal machining. The transition to electric vehicles will be moving at pace in 2030 in key export markets (80% of vehicles manufactured in the UK are exported, 60% to the EU). For every vehicle assembled in the UK, two internal combustion engines are manufactured. The rapid reduction in the manufacture of internal combustion engines and related systems is expected to severely affect the UK automotive supply chain, which is concentrated in Warwickshire and the surrounding area.

Across districts and boroughs, in 2025, Warwick District is expected to have a particularly strong presence in the R&D, design and product development and software and digital creative industries; Stratford-on-Avon District, has strength in automotive, particularly around Gaydon for vehicle design and development, and manufacturing of luxury vehicles, and hospitality and tourism; Rugby Borough is likely to have an above national focus on its manufacturing, e-commerce and logistics industries; Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough are forecast to be prominent in engineering, manufacturing and e-commerce and logistics; and North Warwickshire Borough is expected to have a high concentration of workers throughout their manufacturing activities, warehousing, and e-commerce.

The place-based joint strategic needs assessments have through stakeholder engagement identified some gaps between the skills present in the local labour market and the employment opportunities that are available, particularly in the north of the County[19]. This is corroborated by recent surveys of businesses which suggest two-thirds are experiencing recruitment difficulties due to skills and labour shortages.

Research by Warwick University on the changing labour market suggests a shift to an increased requirement for higher level skills (particularly first degree and Master's levels) for new and replacement jobs. Recent research has also shown that the value of qualifications at a Higher National Certificate or Higher National Degree level in Warwickshire is worth £500,000 in 2022 prices over a whole career – as compared to GCSEs[20]. This highlights the importance of skills levels in the future economy and the need to plan for this locally. One potential impact is that due to a higher-than-average proportion of workers in transport and logistics, manufacturing trades and leisure services occupations, which are all industries with a high risk of automation, a lack of workers and skills shortages may well accelerate uptake of automated processes in local industrial sectors.

An increase in the older population has implications for the economy in terms of providing services and support; however, this economic impact could be affected by people working until later in life and therefore continuing to contribute economically – if there is significant ability for over 50s to change career, retrain if necessary, and find new employment as the job market transitions.

Social Care, Carers and Volunteering

Children and Families

In February 2023, the Department for Education consulted on proposals to reform children's social care in its strategy 'Stable Homes, Built on Love'[21]. The strategy prioritizes relationships at the heart of the care system, with the goal of reducing the need for crisis response and providing more early support to families. This will include local early help and intervention with issues such as addiction, domestic abuse, and mental health to keep families together.

Key measures include:

- A new Child Protection Lead Practitioner role with advanced, specialist training, will work in a fully joined up way with other services such as the police, to better identify and respond to significant harm. The change will mean services work more effectively to protect children from harms that happen outside of the home, such as criminal exploitation and serious violence.
- A focus on improved support and reducing barriers to kinship care.
- Local authorities will be supported to recruit new child and family social worker apprentices and there will be consultation on proposals to reduce over-reliance on agency social workers.
- A new children's social care national framework will be implemented which sets out clear outcomes that should be achieved across all local authorities to improve the lives of children and families.

Warwickshire's Children & Families Service have worked hard to safely reduce the numbers of children in care. This is reflected in a 4.4% reduction in children in care between the 2022 and 2023 financial year end (822 at 31 March 2022 compared to 778 at 31 March 2023). Numbers of children in care can fluctuate although Warwickshire are successfully seeing reductions compared to the national trend where increases have continued. It is worth noting that Warwickshire are accommodating a large number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children as part of the national transfer scheme which supports entry to local authorities such as Kent County Council[22].

Adult Social Care

In 2022/23, 10,989 adults (2.3% of the population aged 18 and over) received a WCC-commissioned social care service[23] . Due to an increasing ageing population the demands on adult social care is likely to increase by 2030, particularly in areas where the population is less wealthy. Estimates suggest that in Warwickshire in 2030 approximately 4,935 people aged 65 and over will be living in a care home (both LA and non-LA) with or without nursing, an increase of 35.7% from 2025 estimates[24].

Carers

Carers will continue to play a significant role in delivering aspects of social and personal care. In 2022/23, there were **4,315 carers** (aged 18 and over) in Warwickshire who were assessed and/or received some level of support from WCC[25]. However there are many more carers providing varying amounts of care - the 2021 Census suggested **14,124** residents aged 16 and over provided substantial unpaid care in a week (50+ hours) whilst a further **34,678** provided some unpaid care (1-49 hours)[26]. This number reduced from the 2011 Census which may indicate a greater number of residents working and unable to provide informal care which could impact on services. There is an increasing prevalence of 'sandwich carers' – those looking after young children at the same time as caring for older parents.

Volunteering

There has been an increased focus on working in partnership with the voluntary and community sector to support and empower communities to be strong, resilient, self-supporting and connected. The COVID-19 pandemic saw a resurgence in both formal and informal volunteering but this has reduced as people have returned to work. In 2021/22, 27% of respondents reported taking part in formal volunteering at least once in the last year (approximately 12 million people in England). This is lower than 2020/21 (30%, approximately 14 million people) and lower than rates between 2013/14 and 2019/20 (between 36% to 45%). This participation rate is the lowest recorded by the Community Life Survey and is likely to be reflected in Warwickshire.

The National Council for Voluntary Organisations' (NCVO) 'Time Well Spent report in 2023', also highlighted signs of declining participation, satisfaction and likelihood to continue volunteering particularly in young people. The report also found that there was an increasing concern among volunteers about being out of pocket and that there has been a noticeable shift since 2019 towards remote volunteering. The report concluded that volunteer-involving organisations must remain versatile in their approach to volunteering, including ensuring volunteering environments are actively welcoming those from all backgrounds, showcasing the many positive flexible and remote volunteering opportunities on offer and clearly communicating expenses policies, to address some of the practical barriers to volunteering[27].

Education

Population increases and school capacity in Warwickshire

Warwickshire is undergoing a period of significant growth, with large scale housing development across the county. Local Plans across the five district/borough areas of the county highlight 63,000 additional new homes across the county resulting in the need for approximately 30,000 additional primary and secondary school places, 4,000 of which will need providing between now and 2027. Like other 'shire' areas, Warwickshire's growth is scattered across the county and growth is often not in locations where surplus capacity exists.

To accommodate this growth, as well as numerous school expansions, 12 new schools have opened in Warwickshire since 2010, comprising six primary, two secondary, one all-through and three special schools. During the next fifteen year period WCC expect to plan for / build at least another seven new schools.

Warwickshire as a whole is forecast to have a 2% increase in total primary pupils between 2023 and 2027. This slight growth is not universal across the county; North Warwickshire does not have the same levels of new or approved housing development as other areas and is forecast to have a reduction in primary cohorts across the forecast period. Warwickshire as a whole is forecast to have a 10% increase in total secondary pupils between 2023 and 2029. All areas across the county will experience some pressure on secondary school places.

Skills and learning

In its Schools of the Future[28] paper, the World Economic Forum outlined essential characteristics that will define high-quality learning in the future.

- Global citizenship skills (including awareness of the wider world, and sustainability).
- Innovation and creativity skills (including problem-solving and analytical thinking).
- Technology skills (including data science and programming)
- Interpersonal skills (including emotional intelligence, empathy, cooperation and social awareness).
- Personalised and self-paced learning (learning based on the diverse individual needs of each learner, and flexible enough to enable each learner to progress at their own pace)
- Accessible and inclusive learning (learning not just confined to those with access to school buildings everyone has access to learning)
- Problem-based and collaborative learning (move from process-based to project- and problem-based content delivery, requiring peer collaboration)
- Lifelong and student-driven learning (continuous improvement on existing skills and acquisition of new skills based on need)

In line with this, a future challenge for Warwickshire is to champion employability by promoting the best opportunities for all learners. This will become increasingly important as the local economy continues to grow; the requirements of local industry and employees should be considered when considering the skills to be developed in higher education and through apprenticeships.

Delivery of education

Technologies such as virtual reality, gamification (learning via video games) and Artificial Intelligence (developing customised student learning solutions based on test results) will continue to be developed with learners in mind creating a more personalised approach. The growing trend towards online access to educational content and learning resources accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic will continue and will be particularly important in increasing access to higher and further education opportunities. Innovation in assistive technology also promises to help educators improve learning outcomes for students with special educational needs and disabilities.

A report in July 2022 from an international IT company[29] surmised the following with regards to how innovation in education will play out:

In 2025:

- many EdTechs will be further developed (i.e. e-learning platforms)
- new techs in education will gain more and more users
- university online degree programs will expand
- 5G Internet's speed will allow VR and AR classes to be held online

In 2030:

- VR and AR will be used extensively in natural sciences
- metaverse will become a common teaching tool
- students' grades and accomplishments will be in blockchain, eliminating the possibility of malversation
- nearly half of school children will work in jobs that won't exist at the time

In 2050:

- the job market will require skills that weren't taught in 2022
- VR and AR will be used for taking exams
- teachers will have become consultants, as frontal instruction is all but abolished
- No more paper or e-textbooks, as all learning is visual

Health and Wellbeing

There are variations in health outcomes within the county, and within districts and boroughs. These variations are likely to continue in 2030. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessments identify variation and enable services to be targeted at those with greatest need[30].

Life Expectancy

In Warwickshire, life expectancy at birth in 2018-2020 was 79.7 years for men[31] and 83.4 years for women[32]. This is a slight reduction from previous years for both men and women, however remains significantly better than England average. Improvements in mortality have slowed since 2011 and this is reflected in slower improvements in projected period life expectancies; it is too early to say with any certainty what impact coronavirus may have on long-term mortality trends[33] Given the trend in Warwickshire it is likely that by 2030 life expectancy will be around 80 years for males and 84 years for females.

Healthy Life Expectancy

Healthy life expectancy shows the years a person can expect to live in good health (rather than with a disability or in poor health)[34]. Healthy life expectancy for men in Warwickshire in 2018-

2020 was 62.1 years, a reduction of 2.5 years from the previous period (2017-2019)[35]. This significant decrease was not reflected nationally. If this is an outlying period, healthy life expectancy in Warwickshire could return to national levels around 63 years by 2030. For women healthy life expectancy was 64.1 years in 2018-20 and has been at similar levels for previous periods[36]. If current trends continue by 2030 healthy life expectancy is likely to remain around 64 years.

The years between healthy life expectancy and life expectancy are known as the “window of need”. This is the time that is spent in poor health, which leads to demand on health and social care services, as well as having an impact on individuals, families, and workplaces. In Warwickshire for 2018-20, the “window of need” was 17.6 years for males and 19.3 years for females. By 2030, the window of need could remain at similar level for males and for females.

Chronic diseases

By 2030, the prevalence of disability will grow as a result of the rising number of people living into old age, rather than an increase in ill-health. Overall, dementia represents the biggest growing cause of disability and rates are predicted to increase by 28% in people aged 65 or over in Warwickshire between 2020-2030 (from 8,760 in 2020 to 11,227 in 2030)[37]. The second largest cause will be other chronic diseases including mental health problems, diabetes, and musculoskeletal disorders. These diseases are fastest-rising in people aged over 85[38].

Lifestyle-related diseases

In 2021/22, two thirds (**66.2%**) of Warwickshire adults were classified as overweight or obese[39], this is significantly worse than the England average and **22.4%** were physically inactive[40]. In addition, more young people are being classified as either overweight or obese. In 2021-2022 one in three Warwickshire children (**35.9%**) in Year 6 are classified as being either overweight or obese[41] along with **21.3%** of Reception age children[42]. Trends in levels of overweight and obesity in both adults and children suggest that these figures could increase further by 2030.

The rate of hospital admissions for alcohol specific conditions in persons under 18 in Warwickshire has been significantly higher than the rate in England in recent years[43]. However over recent years the rate has fallen and could maintain around 44 admissions per 100,000 under 18s by 2030.

Mental Health

One in four adults will experience a mental health problem in any given year[44]. With awareness increasing more adults and young people are likely to present to health services by 2030. Indeed, the incidence of depression recorded on practice registers has increased year on year from 5.7% 2013/14 to 14.4% in 2021/22[45]. The need to promote good mental well-being both at an individual and community level will increase.

The suicide rate in Warwickshire has not been significantly different than the rate in England in the most recent years. Levels were over 10 per 100,000 population in 2019-20 - given the most recent years published saw varying data levels it could remain around 10 per 100,000 by 2030[46].

High levels of poor wellbeing and mental ill health were addressed in both the 2021 Adult Mental Health and Wellbeing Coventry and Warwickshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)[47] and the recent 2023 Mental Health and Wellbeing of Infants, Children, and Young People JSNA[48].

Crime & Community Safety

There are two key areas that will impact on community safety over the next decade; **societal issues** and the **changing policy and legislative landscape.**

Emerging societal issues affecting crime and community safety
The impact of global, international and national societal factors will have a long term affect on community safety and crime rates. These factors will require a broader partnership involvement, including a wider range of public sector and voluntary organisations, businesses, education providers and local communities, to plan and respond to the long-term impacts.

The key societal issues include:-

- **COVID Pandemic**– Whilst the global response to covid has significantly reduced the population health risk, the impact of covid lockdown, particularly amongst young people is still being felt. School leads, from early years into secondary educations continue to see these impacts, particularly in terms of socialisation, behavioural challenges and increases in risk taking behaviour leaving to serious confrontation and in some cases violence. School exclusion rates have significantly increased at primary and secondary level. These behavioural challenges are echoed within local communities and it is highly likely that this will continue to be a key challenge for a generation of young people into the late 2020's and early 2030's
- **Cost of living crisis** – There is strong historical evidence that in times of severe cost of living pressures, there is a direct correlation to increases in certain crime rates. Whilst the immediate affect can be seen in increases in acquisitive crime such as shop lifting, theft from and of vehicles, rural crime offences and cycle theft (an average of 77,313 bicycles are reported stolen in the UK every year, according to data from the Office for National Statistics), there are more long-term impacts. It is highly likely that there will be an increase in domestic violence offences, leading to significant pressures on housing, refuse provision and children and families services. Domestic violence currently account for approximately one third of all recorded violence with injury offences at just over 1,600 incidents. There is likely to be a direct correlation to increases in alcohol and substance misuse which will impact on local provision. There is evidence from the early to mid-2010's that the illegal economy may be viewed by some individuals and families as the most economically viable

option, particularly is what is perceived a low-risk activity such as drug supply. Changing this narrative, once the illegal economy is established is extremely challenging for community safety partnerships. There is also strong evidence that the cost-of-living crisis can increase the risk of community tensions, where a single high-profile incident can lead in significant unrest. Creating strong community networks that can assess and respond to those tensions will be a key part of the community safety agenda over the next decade.

- **Migration** – Migration brings enormous benefits to local areas, whether it be through internal migration connected to new developments and employment opportunities or international migration. However, there are organised criminal networks who exploit migration to establish or take over criminal markets, from counterfeit or illegal goods, modern day slavery and trafficking to controlling drug supply markets. The methods used include serious violence offences and there is a risk of a significant increase in serious violence connected to this activity. Warwickshire is already beginning to feel the effects of this activity and the current profile indicates that this will increase over the coming decade.
- **Online crime and fraud** – On-line crime has continued to grow over the early part of 2020's. A recently published report by Of-com on on-line fraud has estimated that nearly nine in ten adult internet users (87%) have encountered content online which they believed to be a scam or fraud and 46% of adult internet users reported having personally been drawn into engaging in an online scam or fraud, while four in ten (39%) reported knowing someone who has fallen victim to an online scam or fraud. The increasing dependency on technology in our daily lives will increase the risk of fraud and scams, from accessing personal and financial data to small- and large-scale hacking of websites where consumer activity will be affected. Organised crime groups are using technology more and more to commit crime.

Changing policy and legislative landscape
There is number of key national legislative changes that will have a long-term impact in the next decade:

- **Serious Violence Duty –** The Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2023, introduced the Serious Violence Duty to named partner agencies and education providers to work together to develop action plans to reduced and prevent serious violence. It also introduces Offensive Weapon Homicide Reviews which will come into force national from 2025. In addition, there is a renewed focus on addressing serious organised crime with an imminent refresh of the Governments Serious Organised Crime Strategy. Serious Violence is likely to remain a top priority for Warwickshire over the next decade and this will be reflected in the 10-year Warwickshire Serious Violence Prevention Strategy. Currently violence against the person accounts for 37% of all recorded Total Notifiable Offences. A recent Strategic Needs Assessment on the serious violence profile for Warwickshire has highlighted a number of common causal factors which increase the risk of a person becoming involved in serious violence. Addressing these factors will be at the heart of our long-term partnership response.

- **Violence against Women and Girls and Domestic Homicide Reviews –** The government has recently introduced a new framework for local partnership agencies to respond to Violence Against Women and Girls. This includes work around safe accommodation and increased focus on perpetrators. The government has also completed a review of the guidance on Domestic Homicide Reviews. Warwickshire, along with many other Local Authority areas has seen a significant increase in DHR's with 10 on going cases. Domestic Violence will continue to be a priority area both in terms of offences and as a key causal factor in other offending history. It is highly likely that DHR cases will continue to increase due to the societal pressures highlighted above.
- **Drug and Alcohol Strategy –** In December 2021 the government published "From Harm to Hope: A 10-year drug plan to cut crime and save lives," a strategy to combat the supply of illegal drugs, increase the current treatment provision for those affected by drug dependency and reduce drug related deaths. Accompanying guidance for delivery partners, including local authorities, was also published. The government ambition is to achieve a generational shift in the country's relationship with drugs and to reduce overall drug use towards a historic 30-year low, whilst reducing the harms that drug addiction and supply cause to individuals and neighbourhoods. Warwickshire has already re-invigorated its approach by reintroducing a Drug and Alcohol Strategic Partnership, running since May 2022. The recent increase in drug related deaths in the county and West Midlands has brought into sharp focus the long-term commitment needed by partner agencies on this agenda.
- **Anti-Social behaviour Tools and Powers** – The Home Office has recently completed a consultation on Anti-Social Behaviour Tools and Powers with a view to increase the powers available to partner agencies to address local issues. The renewed focus on addressing ASB will increase community expectations and the pressure on other front-line services.
- **Role of Community Safety Partnerships** - Successive Governments continue to place the concept of 'Community Safety Partnerships' and 'County Strategic Groups' front and centre in the fight to prevent and reduce crime and disorder. This is likely to be further embedded as the results of the Home Office current review of CSP's becomes known.
- **Prevent –** The recently published Shawcross report on the national prevent programme has made a number of recommendations in term of the refocusing on violent extremism and the assessment of those vulnerable to radicalisation. It is likely that Prevent will remain a key area over the next decade with an increasing scrutiny of central government on how Prevent and Channel is delivered locally. This will require the engagement with a wider variety of partner agencies, both from the faith and voluntary community, as well as housing providers, to ensure that we have considered all of the determining factors and particularly wider vulnerabilities and intersectionality.

Warwickshire Fire and Rescue

Road traffic collisions remain the most frequently attended non-fire incident for Warwickshire Fire & Rescue and there is a recognised high risk to life. It is likely that the level of road traffic collisions will increase in the future for a number of reasons including an increase in poorly maintained vehicles being on the roads due to shrinking household budgets, and an increase in the number of vehicles on the road.

Climate change will result in operational challenges to Warwickshire Fire & Rescue, including the increased frequency and prevalence of flooding incidents, and the increased intensity of outdoor fires and wildfires. Aligned to this, it is likely that there will be longer fire seasons, more extensive fire-affected areas, and increased urban-wildland interface fires. These seasonal events will put additional strain on Fire Service resources, including the need to plan for these surge events.

A focus for Warwickshire Fire and Rescue will be to identify those at the highest risk and who are most vulnerable in the community. With an increasing ageing population, as well as continued domestic and commercial development across the county, demands for a Specialist, Targeted and Universal approach are likely to increase. WFRS will continue to take an integrated collaborative approach to address these risks.

Transport

Car ownership

Between 2011 and 2021, there was an increase in the number and proportion of households in Warwickshire owning or having a car available to use (84.7%, n=214,712 in 2021 compared to 82.4%, n=190,386)[4]. The proportion owning more than one car has also increased (45.0% compared to 41.5%). Increased car ownership and any increases in traffic in Warwickshire linked with population and employment growth, and housing developments, could increase congestion on the roads resulting in delays and reduced air quality.

Although the proportion of households owning a car has increased, it is uncertain if this increase will continue. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted on travel to work, and many households reduced car ownership as working from home became more common. In addition, concerns for the environment are encouraging people to rethink how they travel particularly those living in towns and cities.

The type of cars owned is also changing. There has been a decrease in the number of registered diesel cars and an increase in the number of electric and hybrid cars registered. This will impact on the need for local authorities to improve the infrastructure to support electric vehicles.

Parking

New technology developments, such as the DfT-funded National Parking Platform, are likely to impact the way that local authorities procure and deliver parking services in the future[49]. Looking into the future, the DfT's vision for parking management is much broader. Further developments could include the service providing a more comprehensive information source, the ability to implement dynamic pricing, enabling convenient payments for multiple services (including EV charging), integrating with Maas (Mobility as a Service) platforms, aligning with kerbside strategies and optimising data analysis for a deeper understanding of the market. There is potential for parking as 'multi-use spaces' with areas becoming 'mobility hubs' rather than simply a place to leave a car.

Waste Management

In 2022/23, WCC managed just under **240,000 tonnes** of waste[50]. Just under **900kg** of household waste is collected per household each year, of which just **over half (50.06% in 2022/23)** is recycled. WCC has access to a wide variety of infrastructure to manage its household waste. Residual waste (collected household waste that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting) analysis shows that more than half of our household residual is recyclable using current services. About a third of household residual waste is food waste.

The Government's resources and waste strategy published in 2018 sets out a plan for the next 30 years which aims to implement circular economy principles to manage waste as a resource and minimise waste and maximise reuse, recycling and composting[51]. Government consulted on ideas such as clear and consistent recycling schemes nationally (including the collection of food waste), a deposit return scheme for drinks containers, and producer responsibility so producers of packaging waste are financially responsible for its management. Government had planned to implement its ideas during 2025, which could quite radically change the way waste is managed across the country.

As well as household waste there is much commercial and industrial waste in Warwickshire and as the economy grows this waste could increase too. The vast majority of this commercial is waste is managed by private companies. Waste infrastructure in and around Warwickshire will have to develop to accommodate the changing quantity and nature of the waste we have to manage.

By 2030 it is expected that the quantity of waste being managed will have increased due to housing and business growth. However, more material will be recycled or composted and less material will be disposed of. The way that people manage their waste may also change significantly with more materials being taken back to shops by consumers and less recycling being collected by local authorities. The number and types of materials collected by local authorities may also change due to new financial drivers and a greater onus on manufacturers to ensure product recyclability.

WCC provide nine household waste recycling centres across Warwickshire. These centres are well used and valued by local people for the management of their wastes. These centres also offer a service for local businesses. This service will need to be reviewed and developed to ensure it meets the future needs of the county.

Technology and delivery of services

The increase in use of smartphones, tablets and the improvements in Broadband speed and coverage are changing the way people deliver and receive services. Warwickshire residents will increasingly contact Warwickshire County Council primarily via online tools.

There is likely to be an increasing demand for digital self-help technology across all services that WCC provides, in particular for social care where digital technology has the potential to improve efficiencies and the quality of care services. Artificial intelligence and robotics will increasingly be adopted including virtual customer service assistants (chatbots) to handle basic queries.

Internet of Things devices (connection of everyday physical objects to the internet) will increase. There will be networks of low-cost sensors and actuators for data collection, monitoring, decision making and process optimisation. Examples include smart-meter and smart-grid control of water and electricity. An example is Array of Things, a networked urban sensor project which is helping to understand the urban environment, infrastructure and activity in Chicago[52].

Generation of electricity from renewable sources will continue to increase with improvements in component technologies.

References

[1] Office for National Statistics (2020), Subnational population projections for England: 2018-based https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/bulletins/subnationalpopulationprojectionsforengland/latest
[2] Office for National Statistics (2022), Population estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2021 edition, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland
[3] ONS (2023), Economic labour market status of individuals aged 50 and over, trends over time: September 2023, https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/economic-labour-market-status-of-individuals-aged-50-and-over-trends-over-time-september-2023/economic-labour-market-status-of-individuals-aged-50-and-over-trends-over-time-september-2023#:~:text=the%20average%20age%20of%20exit,exit%20in%202019%20and%202020.
[4] ONS (2022), Census 2021.
[5] Office for National Statistics (2023), Estimation of travel to work matrices, England and Wales, https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/estimationoftraveltoworkmatricesenglandandwales
[6] Office for National Statistics (2021) Warwickshire County- 2021 Census Profile for areas in England and Wales - Nomis (nomisweb.co.uk)
[7] ONS (2020)Population projections incorporating births, deaths and migration for regions and local authorities: Table 5, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/componentsofchangebirthsdeathsandmigrationforregionsandlocalauthoritiesinenglandtable5
[8] Office for National Statistics (ONS) Language, England and Wales: Census 2021 and Office for National Statistics (ONS) Main Language (detailed): Census 2021
[9] Gov.UK (Sept 2023) 'Pupil characteristics - number of pupils by ethnicity and language' from 'Schools, pupils and their characteristics'
[10] Office for National Statistics (2020), Household projections for England, Household projections for England - Office for National Statistics
[11] Office for National Statistics (2023) Living arrangements by age - Household Reference Person, Living arrangements by age - Household Reference Person - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
[12] Data from local plans for districts and boroughs in Warwickshire – local calculations
[13] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/renters-reform-bill
[14] Office for Health improvement & Disparities (2023) Homelessness: households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act Public health profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)
[15] Big Issue (August 2023) https://www.bigissue.com/news/housing/britains-homelessness-shame-cold-hard-facts/
[16] https://www.theplanner.co.uk/2023/09/12/nearly-five-million-households-will-be-unaffordable-homes-2030
[17] Local Economy Forecasting Model (LEFM) 2022
[18] Office for National Statistics (2023), Business Register and Employment Survey: 2021.
[19] JSNA place-based approach, https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/joint-strategic-needs-assessments-1/jsna-place-based-approach
[20] Research completed by the Strategic Research Team, Business Intelligence Service
[21] Department for Education (2023), https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/childrens-social-care-stable-homes-built-on-love
[22] Warwickshire County Council, Business Intelligence – Children & Families team
[23] Warwickshire County Council, Business Intelligence – Adult Social Care team
[24] Projecting Older People Population Information, https://www.poppi.org.uk/, accessed Aug 2023
[25] Warwickshire County Council internal data – July 2019
[26] Office for National Statistics (2021), Census – Provision of unpaid care [RM 113]
[27] https://www.thirdsector.co.uk/fears-future-volunteering-young-people-become-dissatisfied-survey/volunteering/article/1827757
[28] https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Schools_of_the_Future_Report_2019.pdf

[29] https://www.elanwave.com/blog/predictions-on-how-education-will-look-like-in-2025-2030-and-2050/
[30] Warwickshire County Council, https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/joint-strategic-needs-assessments-1, Accessed August 2023
[31] Public Health England – Life expectancy at birth (Male), https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/life%20expectancy#page/3/gid/1938133280/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E10000031/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0, Accessed August 2023
[32] Public Health England, Life expectancy at birth (female), https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/life%20expectancy#page/3/gid/1938133080/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E10000031/iid/90366/age/1/sex/2/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0, Accessed August 2023
[33] Office for National Statistics – Mortality in England and Wales: past and projected trends in average lifespan, https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies/articles/mortalityinenglandandwales/pastandprojectedtrendsinaveragelifespan, Accessed August 2023
[34] Public Health England, Public health profiles healthy life expectancy at birth, https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/life%20expectancy#page/6/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E10000031/iid/90362/age/1/sex/1/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0 Accessed August 2023
[35] Public Health England, Healthy life expectancy at birth (male), https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/life%20expectancy#page/4/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E10000031/iid/90362/age/1/sex/1/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0, Accessed August 2023
[36] Public Health England, Healthy life expectancy at birth (female), https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/life%20expectancy#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/102/are/E10000031/iid/90362/age/1/sex/2 , Accessed August 2023
[37] POPPI, Projecting Older People Population Information, https://www.poppi.org.uk/, Accessed August 2023
[38] Guzman-Castillo M, Ahmadi-Abhari S, Bandosz P et al. (2017) Forecasted trends in disability and life expectancy in England and Wales up to 2025: a modelling study, The Lancet (2) 7:E307-E313.
[39] Public Health England, Obesity: QOF prevalence (18+), https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/obesity#page/3/gid/1/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/502/are/E10000031/iid/93088/age/168/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1
[40] Public Health England, Percentage of Physically Inactive Adults, https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/inactive#page/4/gid/1/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/502/are/E10000031/iid/93015/age/298/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0, Accessed August 2019
[41] Public Health England, Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/obesity#page/4/gid/1/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/502/are/E10000031/iid/20602/age/201/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0, Accessed August 2023
[42] Public Health England, Reception: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity), https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/obesity#page/4/gid/1000042/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/502/are/E10000031/iid/20601/age/200/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0, Accessed August 2023
[43] Public Health England, Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions – Under 18s, https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/alcohol#page/4/gid/1/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/502/are/E10000031/iid/92904/age/173/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0, Accessed August 2023
[44] McManus, S., Meltzer, H., Brugha, T. S., Bebbington, P. E., & Jenkins, R. (2009). Adult psychiatric morbidity in England, 2007: results of a household survey. The NHS Information Centre for health and social care.
[45] Public Health England, Depression: QOF incidence (18+),

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/qof#page/4/gid/1/pat/6/ati/402/are/E10000031/iid/848/age/168/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1, Accessed August 2023

[46] Public Health England, Suicide rate, https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/suicide#page/4/gid/1/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/502/are/E10000031/iid/41001/age/285/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/3/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0, Accessed August 2023

[47] Warwickshire County Council, Coventry and Warwickshire Mental Health Needs Assessment (2021), https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/directory-record/7178/coventry-and-warwickshire-mental-health-needs-assessment-2021, Accessed August 2023

[48] Warwickshire County Council, Mental Health and Wellbeing of Infants, Children, and Young People JSNA, https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/directory-record/7609/mental-health-and-wellbeing-of-infants-children-and-young-people-jsna-2023-, Accessed August 2023

[49] https://lgiu.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/LGIU-Parking-strategies-and-innovation.pdf

[50] Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2018), Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics, https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables

[51] Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2018), Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England, https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf

[52] Array of things https://www.gov.uk/government/news/west-midlands-to-become-uks-first-large-scale-5g-testbed

This page is intentionally left blank

Adult Social Care and Health Overview & Scrutiny Committee

14th February 2024

Council Plan 2022-2027
Integrated Performance Report Quarter 3 2023/24

Recommendations

That the Adult Social Care and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee considers and comments on the Integrated Performance Report for Quarter 3 2023/24 contained within this Report and Appendices.

1. Executive Summary

1.1 This report provides a retrospective summary of the Council's performance at the end of Quarter 3 (April 2023 - December 2023) against the strategic priorities and Areas of Focus set out in the Council Plan 2022-2027. All information contained within this report has been taken from the Quarter 3 Integrated Performance and Finance reports that will be presented to Cabinet on 15th February. The paper sets out a combined picture of the Council's delivery, performance, HR, and risk:

- performance is assessed against the Key Business Measures (KBMs) contained within the agreed Performance Management Framework (PMF) in Section 2 and Appendix 1;
- progress against the Integrated Delivery Plan is summarised in Section 3 and more fully presented within Appendix 2;
- management of Finance is summarised in Section 4 and more fully presented in Appendix 3; and
- management of Risk is summarised in Section 5 and more detailed information is presented in Appendix 4.

1.2 This summary report and the detailed performance appendices provide the complete picture of the Council's performance enabling scrutiny and transparency for the organisation, partners, and the public. It enables Overview and Scrutiny Committees to consider performance within their own remits. All Members also have continual access to the Performance Management Framework using the Performance Portal in Power BI to further monitor performance on an ongoing basis.

1.3 The approach to strategic performance reporting continues to evolve and reflect the Council's key priorities and pressures. Members will be aware of the wealth of information and data available at both strategic and service levels. In addition, Government is developing the 'Office for Local

Government' (Oflog). As such, the Council's performance framework will continue to evolve, and be streamlined to ensure that Members have the most useful performance data, including reference to Oflog metrics.

1.4 There are key themes that emerged last year that continue to be highlighted by this report, which impact WCC's current operating environment, including:

- increasing demand and costs being reported in Children & Families, Adult Social Care, Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND), Home to School Transport and in the number of applications made through the Local Welfare Scheme;
- in these areas demand is increasing more quickly than resources, creating capacity, workload and delivery challenges; reflecting staff feedback, addressing this is a high priority for the organisation;
- continuing recruitment and retention difficulties in specific service teams including Children and Young People, Social Care and Health, Waste & Environment, Schools, Commercial and Contracts, On-Call firefighters and Planning officers; and
- a small number of services continue to experience specific challenges around staff absence levels particularly Business Support, Customer Contact and Social Care and Health.

Planned improvement activity to address these issues is described in section 4 of the 15th February Cabinet report.

1.5 The 2023/24 PMF contains 105 KBMs, 97 of which are available for reporting in Quarter 3. The remaining 8 that are not being reported are all new measures to the PMF and not due for reporting until Year End.
There are 18 KBMs within the remit of this Committee, and 17 of those KBMs are available for reporting this Quarter. There is one other measure that is newly included this year and will be reported at Year End. Table 1 below indicates the current assessment of performance:

Quarter	On Track	Not on Track
1	64.7%(11)	35.3%(6)
2	70.6% (12)	29.4% (5)
3	64.7% (11)	35.3% (6)

Table 1

Table 2 below indicates the Direction of Travel (retrospective comparison), however, please note not all measures have a status e.g. where they are new and there is no previous baseline:

Direction of Travel	On Track			Not on Track		
	Improving	Static	Declining	Improving	Static	Declining

Quarter 1	56%(5)	22%(2)	22%(2)	16.7%(1)	16.7%(1)	66.7%(4)
Quarter 2	63.6%(7)	18.2%(2)	18.2%(2)	0%(0)	20%(1)	80%(4)
Quarter 3	50% (5)	40% (4)	10% (1)	0% (0)	16.7%(1)	83.3% (5)

Table 2

Table 3 below indicates the future projection forecast for the next reporting period:

Forecast	On Track			Not on Track		
	Improving	Static	Declining	Improving	Static	Declining
Quarter 1	64%(7)	36%(4)	0%(0)	83%(5)	0	17%(1)
Quarter 2	66.7%(8)	33.3%(4)	0%(0)	20%(1)	60%(3)	20%(1)
Quarter 3	36.4% (4)	63.6%(7)	0% (0)	33.3% (2)	66.7%(4)	0

Table 3

1.6 At Quarter 3 the overall position is largely similar to that reported at Quarter 2, with 1 measure slipping from On Track to Not on Track this Quarter, the No. of unique carers to receive support in month. This continuing level of performance is an encouraging position but reflects the challenges of the current operating environment, which include prolonged inflation and high interest rates, the impact of global instability, market failures, extremely high demand and market pressures in social care and education services, and wider resourcing challenges. Appendix 1 details information for all measures within the PMF, including reasons why some measures are not being reported. Detailed measure-by-measure performance reporting is accessible through the Performance Portal.

1.7 The position is also positive in terms of delivery of the 23 Adult Social Care actions set out in the Integrated Delivery Plan, with 100% being On Track.

1.8 At the end of the third quarter the services that fall within the remit of the Adult Social Care and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee are forecasting a cumulative overspend of £7.439m (after transfers from earmarked reserves are accounted for), this is equivalent to 3.0% of their revenue budget. Saving targets are forecast to be underachieved by £5.969m that represents 87% of the current year's target. The delivery of capital schemes remains on track.

1.9 During the summer, a risk working group was convened to review and refresh the strategic risks that face the Council in the pursuit of its priorities. This work has resulted in a smaller number of high-level cross cutting risks being established. In Quarter 3, those risks have been reviewed, refined again and the mitigations updated. Strategic risks which are aligned, but not exclusively, to the work of this committee include:

- Mismatch between demand and resources (high); and
- Being unable to keep children & vulnerable adults safe (medium).

1.10 At a more detailed service level, 85 risks are currently being monitored, 16 of which relate to the work of this Committee. Risks are being reviewed and refreshed across the Council to ensure that they are reflective of the current environment, priorities and plans and to ensure that appropriate mitigations are in place. Further detail relating to strategic and service risks is included in Section 5 below.

1.11 There is a wider context that continues to impact all aspects of the Council's work, including industrial action across many sectors, the legacy impact of the pandemic, global conflict, high inflation and interest rates and the resulting fiscal challenges are impacting the communities of Warwickshire. Such a combination of events at a global and national level creates a period of significant uncertainty and a very challenging financial outlook in the short- to medium-term. This volatility is impacting on the Council's resources, both financial and in terms of recruitment and retention, levels of demand, and uncertainty about medium-term national policy direction in a number of key areas of our work. Performance reporting will continue to track and highlight our delivery and performance, and inform prioritisation of activity and resources.

1.12 A reprioritisation of the IDP is underway and a refresh of the PMF will follow for reporting in 2024/25. It is anticipated that both the IDP and the PMF will be simplified to focus on the key priorities ensuring we grip and improve the drivers of cost pressures to maintain service and financial resilience. Service Business Plans and performance measures will evolve to reflect the more strategic approach at Council level.

2. Performance against the Performance Management Framework

2.1 The three strategic priorities set out in the Council Plan 2022 - 2027 are delivered through seven Areas of Focus. In addition, there are three further themes that will help the Council to be known as 'a Great Council and Partner'. The full performance summary is contained in Appendix 1.

2.2 Comprehensive performance reporting is enabled through the Power BI Performance Portal as part of the Performance Management Framework. Where applicable, some performance figures may now have been updated on the Power BI reporting system. The number of reportable measures will change each Quarter as the framework considers the availability of new data.

2.3 Of the 17 KBMs which are being reported at Quarter 3, 64.7% (11) are On Track and 35.3% (6) are Not on Track.

2.4 Notable aspects of positive performance for specific measures include:

- The % of Adult Social Care users with long term support who have received an assessment or review in the last 12 months has reached 84% and is continuing to exceed the target of 80%. This is a new measure introduced at the start of the financial year and has been steadily increasing each month. This is positive as regular reviews benefit customers and carers by ensuring needs are continuously met and crises are pre-empted. Warwickshire is performing above national and regional benchmarks for this metric. Alongside this, the number of carer assessments and reviews completed this Quarter were above target. Figures in this area have been steadily increasing, from 67 in January 2023, to now reaching an average of 161 assessments in Quarter 3. This is due to the completion of carers' assessments and reviews by the Carers' Trust now being fully embedded.

2.5 There are a number of performance challenges this Quarter:

- Demand for social care for those over 65 is still rising. The No. of people currently in residential or nursing placement over 65 reached 1,926 this Quarter against a target of 1,600, and a figure of 1,656 in December 2022. Alongside this the % of people open to Adult Social Care with eligible needs living in the community with support over the age of 65 has been slowly declining and has been consistently below the target for a year, at 56% compared to a target of 60% this Quarter. This is in part due to increased frailty and carer strain.
- Linked to this, Social Care and Support have been reporting an overspend in the older people's service across the provision of residential, nursing and domiciliary care. This pressure is due to unexpected increases in the unit cost of support, alongside an increase in the number of people requiring support. Action being taken includes restricting spend on non-statutory services, increased reviews and improved joint working with Health colleagues. Further information can be found within the Financial Monitoring Report.

2.6 There are 16 measures of the 17 available for reporting where there is enough trend data available to ascertain a Direction of Travel. 68.8% (11) of measures have a Direction of Travel that is On Track, the majority of which are improving (5) or static (4), 1 has been declining. 6 are Not on Track, the majority (5) of which are declining.

2.7 All 17 reportable KBMs have a forecast projection from the responsible service for the forthcoming period. Of the 11 measures that are forecast to be On Track at Year End, 4 are forecast to improve further with the other 7 to remain static in that position.
Of those 6 that are forecast to be Not on Track, the majority (4) are forecast to remain static at Year End, and the other 2 are expecting improvements.

Previous experience illustrates that projections provided by services between quarters are broadly accurate so it is anticipated that this level of accurate projection remains for Year End.

2.8 A set of high-level, cross-cutting, long-term Warwickshire Outcome Measures, which the Council can influence but is not solely responsible for, are reported in a State of Warwickshire reporting dashboard which includes Levelling Up and Cost-of-Living metrics. A summary position will be included in the Year End Integrated Performance Report.

3 Progress against the Integrated Delivery Plan

3.1 The Integrated Delivery Plan aligns priority activity from across all service areas against the Areas of Focus within the Council Plan 2022-27. The plan shows how activity across services collectively contributes to delivering these priorities.

3.2 Detailed information on the performance summary of the Integrated Delivery Plan is included at Appendix 2. A new Power BI reporting dashboard is now available and will enable Members to track progress by Service, status, Council Plan Area of Focus, Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Portfolio Holder.

3.3 Of the 190 actions within the Integrated Delivery Plan, 23 are attributable to the Adult Social Care OSC. 100% of deliverables are On Track. Detail can be found in Appendix 2.

4 Management of Finance

4.1 The key metrics of financial management are summarised below with further information available in Appendix 3 and in the Quarter 3 Finance monitoring Report presented to Cabinet on 23rd January 2024.

4.2 In response to the forecast overspend that emerged at Quarter 1 Corporate Board developed an action plan aiming to contain and minimise the 2023/24 overspend, ensure the nature and impact of pressures is understood and key staff members as well as elected members are engaged in identifying solutions and developing long term transformation plans.

4.3 As part of the Financial Recovery Strategy all Directors with a forecast overspend have been asked to develop a Financial Recovery Plan with primary focus on the areas of Social Care and Support, Children and Families, SEND (linked to the Delivering Best Value plan), Home to School Transport and Enabling Services (utilities).

4.4 As part of the strategy a review of short-term budget balancing options is taking place as well as a review of all transformation activity.

Metric	Target	Service	Performance at Q3 2023/24

Performance against the latest approved revenue budget as measured by forecast under/overspend	On budget or no more than 2% underspe nt	Social Care and Support	3.9% overspend
		Strategic Commissioner for People	1.9% underspend
Performance against the approved savings target as measured by forecast under/overachievement	100%	Social Care and Support	95% not achieved
		Strategic Commissioner for People	100%
Performance against the approved capital programme as measured by forecast delays in delivery	No more than 5% delay	Strategic Commissioner for People	-1.46%

5 Management of Risk

5.1 Over the preceding months, a risk working group was established to consider strategic risks and elements of the Strategic Risk Management Framework (the Framework). The working group proposed a smaller number of high-level cross cutting strategic risks, which were agreed by Corporate Board as part of the Q2 risk review process. During Quarter 3, the strategic risks have been reviewed adjustments made to refine and enhance the mitigations.

5.2 Risks are monitored in risk registers at a strategic level and at service level. At a strategic level the following risks are more related to Adult Social Care, whilst also being relevant for other Overview & Scrutiny Committees:

- Mismatch between demand and resources (high); and
- Being unable to keep children & vulnerable adults safe (medium).

5.3 Mitigating controls are in place including the Council Plan and delivery plans, which have driven priority initiatives. An Adult Social Care Strategy is being developed to further set out the aspirations of the area and associated action plans are being monitored and updated as necessary. Funding and specifically budgets are subject to regular monitoring and effective financial management and reporting is in place.

5.4 At a Service level there are 16 risks recorded against services relating to this Committee. There are no risks which are above target for three quarters and more and also more than three points above target (the performance measure) however, the risk: Demand for services and current market forces is at a high level but it is not over target for three quarters or more. A table illustrating this information is provided at Appendix 4.

5.5 Mitigating controls are in place in relation to all risks. In relation to the high level risk referenced in 5.4 above, mitigations include the ongoing review of demand and available capacity to help identify the resources needed, a programme of activity has been established to deliver the changes required to help manage demand, costs and achieve efficiencies, which is continually being reviewed and updated along with further analysis being carried out to highlight pressure areas. Active market management and focused support on provider viability is also being carried out.

6 Financial Implications

6.1 None arising directly from this report.

7 Environmental Implications

7.1 None arising directly from this report.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Quarterly Performance Report
Appendix 2 – Progress on the Integrated Delivery Plan
Appendix 3 – Management of Financial Risk
Appendix 4 – Management of Risk

Background Papers

Cabinet Report 15th February 2024

Role	Name	Contact Information
Report Author	Vanessa Belton, Delivery Lead Business Intelligence	vanessabelton@warwickshire.gov.uk
Directors	Zoe Mayhew, Director of Health and Care Commissioning Pete Sidgwick, Director of Adult Social Care & Support Dr Shade Agboola, Director of Public Health	zoemayhew@warwickshire.gov.uk petesidgwick@warwickshire.gov.uk shadeagboola@warwickshire.gov.uk
Executive Director	Becky Hale, Executive Director of Social Care and Health	beckyhale@warwickshire.gov.uk
Portfolio Holder	Cllr Margaret Bell, Adult Social Care & Health	cllrbell@warwickshire.gov.uk

1. Adult Social Care OSC Quarterly Performance Report Quarter 3

1.1 Detailed measure-by-measure performance reporting is accessible through the **Performance Portal**.

1.2 The three strategic priorities set out in the Council Plan 2022 - 2027 are delivered through seven Areas of Focus. In addition to these, there are three further areas to support the Council to be known as 'a Great Council and Partner'. These are detailed in the table below alongside the number of KBMs that will be used to assess delivery, and the number being reported at this Quarter.

Area of Focus	No. of KBMs	No. of KBMs available for reporting this Quarter
Create vibrant places with safe and inclusive communities	8	8
Deliver major infrastructure, digital connectivity and major transport options	17	14
Promote inclusive, sustainable economic growth, successful business, good quality jobs and future skills	9	9
Tackle climate change, promote biodiversity and deliver on our commitment to Net Zero	7	4
Deliver our Child Friendly Warwickshire strategy - Happy, healthy, safe children	7	7
Through education, improve life opportunities for children, young people and those with special educational needs and disabilities	21	20
Support people to live healthy, happy, and independent lives and work with partners to reduce health inequalities	21	20
A Great Council and Partner	**No. of KBMs**	**No. of KBMs available for reporting this Quarter**
Harnessing community power	3	3
Our people and the way we work	8	8
Using our data and digital solutions to improve service delivery	4	4

1.3 **Key Insights for Quarter 2 2023/4**

There are 18 KBMs in total that are in the remit of this Committee. Chart 1 details the reported status of the 17 KBMs which are being reported at this Quarter. One other measure is new to the Performance Management Framework and a mechanism for accurate data collection is currently being investigated; this measure will be reported on at Year End.

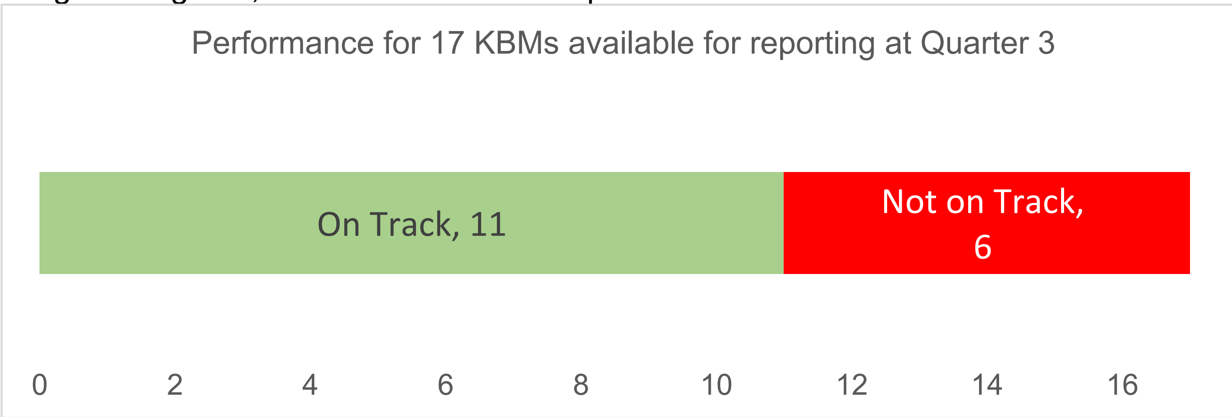


Chart 1

Chart 2 details the overall Direction of Travel, where trend data is available, assessing whether the performance has been improving or declining.

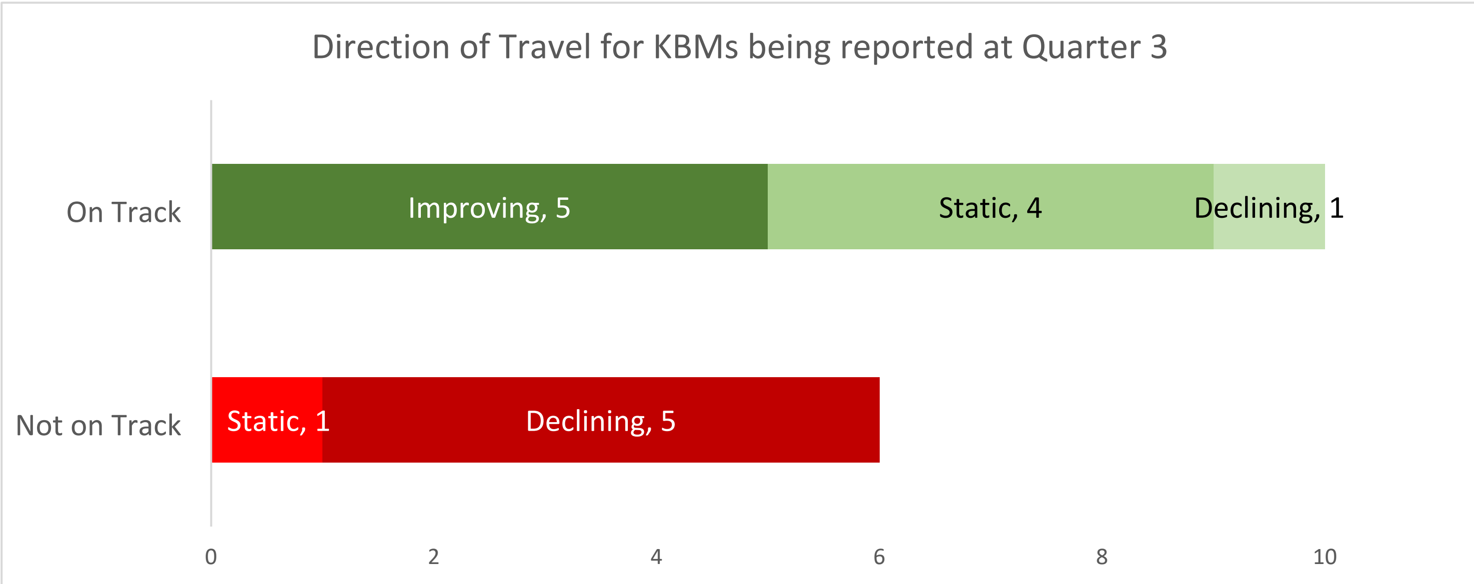


Chart 2

Chart 3 details the projected performance based on the Service forecast of the 17 reportable KBMs at the next Quarter.

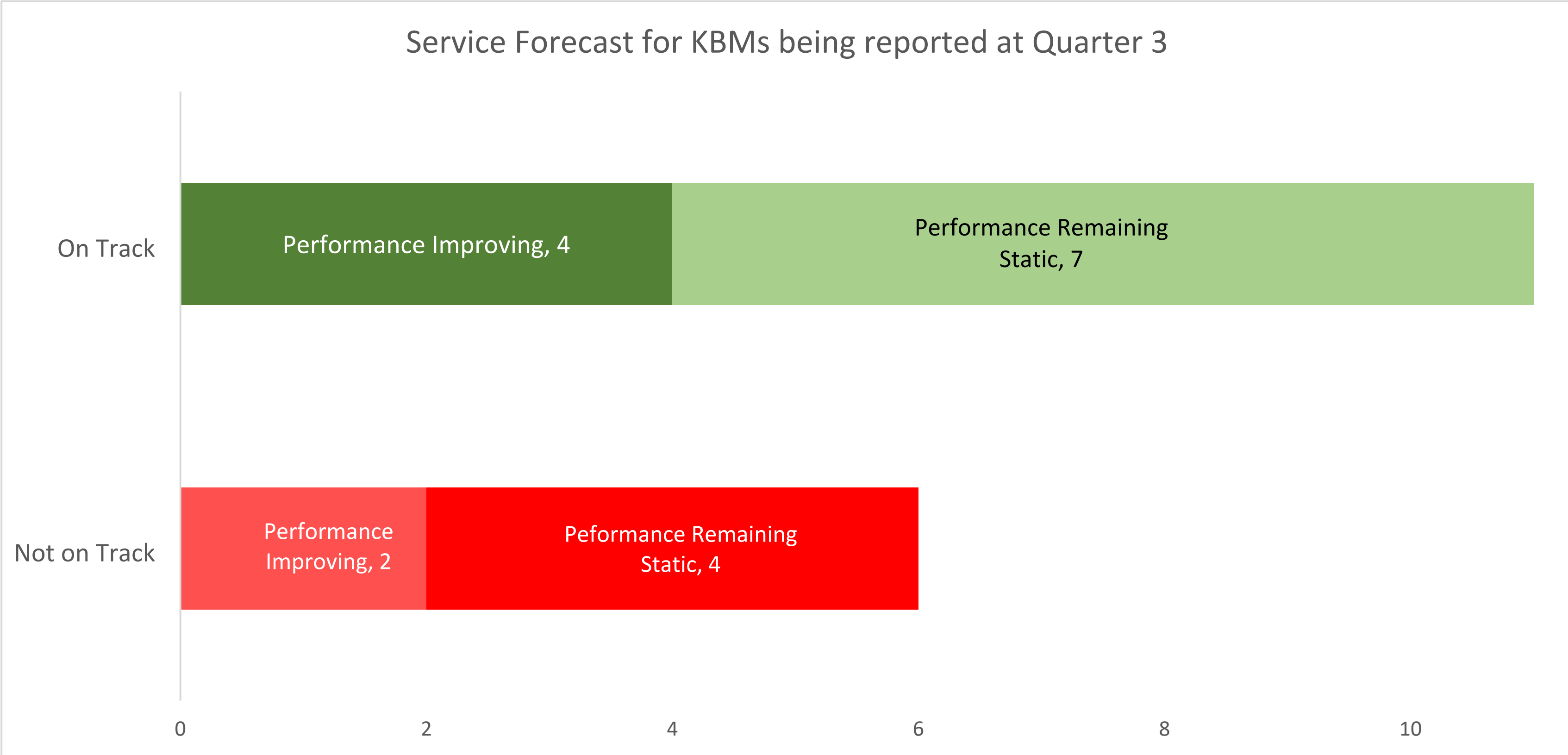


Chart 3

Explanatory Notes on Summary Tables

The following sections provide an overview of current performance by Area of Focus. The measure summary tables are a representation of the tables in the full Committee report on Power BI and are interactive. Please note:

- data is being added into the system as it becomes available so new information may be in the reports since the writing of this Quarterly position report;
- measure names in the summary tables and where highlighted are all links to take the reader directly to the measure report page in Power BI which provides full detail on the measure including charted data, performance narrative, improvement activity, trends and targets if applicable;
- a measure status is included based on performance either against the target and polarity of measure or where there is no target on improving/ declining performance;
- Services provide a forecast of where performance is heading over the next reporting period, this is informed by local knowledge, improvement activity and trend information;
- where the measure status or projection is Not Applicable, this is due to exceptional circumstances regarding the measure such as it is setting a baseline this year, the Power BI report will provide the reason by measure;
- the Latest Figure column represents the most current data available including last quarter, previous year or longer if data is lagged, full details are on Power Bi report;
- not all measures have targets and the approach now is to have improving performance and targets where appropriate;
- Direction of Travel is an indication of whether performance is improving based on trend data where available; and,
- as the framework is more responsive there are annual or termly measures included on the tables with no reported data, this will be added as the relevant data becomes available e.g. attainment data from November.

1.4 All measures in the remit of this Committee support the Area of Focus: **Support people to live healthy, happy, and independent lives and work with partners to reduce health inequalities**

Measure Name	Latest Actual	Target	Measure Status	Direction of Travel	Service Forecast for next period
% of people open to Adult Social Care with eligible needs living in the community with support under the age of 65	82	82	On Track	Static	On Track Performance Remaining Static
% of people open to Adult Social Care with eligible needs living in the community with support over the age of 65	56	60	Not on Track	Declining	Not on Track Performance Remaining Static
No. of people supported to live independently through the provision of social care equipment	1,116*	1,500	On Track	Improving	On Track Performance Remaining Static
No. of unique carers to receive support in month	245	255	Not On Track	Static	Not On Track Performance Improving
No. of carer assessments and reviews completed	121	133	On Track	Static	On Track Performance Improving
% of people with long term support who have had an assessment or review in the last 12 months	84	80	On Track	Improving	On Track Performance Improving
% of Adult Social Care users receiving a Direct Payment at the end of the month	21	25	Not on Track	Declining	Not on Track Performance Remaining Static
No. of people awaiting a domiciliary care package to be commissioned at the end of the month	12	25	On Track	Improving	On Track Performance Remaining Static
No. of providers that exit the care home, domiciliary care or supported living markets, in Warwickshire, through business failure	0	0	On Track	Static	On Track Performance Remaining Static
No. of people supported in residential or nursing care: under 65	395	380	Not on Track	Declining	Not on Track Performance Remaining Static
No. of people supported in residential or nursing care: over 65	1,926	1,600	Not on Track	Declining	Not on Track Performance Remaining Static
No. of people with a learning disability or autism in an inpatient unit commissioned by the ICB	7	8	On Track	Improving	On Track Performance Remaining Static
No. of people awaiting allocation for an assessment	New annual measure due for reporting at Year End				

Measure Name	Latest Actual	Target	Measure Status	Direction of Travel	Service Forecast for next period
% Smoking prevalence in adults	13.9	13	On Track	N/A insufficient trend data	On Track Performance Improving
% of successful completions as a proportion of all in treatment (Opiates)	5.82	4.8	On Track	Static	On Track Performance Remaining Static
% of successful completions as a proportion of all in treatment (Non Opiates)	28.63	37.2	Not on Track	Declining	Not on Track Performance Improving
% of successful completions as a proportion of all in treatment (Alcohol)	29.69	27.6	On Track	Improving	On Track Performance Improving
% of successful completions as a proportion of all in treatment (Non Opiates and Alcohol)	22.12	21.7	On Track	Declining	On Track Performance Remaining Static

* Please note that his figure accounts for only two out of the three months in the Quarter. A full and final figure will be updated in Power BI once available.

At Quarter 3 performance within this Area of Focus has remained largely consistent as at Quarter 2, with 64.7% of measures (11 out of 17 being reported) reported as On Track. For the 6 measures that are Not on Track at Quarter 3, most (4) are forecasting static performance due to the indicators needing time to see improvements and/or there being strong demand that is forecast to continue.

Area of good progress due to consistent improvements leading to strong performance:

- No. of carer assessments and reviews completed
- % of people with long term support who have had an assessment or review in the last 12 months

Area of good progress due to steady performance despite risks, including retention and recruitment challenges, rising costs and capacity concerns:

- No. of providers that exit the care home, domiciliary care or supported living markets, in Warwickshire, through business failure

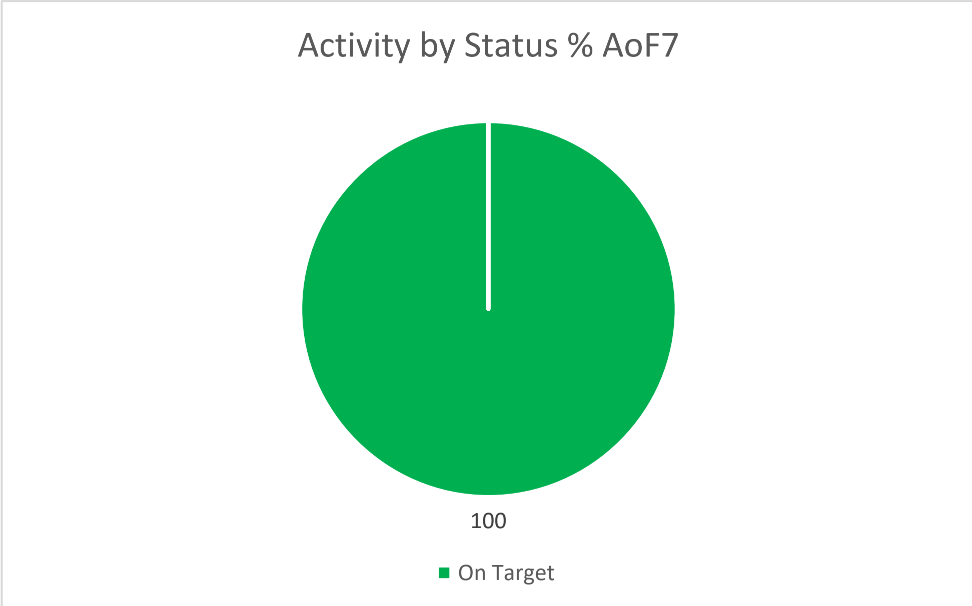
Improvement activity due to strong demand for social care for those over 65, which is forecast to continue to increase:

- No. of people currently supported in residential or nursing care: over 65
- % of people open to Adult Social Care with eligible needs living in the community with support over the age of 65

1. Adult Social Care OSC Progress on the Integrated Delivery Plan Quarter 3

1.1 Key Insights for Quarter 3 2023/24

Of the 190 actions within the Integrated Delivery Plan, 23 are attributable to the Adult Social Care OSC. There is positive progress within this Quarter with all activities being on track to achieve their objectives within the set timeframes.



There are no exceptions to report upon this Quarter.

2 The following activities are On Track

Activity
Implement the Market Sustainability Plan across all adult social care markets, constructed as part of the Fair Cost of Care exercise.
Develop a strategic plan for accommodation-based care services for adults, informed by a needs assessment, the Adult Social Care strategy, the national Cost of Care requirements and funding programmes.
Support the development of Integrated Pathways including services and interventions for vulnerable people to include Falls, Stroke, Frailty, dementia and Hospital to Home: **Propose and implement changes to the current Warwickshire health and social care discharge arrangements to reflect national hospital discharge policy and meet operational requirements.**
Support the development of Integrated Pathways including services and interventions for vulnerable people to include Falls, Stroke, Frailty, dementia and Hospital to Home: **Commencement of the “Living Well with Dementia” strategy Delivery Plan and work with key partners and stakeholders to deliver the Year 1 priorities, overseen by the Delivery Board.**
Improve the offer of Assistive Technology (AT) solutions to support people in Warwickshire to stay safe, healthy and independent to include: **Implementing and reviewing 2 pilots that can demonstrate the range of opportunities to support customers to regain and maintain their independence.**
Improve the offer of Assistive Technology (AT) solutions to support people in Warwickshire to stay safe, healthy and independent to include: **Expanding the Assistive Technology offer in Warwickshire through procurement of a service to deliver a wide range of AT solutions, including life-line provision and self-assessment for customers wishing to purchase their own equipment.**
Support partners with the implementation of the Warwickshire Homelessness Strategy, including the continued commissioning of the Homeless Physical Health Nursing service and completing the Pathway Needs Assessments for all the local NHS trusts.
Promote the benefits of healthier lifestyle choices and provide effective services and support to enable people to make sustained improvements: **Support the continued implementation of the national diabetes prevention programme working with partners and key stakeholders.**
Promote the benefits of healthier lifestyle choices and provide effective services and support to enable people to make sustained improvements: **Mobilise the new Healthier Lifestyle services to improve access and deliver a one stop shop approach. This new service will incorporate smoking cessation services.**
Improve the mental health and well-being of adults living in Warwickshire: **Support the refresh and delivery of the multi-agency suicide prevention strategy for Coventry and Warwickshire.**

Establish the strategic role of Extra Care Housing and Specialised Supported Housing in the Council's wider strategies for housing with support and its Adult Social Care Act duties to include: **Developing a 5-10 year plan for Council commissioning of Extra Care Housing and Residential/Nursing Homes that address issues of balance of services; projections of future demand; adequate capacity in key localities; affordability; innovative design e.g. to include ' Care Villages' & use of Council Capital/Land.**
Establish the strategic role of Extra Care Housing and Specialised Supported Housing in the Council's wider strategies for housing with support and its Adult Social Care Act duties to include: **Reviewing the impact of the Extra Care Housing (ECH) and Specialised Supported Housing (SSH/SHAD) programme to date and plan/commence Phase 2.**
Deliver the significant service provision changes that will be needed to meet the new Mental Capacity (Amendment) Act 2019, and its new Liberty Protection Safeguards (LPS) scheme that will supersede current consent arrangements for vulnerable people.
Review the Hospital to Home Service with partners in health to understand impact and make recommendations for future delivery and commissioning.
Develop a Community Recovery Service jointly with health partners as part of the national discharge Front Runner to ensure that all people with all people in hospital, who need further support at home to recover, will have access to effective therapeutic intermediate care services within 24 hours of no longer meeting the criteria to reside in hospital.
Implement required processes, capability, staff resources and skillsets to successfully manage increased service demand and administer Care Cap.
Prepare and be suitably resourced for CQC inspection of the Adult Service.
Support the delivery of the National Drug Strategy by reviewing the drug and alcohol services to ensure they meet statutory requirements and recommendations from the Needs Assessment; also deliver the Drug and Alcohol Strategic Partnership requirements.
Embed a continuous improvement approach across the Benefits Assessment and Income Charging teams, which will support the on-going redesign of core processes: Embed Better Care Finance self-service portal for financial assessments.

This page is intentionally left blank

Management of Financial Risk

1. The table below details performance against the latest approved revenue budget as measured by the forecast outturn position at Quarter 3.

Service Area	Approved Budget	Forecast Spend	(Under) /Overspend	% Change from Budget	Represented by:		
					Investment Funds	Impact on Earmarked Reserves	Remaining Service Variance (RSV)
	£m	£m	£m	%	£m	£m	£m
Social Care & Support	210.678	222.243	**11.565**	**5.50%**	0	3.398	8.167
Strategic Commissioner for People	37.539	38.116	**0.577**	**1.50%**	0	1.305	(0.728)
Total	**248.217**	**260.359**	**12.142**	**4.89%**	**0**	**4.703**	**7.439**

2. Performance against the approved savings target as measured against outturn delivery under/overachievement.

At Quarter 3, Social Care and Support is forecasting 5% (£0.300m) delivery against the 8 saving targets (£6.269m) for the 2023/24 financial year and Strategic Commissioning for People reporting 100% delivery against 4 saving targets (£0.560m).

3. The table below details performance against the approved capital programme as measured by forecast delays in delivery.

Service Area	Approved 2022-23 capital programme	New projects in year	Net over / underspend	Total capital programme	Budget Reprofile	Delays	Forecast In year capital spend	% Delays
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Strategic Commissioning for People & Public Health	6.317	0	0	6.317	0	(0.092)	6.225	-1.46%
Total	6.317	0	0	6.317	0	(0.092)	6.225	-1.46%

Strategic Commissioning for People and Public Health - £0.092m:

- Adult Social Care modernisation (£0.071m) The organisation awarded funds to install Changing Places facility has declined due to timescales. Alternative venues are unable to commit to deliver within the 2023/24 financial year. It is now anticipated that expenditure will take place in 2024/25.
- There is another scheme with delays of less than £0.050m which is detailed in the Annexes A to M of the Finance quarterly report.

Appendix 4 Adult Social Care OSC Management of Risk

Key Service Risks Summary

Adult Social Care and Health

At a Service level there are 16 risks recorded against services associated with this Committee. Key risks are highlighted where they are red risks (high risk) and where a risk level has been higher than the risk target for 3 quarters or more and is currently 3 points or more over target.

Key Service Risks	Net risk is currently green or amber	Net risk is currently red
Risk level has not exceeded the target for 3 quarters in a row	• 15 other risks	• **(Adult Social Care)** Demand for services and current market forces
Risk level has exceeded target for 3 quarters in a row and is currently more than 3 points above target	• There are no risks in this category.	• There are no risks in this category.

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 9

Adult Social Care and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee 14 February 2024

Work Programme

1. Recommendation

1.1 That the Committee considers and approves its work programme.

2. Work Programme

2.1 The Committee's work programme is attached at Appendix A to this report. A copy of the work programme will be submitted to each meeting for members to review and update, suggesting new topics and reprioritising the programme.

3. Forward Plan of the Cabinet

3.1 The Cabinet and Portfolio Holder decisions relevant to the remit of this Committee are provided for the committee to consider as potential areas for pre-decision scrutiny. Members are encouraged to seek updates on decisions too. The Portfolio Holder, Councillor Bell has been invited to the meeting to answer questions from the Committee.

Date	**Report**
15 February 2024	Cabinet: Improved Better Care Fund 2024/25. To review and approve the list of schemes to be funded from the Improved Better Care Fund in 2024/25.
5 March 2024	Cabinet: Out of Hospital Team - Domiciliary Care at Home Contract. To seek Cabinet approval for the procurement process for the provision of Care at Home services (previously known as Domiciliary Care).
5 March 2024	Cabinet: Dementia Support Services. To seek Cabinet approval to go out to tender for dementia support services contracts from 1st April 2025.
13 June 2024	Cabinet: To seek approval to the joint Coventry & Warwickshire Health Protection Strategy, which will review the data and evidence available around health protection needs across Coventry & Warwickshire, consider where Coventry & Warwickshire fall below national targets and make appropriate recommendations to mitigate.

4. Forward Plan of Warwickshire District and Borough Councils

4.1 This section of the report details the areas being considered by district and borough councils at their scrutiny / committee meetings that are relevant to health and wellbeing. The information available is listed below. Further updates will be sought, and co-opted members are invited to expand on these or other areas of planned activity.

North Warwickshire Borough Council (NWBC)	
	In North Warwickshire, the meeting structure is operated through a series of boards with reports to the Community and Environment Board. There is a Health and Wellbeing Working Party and a Warwickshire North Health and Wellbeing Partnership (covering both North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth). From the NWBC website, the Community and Environment Board met on 22 January 2024 and the Health and Wellbeing Working Party met on 13 December 2023. The Working Party received an update on initiatives being delivered at George Eliot Hospital. The Community and Environment Board will next meet on 25 March 2024.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (NBBC)	
	The NBBC Housing, Environment and Health OS Panel met on 23 November 2023 and again on 1 February 2024. Recent health -related items at these meetings were Emotional Well-Being and Mental Health Support for Children and Young People and Air Quality Monitoring.
Rugby Borough Council – Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC)	
	The Borough Council has a single OSC with the use of task and finish groups. The OSC met on 20 November 2023 and on 29 January 2024. The work programme item included an update on the task and finish group on Access to Emergency Health Care Provision. The next OSC meeting is scheduled for 8 April.
Stratford-upon-Avon District Council – Overview and Scrutiny Committee	
	Since the last WCC Committee, The District Council's OSC has met on 17 November and 1 December 2023 and 12 January 2024. The agendas did not include any items linked to health.
Warwick District Council – Overview and Scrutiny Committee	
	The District OSC has met on four occasions since the last update. The items discussed included the HEART (Home Environment Assessment and Response Team) shared service.

5 Task and Finish Groups (TFGs)

5.1 The Menopause Services TFG has now concluded its evidence gathering. It will meet on 21 February to consider the review report, its conclusions and recommendations. Subject to the TFG agreeing the content of the report it is proposed to be submitted for consideration at the next OSC meeting in April.

6 Briefing Notes

6.1 The work programme at Appendix A lists the briefing notes provided to the Committee. Members may wish to raise questions and to suggest areas for future scrutiny activity, having considered those briefing notes.

7 Financial Implications

None arising directly from this report.

8 Environmental Implications

None arising directly from this report.

Appendices: Appendix A Work Programme

Background Papers: None

	Name	Contact Information
Report Author	Paul Spencer	01926 418615 paulspencer@warwickshire.gov.uk
Director	Sarah Duxbury	Director of Governance and Policy
Executive Director	Rob Powell	Executive Director for Resources
Portfolio Holder	n/a	

The report was circulated to the following members prior to publication:

Local Member(s): None
Other members: Councillor Jo Barker

This page is intentionally left blank

Adult Social Care and Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Work Programme 2023/24

Date of meeting	Item	Report detail
14 February 2024	Care Quality Commission Assurance and Responsibilities under the Care Act.	The Committee will receive a presentation to update on these areas.
14 February 2024	Development of the Adult Social Care Strategy	The Committee will give early consideration to the development of the Adult Social Care Strategy.
14 February 2024	Futures and State of Warwickshire	It is proposed to report to all four Overview & Scrutiny Committees in February to share information and to help inform future OSC work programmes.
14 February 2024	Quarter 3 Integrated Performance Report	For the Committee to consider and comment on the Quarter 3 Integrated Performance Report (period covering April - December 2023).
17 April 2024	New NHS Bladder Service	The Coventry and Warwickshire Integrated Care Board will provide an update on the mobilisation of the revised bladder service.
17 April 2024	Menopause Services Task and Finish Review	For the Committee to consider the report and recommendations from the Menopause Services Task and Finish Review.
17 April 2024	Joint Coventry & Warwickshire Health Protection Strategy	The Health & Care Act (2012) brought Public Health related statutory functions to Local Government, including an assurance function around "Health Protection". The joint Coventry & Warwickshire Health Protection Strategy will review the data and evidence available around health protection needs across Coventry & Warwickshire, consider where Coventry & Warwickshire fall below national targets and make appropriate recommendations to mitigate. The strategy is a joint piece across Coventry & Warwickshire, involving a wide range of partners.

19 June 2024	Year End Integrated Performance Report 2023/24	For the Committee to consider and comment on the Year End Integrated Performance Report 2023/24.
Date TBC	Review of Learning from the Covid Pandemic	This will be a joint meeting with the Children and Young People OSC. The scope is to be finalised at the Chair and spokesperson meeting but concerns the learning which could be drawn from the pandemic to assist with responding to any future pandemic. It could also provide a focus on required activity now to respond to differences seen over the last two years.
Date TBC	Annual Health Checks	Added to the work programme at the Chair and spokesperson meeting in March. This item concerns GPs undertaking an annual health check for patients with a long-term mental illness.
Date TBC	Direct Payments	Added to the work programme at the Chair and spokesperson meeting in October. A low proportion of older service users are opting to receive a direct payment. There are a number of contributors, and many are opting for domiciliary care instead. The item could include promotion of the service and career potential, national and focussed recruitment efforts. Also, the challenges in securing care at a reasonable price, and making it easier for people to use the direct payment option.
Date TBC	People aged over 65 supported in a residential or nursing care placement	Added to the work programme at the Chair and spokesperson meeting in October. A challenged area with an increasing trajectory of service need based on population health with an associated budgetary impact.
Date TBC	Stroke Services	Added to the work programme at the Chair and spokesperson meeting in October. Generally, the revised pathway seems to be going well. Areas of focus to include ambulance response times, whether all suspected stroke patients are taken direct to the hyperacute stroke unit at University Hospitals Coventry and Warwickshire, whether other acute trusts had patients arrive at their A&E departments, and onward care in community settings after hospital discharge.
Date TBC	Patients Presenting at Emergency Departments needing Mental Health support.	Added to the work programme at the Chair and spokesperson meeting in October. This concerns patients (both adults and children) presenting at A&E or the emergency department with mental health problems (and no physical health conditions), the length of wait before transfer to a more appropriate service and the support available.

BRIEFING NOTES

Date Requested	Date Received	Title of Briefing	Organisation/Officer responsible
	17 January 2024	Closure of the Prescription Ordering Direct Service	Rose Uwins C&W Integrated Care Board
15 November 2023	16 November 2023	Long-Covid	Director of Public Health
	4 July 2023	A briefing from the Integrated Care Board on the Community Diagnostic Centres in Warwickshire.	Rose Uwins C&W Integrated Care Board
28 June 2023	29 June 2023	A councillor asked for more information about greenhouse gas emissions and the Council's performance.	Matt Whitehead Climate Change Programme
19 April 2023	7 June 2023	The Committee asked for further information on drug and alcohol treatment outcomes, specifically in relation to opiates.	Rachel Jackson Lead Commissioner (Vulnerable People)
	1 March 2023	Coventry and Warwickshire ICB provided a briefing note to engage about the permanent relocation of Neurorehabilitation Level 2b Beds from Coventry to a specialist rehabilitation centre within Warwickshire.	Rose Uwins C&W Integrated Care Board
16 November 2022	5 December 2022	Follow up information on the Customer Feedback Report 2021/22, to provide more detail on complaints received by district/borough and local area.	
21 September 2022	15 November 2022	Addiction outcomes. A briefing to give more background on the 16.2% of successful completions of all treatments, including a breakdown of the data across each district and borough area and by addiction type.	Multi-agency, with the Director of Public Health being the lead for WCC
31 August 2022	12 October 2022	Developing an Integrated Care Strategy and Integrated Care 5 Year Plan for Coventry and Warwickshire (C&W)	Rose Uwins C&W Integrated Care Board
14 July 2022	4 August 2022	Community Hospital Review. Periodic updates will be provided by briefing note and this item will be reconsidered by the Committee in February 2023.	Katie Herbert, Integrated Lead Commissioner, People Directorate

BRIEFING SESSIONS PRIOR TO THE COMMITTEE

Date	Title	Description
15 November 2023	Performance and Power BI	To demonstrate the capabilities of the Power BI platform in providing up-to-date performance information for committee members.
TBC	Duties Under the Care Act	Suggested in June 2021, to provide a briefing for the committee on the Council's duties under the Care Act.

TASK AND FINISH GROUPS

ITEM AND LEAD OFFICER	OBJECTIVE OF SCRUTINY	TIMESCALE	FURTHER INFORMATION
GP Services	A follow up review with the key focus being the adequacy of future primary care facilities.	Completed	Review report approved by the OSC, Cabinet and the Health and Wellbeing Board.
Menopause Services	To understand the commissioned NHS services in Warwickshire and the support the Council provides to its staff.	TBC	The TFG has completed its evidence gathering and will meet again on 21 February to consider the review report.