



BRIEFING PAPER

Number 8002, 26 January 2018

Social care: the forthcoming Green Paper on older people (England)

By Tim Jarrett

Summary

This House of Commons Library briefing paper provides background on the forthcoming Green Paper on social care for older people – there will be a “parallel process” of work looking at social care for working age adults (although it is not clear at this stage if there will be a Green Paper covering this group).

After the announcement in July 2015 postponing the introduction of a cap on social care costs (that an individual should pay over their lifetime) and more generous means-test, in the March 2017 Budget the Conservative Government said that it would publish a Green Paper on social care in order to allow a public consultation to be held.

During the subsequent 2017 General Election campaign, the Conservative Party made a manifesto commitment to introduce the Green Paper, and has since said that it will be published before the 2018 Parliamentary summer recess (the date of which has yet to be announced) – it was originally due to be published during the summer of 2017.

The Government has said that the proposals in Green Paper will seek to “ensure that the care and support system is sustainable in the long term”. The Prime Minister has said that the proposals in the Green Paper will include a lifetime “absolute limit” (i.e. cap) on what people pay for social care, and the Conservative Party’s manifesto also proposed changes to the means-test.

Other topics that the Government have said will be included for consultation include integration with health and other services, carers, workforce, and technological developments. The Government will also consider domestic and international comparisons as part of the preparation for the Green Paper.

This note relates to England.

A list of other Library briefings on social care, including a paper on the Conservative Party’s manifesto commitments on the £100,000 means-test and the cap on lifetime costs, can be found on the last page of this note.

1. Timeline of key announcements

- March 2017 – in his Budget Statement, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announces there will be a social care Green Paper;
- May 2017 – Conservative Party commits in its manifesto to publishing the Green Paper;
- June 2017 – the Queen’s Speech states that the Government would “work to improve social care and bring forward proposals for consultation”;
- November 2017 – Government makes written statement to the House stating that the Green Paper would be published by the parliamentary summer recess in 2018;
- December 2017 – the Government states that the cap on social care would not be introduced in April 2020 (having previously been deferred from April 2016);
- January 2018 – lead responsibility for the Green Paper transfers from the Cabinet Office to the new Department of Health and Social Care.

2. Background and announcement

As the then Minister responsible for the Green Paper, Damian Green, told the House in November 2017, “reform of this vital sector has been a controversial issue for many years, but the realities of an ageing society mean that we must reach a sustainable settlement for the long-term”.¹

Since 1997, there have been a number of Government reviews of social care and how it is funded, most recently the “Commission on the Funding of Care and Support” chaired by Sir Andrew Dilnot.² The Commission proposed a cap on lifetime social care costs and a more generous means-test, among other measures, which the then Coalition Government accepted in principle (although the details were revised).³

Although the *Care Act 2014* laid the legislative foundations for the new approach, in July 2015 the Conservative Government announced that the introduction of the cap and more generous means-test, as well as some other reforms, would be postponed from April 2016 to April 2020 – this April 2020 date was itself recently dropped.^{4, 5}

In his March 2017 Budget Statement, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Hammond, announced that “the Government will set out their thinking on the options for the future financing of social care in a Green Paper later this year”.⁶ The Budget “Red Book” added:

In the longer term, the government is committed to establishing a fair and more sustainable basis for adult social care, in the face of the future demographic challenges set out in the OBR’s [Office for Budget Responsibility] Fiscal Sustainability

¹ [HCWS258 16 November 2017](#)

² See the Library briefing paper, [Social care: Government reviews and policy proposals for paying for care since 1997 \(England\)](#).

³ See the Library briefing papers, [Social care: Announcement delaying introduction of funding reform \(including the cap\) and other changes until April 2020 \(England\)](#); [Social care: how the postponed changes to paying for care, including the cap, would have worked \(England\)](#).

⁴ [HC Deb 7 December 2017 c1235](#)

⁵ While the April 2020 date for the cap has since been abandoned, the Government has yet to clarify the timetable for the introduction of the more generous means-test which was part of its response to the Dilnot Commission, which the now Department of Health and Social Care has previously said was also due to be introduced in April 2020 [Email to the House of Commons Library from Department of Health officials, 21 July 2015].

⁶ [HC Deb 8 March 2017 c818](#)

Report. The government will set out proposals in a green paper to put the system on a more secure and sustainable long term footing.⁷

Box 1: What is a Green Paper?

Green Papers are consultation documents produced by the Government. The aim of this document is to allow people both inside and outside Parliament to give the department feedback on its policy or legislative proposals.

During the 2017 General Election campaign, the Conservative Party proposed changes to the social care means-test,⁸ and said that they would honour the commitment they had made to publish a Green Paper:

An efficient elderly care system which provides dignity is not merely a function of money. So our forthcoming green paper will also address system-wide issues to improve the quality of care and reduce variation in practice. This will ensure the care system works better with the NHS to reduce unnecessary and unhealthy hospital stays and delayed transfers of care, and provide better quality assurance within the care sector.⁹

The first Queen's Speech of the new Parliament stated that: "My Ministers will work to improve social care and will bring forward proposals for consultation".¹⁰

3. An older people Green Paper, and a separate "parallel programme" to look at specific issues for working age adults

The Government has said that the Green Paper will "focus on care for older people, but many of the issues and questions about the sustainability of the care system will be relevant to adults of all ages". Therefore:

To ensure that issues specific to working-age adults with care needs are considered in their own right, the Government will take forward a parallel programme of work which is being led jointly by the Department of Health and the Department for Communities and Local Government, which will focus on this group.¹¹

Further information was provided by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for State, Jackie Doyle-Price in December 2017; replying to a point made by the Shadow Minister for Mental Health and Social Care, Barbara Keeley, the Minister said:

On working-age adults, the hon. Lady is right to some extent in that there are some common issues in the adult social care system that affect both care for the elderly and care for working-age adults, and those common issues will be considered as part of the Green Paper process. At the same time, however, we are going through massive change in how we deal with people with disabilities. We have the very brave ambition of getting more and more people into work and we are on a journey of getting people with learning disabilities out of long-term residential care and into work in the community, and that brings a separate set of challenges. That work will go on in parallel, but the work on the Green Paper will look at the common issues as well as at

⁷ HM Treasury, *Spring Budget 2017*, HC1025 2016-17, 8 March 2017, p47, para 5.6

⁸ See the Library briefing paper, *Social care: Conservative manifesto's commitments on the means-test including the £100,000 limit (England)*.

⁹ Conservative Party, *The Conservative and Unionist Party Manifesto 2017 – Forward, Together: Our Plan for a Stronger Britain and a Prosperous Future*, May 2017, p65 [from the Amazon website].

¹⁰ [HL Deb 21 June 2017 c6](#) and 10 Downing Street, *The Queen's Speech and Associated Background Briefing, on the Occasion of the Opening of Parliament on Wednesday 21 June 2017*, 21 June 2017, p58

¹¹ [PQ HL3917 13 December 2017](#)

4 Social care: the forthcoming Green Paper on older people (England)

the specific area of care for the elderly. I hope that gives her some reassurance. We cannot look at this in a silo ... Care for the elderly and care for working-age adults face very distinct challenges, and I do not think we should diminish either constituency by grouping them all together.¹²

Ms Doyle-Price's equivalent in the Lords, Lord O'Shaughnessy, added that while there would be "a parallel programme for working age adults ... it is of course separate from social care for older people".¹³

In terms of taking forward work on the parallel programme, in January 2018 the Government said that it was "developing plans for engaging stakeholders in this work" and that it would "ensure that the views of people who use social care services, including disabled working-age adults, closely inform this work as it progresses".¹⁴

While the Government has not stated in what form the outcomes of its parallel programme for working age adults will be published, it hasn't made a commitment to publish a social care Green Paper for working-age adults.

4. Confirmed contents of the Green Paper for older people

The Government has said that the Green Paper will look at social care more broadly, and not just how it is financed:

To achieve reform where previous attempts have failed, we must look more broadly than social care services alone, and not focus narrowly on questions of means-testing, important though these are.¹⁵

Nevertheless, while the Green Paper will look at issues other than funding and would "have to consider the shape of the market and making sure that the whole system is put on a sustainable basis for the future", the Government has stated that "the consultation [Green Paper] is looking primarily at the funding situation".¹⁶

The Government has said that the Green Paper will propose a number of options for social care and is seeking a consensus on the development of policies:

The consultation will cover a wide range of options to encourage a very wide debate. It will set out options to improve the social care system and put it on a more secure financial footing, supporting people, families and communities to prepare for old age, and it will address issues related to the quality of care and variation in practice. It will include proposals on options for caps on overall care costs and means-tested floors. It is, however, a consultation, and the Government wish to approach the future of social care in the spirit of consensus. Our consultation is designed to encourage a grown-up conversation in order that society can rise to this challenge.¹⁷

So far, the Government has confirmed that the Green Paper on social care for older people will cover the following issues:

- a sustainable social care system – "we will put forward proposals in the Green Paper to ensure that our care and support system is sustainable in the long term and that people receive the services they need in the most appropriate setting for them";¹⁸

¹² [HC Deb 7 December 2017 c1239](#)

¹³ [HL Deb 7 December 2017 c1201](#)

¹⁴ [PO HL4545 22 January 2018](#)

¹⁵ [HCWS258 16 November 2017](#)

¹⁶ [HL Deb 10 October 2017 c113](#)

¹⁷ [HC Deb 25 October 2017 c323](#)

¹⁸ [PQ 117823 13 December 2017](#)

- how people pay for social care including a cap on lifetime social care bills – “we will consult on options which will include a capital floor [means-test] and an absolute limit on the amount people who can be asked to pay, and are keen to hear different views on the cap, both its level and design”.¹⁹ The Conservative Party’s manifesto for the 2017 General Election proposed a more generous £100,000 means-test, financed by the inclusion in the means-test of a person’s home if they received domiciliary care, and the Prime Minister said that a cap (or “absolute limit”) on lifetime social care charges would be introduced;^{20, 21}
- the Competition and Markets Authority’s (CMA) report – the report on the care home market was published in 30 November 2017.²² The Government has said it will respond within 90 days of its publication, and also that the Green Paper would “take forward” the issues raised by the CMA;²³
- integration of health and social care – the Government said the Green Paper “naturally needs to look particularly at the interaction between health and social care”;²⁴
- holistic and person-centred – “the whole purpose of having a Green Paper and a debate is to make sure that we consider this issue not in a silo, but holistically [e.g. with housing], with a person-centred approach”;²⁵
- the role of carers – “the Green Paper will include a focus on unpaid care and how our society supports carers as a vital part of a sustainable health and social care system”.²⁶ The Government said that it was “committed to making sure that the issues raised with us through the call for evidence on carers [i.e. the “Carers strategy: call for evidence”] in 2016 are central to any proposals for the wider social care system” in the Green Paper²⁷ – the Carers’ strategy has yet to be published;^{28, 29}
- workforce – in response to the question, “what assessment his Department has made of the effect of the UK leaving the EU on the availability of non-UK EU nationals to work in the social care sector”, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Department of Health said “we are aware that our challenge ... is to ensure the [adult social care] workforce has the right number of people ... with the right skills ... That is why we have set out a plan to attract and retain talented staff, backed by an additional £2 billion investment in the sector over the next three years and a commitment to publishing a Green Paper by summer 2018, setting out proposals for reform to ensure sustainability in social care in the long term”;³⁰

¹⁹ [PO 110250 7 November 2017](#)

²⁰ For more information, see the Library briefing paper [Social care: Conservative manifesto's commitments on the means-test including the £100,000 limit \(England\)](#).

²¹ The value of the home is already included in the social care means-test for care home residents, subject to certain exceptions; see the Library briefing paper, [Social care: paying for care home places and domiciliary care \(England\)](#).

²² Competition and Markets Authority, [Care homes market study](#), webpage updated 30 November 2017

²³ [PO 116913 5 December 2017](#)

²⁴ [HL Deb 16 March 2017 c1950](#)

²⁵ [HC Deb 7 December 2017 c1239](#)

²⁶ [PO 112788 21 November 2017](#)

²⁷ [HC Deb 7 December 2017 c1236](#)

²⁸ GOV.UK, [Carers strategy: call for evidence, closed consultation](#), accessed on 26 January 2018

²⁹ In the meantime, the Government said in December 2017 that it would publish an “action plan for carers ... in the new year ... setting out priorities for a cross-Government programme of work to support them over the next two years”. It added the action plan was “important: it provides a staging post between now and the intention to introduce fully fledged policy proposals in due course”, but that (as of December 2017) it did “not have a specific date or a funding package” for the action plan [[HL Deb 7 December 2017 c1200](#)].

³⁰ [PO 902945 14 December 2017](#)

6 Social care: the forthcoming Green Paper on older people (England)

- technological developments – “our vision for care ... must consider how care is provided at present and challenge the system to embrace new technology, innovation and workforce models which can deliver better quality and value”;³¹
- domestic and international comparisons – “international comparisons of different funding systems are being actively explored in preparation for the Green Paper”³² – it will also include a review of social care policies in the other nations of the UK.³³

5. Collaboration in developing the Green Paper

5.1 Cross-departmental involvement and input from independent experts

Development of the Green Paper is being overseen by an “Inter-Ministerial Group ... and as part of this initial engagement we have asked a number of independent experts in this area to provide their views to the group”. The Inter-Ministerial Group would also have oversight of the parallel programme of work on social care for working age adults.³⁴

As of November 2017, the make-up of the Group included Ministers drawn from: the Cabinet Office; HM Treasury; and the Departments of Health (now Health and Social Care); Communities and Local Government (now Housing, Communities and Local Government); Work and Pensions; and Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.³⁵

The full list of the independent experts supporting the Group was provided in a Government press release:

- Caroline Abrahams – Charity Director of Age UK
- Dame Kate Barker – former Chair of the King’s Fund Commission on the Future of Health and Social Care in England
- Sir David Behan – Chief Executive of Care Quality Commission
- Dr Eileen Burns – President of the British Geriatrics Society
- Professor Paul Burstow – Chair of the Social Care Institute for Excellence
- Jules Constantinou – President-elect of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries
- Sir Andrew Dilnot – former Chair of the Commission on the Funding of Care and Support
- Baroness Martha Lane Fox – Founder and Executive Chair of Doteveryone
- Mike Parish – Chief Executive of Care UK
- David Pearson – former President of the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services and Corporate Director for Social Care, Health and Public Protection at Nottinghamshire County Council
- Imelda Redmond – National Director of Healthwatch England
- Nigel Wilson – Chief Executive of Legal and General.³⁶

³¹ [HCWS258 16 November 2017](#)

³² [PO 119650 19 December 2017](#)

³³ [HC Deb 7 December 2017 c1240](#)

³⁴ [HCWS258 16 November 2017](#)

³⁵ [PO 110250 7 November 2017](#)

³⁶ GOV.UK, [Government to set out proposals to reform care and support](#), press release, 16 November 2017

Lord O'Shaughnessy assured Peers that "experts will be fully engaged in the Green Paper, providing advice to Ministers and supporting engagement. There is no point in having such an august group and not drawing on their expertise".³⁷

5.2 Consultation with stakeholders and users

Ahead of the publication of the Green Paper, the Government said in December 2017 that it was:

starting a process of initial engagement over the coming months through which the Government will work with experts, stakeholders and users to shape the long-term reforms that will be proposed in the Green Paper ... We are ... engaging closely with key stakeholders, and with people who use services and their carers. The Government will host a number of roundtables to hear a range of perspectives from those representing different constituencies, including carers, service recipients, providers, health services, financial services providers, local government, and working-age adults.

[...]

We have already written to the chairs of relevant all-party parliamentary groups to invite them to meet us to discuss their priorities and perspectives on reform.³⁸

The Government noted that the voluntary sector would also be "closely involved".³⁹

6. Publication date

As noted above, when the Government first announced its intention to publish a new Green Paper on social care in the Spring 2017 Budget statement, the Chancellor told the House that it would be published by the end of 2017.⁴⁰ Indeed, the then Health Minister, Philip Dunne, told the House in March 2017 that "it would be fair to say that it is expected to be published in the summer".⁴¹

Following the June 2017 General Election, the re-elected Conservative Government said in July 2017 in regard to social care reform that "we cannot wait any longer—we need to get on with this" and restated that the Green Paper would be published "at the end of this year".⁴²

However, over the summer of 2017 the Government changed its position, saying instead that it would "provide further details on the next steps on social care in due course".⁴³

In November 2017, the then First Secretary of State, Damian Green – who at the time was leading the Government's work on the Green Paper – said that the Green Paper would be published "by summer recess 2018", a reference to Parliament's summer recess, the dates for which have yet to be announced.⁴⁴ The "precise timings", the Government said, "will be confirmed nearer the time".⁴⁵

The Green Paper itself will be "subject to a full public consultation, providing a further opportunity for interested parties to give their views".⁴⁶

³⁷ [HL Deb 7 December 2017 c1200](#)

³⁸ [HC Deb 7 December 2017 c1235](#)

³⁹ [HL Deb 7 December 2017 c1202](#)

⁴⁰ [HC Deb 8 March 2017 c818](#)

⁴¹ [HC Deb 14 March 2017 c48WH](#)

⁴² [HL Deb 6 July 2017 c987](#)

⁴³ For example, see [PO 922 27 June 2017](#), [PO 3910 12 July 2017](#), [PO 5983 21 July 2017](#), and [PO 110250 7 November 2017](#).

⁴⁴ [HCWS258 16 November 2017](#)

⁴⁵ [PQ 112555 29 November 2017](#)

⁴⁶ [PQ 112555 29 November 2017](#)

7. Implementation date

In December 2017, the Government was asked:

what the timetable is to (a) publish recommendations and (b) bring forward legislative proposals as a result of the Green Paper.

The reply given by the then First Secretary of State did not address this question,⁴⁷ and no indication has been given by the Government on how swiftly progress will be made once the Green Paper is published.⁴⁸

It might be expected that, following the consultation, a Government response will be published (perhaps in the form of a White Paper) setting out how it has responded to comments and will take matters forward. It is possible that primary legislation (i.e. an Act of Parliament) may be required, although the revision of the means-test capital limits or the introduction of a cap could be achieved through secondary legislation (e.g. regulations).⁴⁹

As an indicator of how quickly, or otherwise, implementation may occur, the rescheduled April 2020 date for the introduction of the cap on social care costs has itself been dropped in order to “allow for fuller engagement and the development of the approach”.⁵⁰

8. Lead department

Initially, it seemed that the Department of Health was the lead department responsible for drafting the Green Paper.⁵¹

Following the June 2017 General Election, the Cabinet Office, and specifically the then First Secretary of State, Damian Green, took responsibility for leading the Government’s work on developing the Green Paper.

However, in the January 2018 Government reshuffle that followed the dismissal of Mr Green, responsibility transferred to the renamed Department of Health and Social Care, or DHSC (previously the Department of Health, or DH).⁵² The DH had long been responsible for adult social care and social services policies,⁵³ although the delivery of social care is the responsibility of local authorities with funding from the Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government (DHCLG).⁵⁴ The lead minister for the Green Paper is now the Health and Social Care Secretary, Jeremy Hunt.⁵⁵

It was reported that “local government experts [had] voiced fears that work on the social care green paper – already delayed from last autumn to this summer – will be slowed down as a result of the move” from the Cabinet Office to the DHSC:

⁴⁷ [PO 117823 13 December 2017](#)

⁴⁸ For example, see [HL Deb 7 December 2017 c1201](#)

⁴⁹ The *Care Act 2014* already has existing provisions for such matters, although the details (e.g. the level of the cap) would have to be specified in secondary legislation.

⁵⁰ [HC Deb 7 December 2017 c1235](#)

⁵¹ For example, the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Health, David Mowat, answered a question about the Green Paper in March 2017 ([PQ 68147 21 March 2017](#)).

⁵² [PO 123733 23 January 2018](#)

⁵³ The Department for Education is responsible for children’s social care and social services policies.

⁵⁴ Previously called the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) prior to January 2018.

⁵⁵ [“DH-written social care green paper could ‘lack weight with Treasury’”](#), *Local Government Chronicle*, 9 January 2018

Richard Humphries, senior fellow – policy, the King’s Fund, said: “In the short term, there is a risk that momentum will be lost as the team [working on the green paper] is drawn from across Whitehall. You can’t assume it will all move, lock stock and barrel, to the DH[SC].

“The deeper concern is whether the DH[SC] will have the same clout as the Cabinet Office in negotiating a new funding settlement from the Treasury. Social care is a challenge for the whole of government, and the risk of hiving it off to one spending department means it will be competing against all other spending departments.”

He added: “The DH has a long track record of producing green papers on social care but will the next one make any difference?”⁵⁶

9. Commentary on the proposed Green Paper

9.1 Communities and Local Government Select Committee report and Government response

In its March 2017 report, *Adult social care funding*, that was published after the Budget Statement, the Communities and Local Government Select Committee said that it “welcomed” the announcement that a social care Green Paper would be published, noting that “the need to find a way to fund social care for the long-term has now become urgent”.

Witnesses had suggested a number of funding proposals for social care, including a hypothecated tax and a mandatory social insurance mechanism.

The Committee said it was “vital that political parties across the spectrum, together with the social care sector and the wider public, are involved in the process of reaching a solution” – reiterating the call previously made by its Chair and the Chairs of the Communities and Local Government Committee and the Public Accounts Committee⁵⁷ – and said that “the solution needs to be implemented in the next spending round”.⁵⁸

In its response to the Committee, the Government said in October 2017 that it wanted to “ensure there is a balanced package of reforms that supports quality and dignified care, but which is financially sustainable for current and future generations”. In terms of wider involvement, the Government said it was “committed to listening to a wide range of views on how to reform the social care system and will want to work with key partners to shape proposals going forwards”.⁵⁹

⁵⁶ [“DH-written social care green paper could ‘lack weight with Treasury’”](#), *Local Government Chronicle*, 9 January 2018

⁵⁷ Communities and Local Government Committee, [Letter to the Prime Minister: Health and Social Care](#), 6 January 2017

⁵⁸ Communities and Local Government Committee, [Adult Social Care](#), HC 1103 2016–17, 31 March 2017, p60, para 160 and p64, paras 164 and 165

⁵⁹ Department for Communities and Local Government, [Government Response to the Communities and Local Government Select Committee Report: Adult Social Care](#), Cm9501, October 2017, p19, paras 91 and 92

9.2 Reaction to the November 2017 written Ministerial statement

Following the November 2016 written statement on the Green Paper by the Government which set out the revised publication timetable of “by summer recess 2018” and details about its contents,⁶⁰ *Community Care* reported that:

Jeremy Hughes, chief executive of the Alzheimer’s Society, said it was “reassured” that the government was “setting out its commitment to address the social care crisis so that real action can begin”.

He added: “The [2017 general] election showed that the public are hungry for social care reform, but with the paper not expected until summer, they will have had another year of waiting. If there has been no true progress by then we, and people with dementia, will be asking big questions of the government.”

Margaret Willcox, president of the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services (ADASS), also welcomed news of the green paper, saying: “It is right that all members of society, many of whom are likely to need some form of care in their lives, will have a say on the future funding of care and delivery of care services.

“We are also encouraged that the Government will undertake a parallel programme of work focusing on issues for working-age adults, as financial pressures due to the increasing care needs of younger adults with disabilities or mental health problems are now greater than those due to supporting older people, which our Budget survey highlighted this year.

[...]

Dr Anna Dixon, chief executive of the Centre for Ageing Better, welcomed the government’s plans to consult with care users ahead of the publication of the green paper.

She said: “As the Government have recognised in their announcement today, we need a long-term sustainable funding solution for adult social care that means everyone has good access to good quality social care when they need it. Action also needs to be taken now, including increased funding for social care in the autumn budget.”⁶¹

An article in *The Guardian* contended that while, “at last[,] we have some details of the government’s long-awaited consultation on reform of long-term care”, it added “but let’s be clear: this will not be a *social care* green paper”, and went on:

In one sense, as Green said, [the Green Paper] is broader than social care services and broader than funding alone: it will “incorporate the wider networks of support and services which help older people to live independently, including the crucial role of housing and the interaction with other public services”.

In another sense, however, it is far narrower. Care for younger adults, which accounts for almost half of all council spending on adult social care and includes the fastest growing element, learning disability, is to be excluded from the green paper. Instead, it will be reviewed by “a parallel programme of work” led jointly by the departments of health and communities and local government.

[...]

Calls for an all-age approach were supported even by some of those named as advisers on the green paper, while Victor Adebawale, the crossbench peer and chief executive of care provider Turning Point, simply tweeted #notgoodenough.

⁶⁰ [HCWS258 16 November 2017](#)

⁶¹ [“Green paper on older people’s social care to be published by summer 2018”](#), *Community Care*, 16 November 2017

Other critics have pointed out that there is no care users' or workers' representation among the 12 experts, who will "provide advice and support engagement in advance of the green paper". Trade union Unison branded this "a huge mistake".⁶²

⁶² ["Government plans to reform England's social care are an opportunity missed"](#), *The Guardian*, 17 November 2017

Other Library briefings on social care

- [Social care: paying for care home places and domiciliary care \(England\)](#)
- [Adult Social Care Funding \(England\)](#)
- [Health and Social Care Integration](#)
- [Social care: Government reviews and policy proposals for paying for care since 1997 \(England\)](#)
- [Social care: the Conservative Party's 2017 General Election pledges on how individuals pay for care \(England\)](#)
- [The care home market \(England\)](#)
- [Social care: Announcement delaying introduction of funding reform \(including the cap\) and other changes until April 2020 \(England\)](#)
- [Social care: how the postponed changes to paying for care, including the cap, would have worked \(England\)](#)
- [Social care: Recent changes to the CQC's regulation of adult residential care \(care homes\)](#)
- [Social care: Direct Payments from a local authority \(England\)](#)

Version control

1.0	26/1/18	Published
-----	---------	-----------

About the Library

The House of Commons Library research service provides MPs and their staff with the impartial briefing and evidence base they need to do their work in scrutinising Government, proposing legislation, and supporting constituents.

As well as providing MPs with a confidential service we publish open briefing papers, which are available on the Parliament website.

Every effort is made to ensure that the information contained in these publically available research briefings is correct at the time of publication. Readers should be aware however that briefings are not necessarily updated or otherwise amended to reflect subsequent changes.

If you have any comments on our briefings please email papers@parliament.uk. Authors are available to discuss the content of this briefing only with Members and their staff.

If you have any general questions about the work of the House of Commons you can email hcinfo@parliament.uk.

Disclaimer

This information is provided to Members of Parliament in support of their parliamentary duties. It is a general briefing only and should not be relied on as a substitute for specific advice. The House of Commons or the author(s) shall not be liable for any errors or omissions, or for any loss or damage of any kind arising from its use, and may remove, vary or amend any information at any time without prior notice.

The House of Commons accepts no responsibility for any references or links to, or the content of, information maintained by third parties. This information is provided subject to the [conditions of the Open Parliament Licence](#).