



EUROPEAN UNION (WITHDRAWAL)
BILL – COMMITTEE STAGE

**NEW CLAUSE – DUTY TO IMPLEMENT AN
INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION (WITHDRAWAL)
LEGISLATION AND BREXIT ON THE HEALTH AND
SOCIAL CARE SECTOR**

JOANNA CHERRY MP, DR PHILIPPA WHITFORD MP, MARTYN DAY MP,
DOUGLAS CHAPMAN MP AND PETE WISHART MP - AMENDMENT NC44



Camphill Scotland

The membership body for Camphill communities in Scotland



ALLIANCE

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE
ALLIANCE SCOTLAND
people at the centre



Disability Wales
Anabledd Cymru



**GENETIC
ALLIANCE** UK



**Inclusion
Scotland**

Disabled People's Organisation

Our voices ■ Our choices

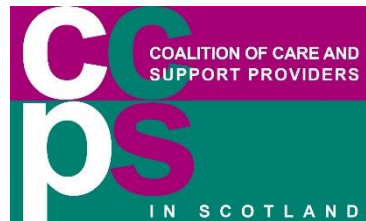


Scottish Care

Voice of the independent care sector



SCVO



European Union (Withdrawal) Bill – Committee Stage

New Clause – Duty to implement an independent evaluation of the impact of the European Union (Withdrawal) legislation and Brexit on the health and social care sector

Joanna Cherry MP, Dr Philippa Whitford MP, Martyn Day MP, Douglas Chapman MP and Pete Wishart MP – Amendment NC44

To move the following Clause

“Duty to make arrangements for an independent evaluation: health and social care

- 1) No later than 1 year after this Act is passed, the Secretary of State must make arrangements for the independent evaluation of the impact of this Act on the health and social care sector.
- 2) The evaluation carried out by an independent person to be appointed by the Secretary of State, after consulting the Scottish Ministers, the Welsh Ministers and the relevant Northern Ireland departments, must analyse and assess
 - a) the effects of this Act on the funding of the health and social care sector;
 - b) the effects of this Act on the health and social care workforce;
 - c) the impact of this Act on the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the health and social care sector; and
 - d) any other such matters relevant to the impact of this Act upon the health and care sector.
- 3) The person undertaking an evaluation under subsection (1) above must, in preparing an evaluation report, consult
 - a) the Scottish Ministers, the Welsh Ministers and the relevant Northern Ireland department;
 - b) providers of health and social care services;
 - c) individuals requiring health and social care services;
 - d) organisations working for and on behalf of individuals requiring health and social care services; and
 - e) any persons whom the Secretary of State deems relevant.
- 4) The Secretary of State must, as soon as reasonably practicable after receiving a report of the evaluation, lay a copy of the report before Parliament.”

Members' explanatory statement

This new clause would require an independent evaluation of the impact of the Act upon the health and social care sector to be made after consulting the Scottish Ministers, the Welsh Ministers and the relevant Northern Ireland department, service providers, those requiring health and social care services, and others.

Supporters

Amendment NC44 is supported by the following organisations

- Camphill Scotland
- The ALLIANCE
- Coalition of Care Providers Scotland (CCPS)
- Disability Wales
- Genetic Alliance UK
- Inclusion Scotland
- Scottish Care
- Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations (SCVO)
- Advocard
- Angus Cardiac Group
- Befriending Networks
- C-Change Scotland
- Carers Trust Scotland
- Chest Heart & Stroke Scotland
- Children in Scotland
- Community Pharmacy Scotland
- Contact – for families with disabled children
- COPE Scotland
- Deafblind Scotland
- Disability Equality Scotland
- Dumfries & Galloway Citizens Advice Service
- East Lothian Cardio-Pulmonary Rehabilitation Group
- Ecas
- ENABLE Scotland
- ENeRGI
- In Control Scotland
- Leonard Cheshire Disability
- Lothian Centre for Inclusive Living (LCiL)
- MECOPP
- Mentor UK

- MND Scotland
- Neighbourhood Networks
- Parkinsons UK
- PASDA
- REACH Advocacy Scotland
- Royal National Institute of Blind People (RNIB)
- Royal National Institute of Blind People (RNIB) Scotland
- Scottish Association of Social Work
- Scottish Council on Deafness (SCoD)
- Scottish Independent Advocacy Alliance (SIAA)
- Scottish Partnership for Palliative Care (SPPC)
- Scottish Youth Parliament
- SeAscape
- See Me Scotland
- SKS Scotland CIC Ltd
- South Ayrshire Befriending Project
- **tsiMORAY**
- Voluntary Action East Renfrewshire (VAER)
- Voluntary Action South Ayrshire (VASA)
- Voluntary Health Scotland (VHS)
- Western Isles Carers, Users and Supporters Network (WICUSN)

Reason

Camphill Scotland, the ALLIANCE, CCPS, Disability Wales, the Genetic Alliance UK, Inclusion Scotland, Scottish Care, SCVO and the above organisations believe Amendment NC44 is necessary to safeguard the interests of those many vulnerable people who rely on the contribution of EU citizens to the provision of health and social care across the UK. This includes people with disabilities, children and young people, older people, unpaid carers and those with long term health conditions. We know that certain health and social care organisations rely very heavily on workers from other parts of the EU, and could not continue in their present form without that support. If they are allowed to fail, other parts of the health and social care system would need to fill those gaps. Across the health and social care workforce as a whole, EU citizens have made an increasing contribution to a sector that is currently suffering from a recruitment and retention crisis. Under these conditions it would seem prudent and responsible to ensure that a comprehensive, independent evaluation is undertaken across the UK to assess and determine the full impact of Brexit upon the health and social care sector.

One of the key issues emphasised in a report¹ recently published by the ALLIANCE was the potential loss to the health and social care workforce of people from across the EU as a result of Brexit. It is feared that this could exacerbate the existing difficulties of recruitment, highlighted in the recent Care Inspectorate report on staff vacancies. This found that *“more than a third of social care services across Scotland have reported unfilled staff vacancies in the past year”*, and *“almost half of those faced difficulty recruiting the right staff”*².

The proposed independent evaluation could play a key role in supporting the sector to address recruitment issues which are likely to be exacerbated by Brexit. It could provide an accurate assessment of the number of nationals from other EU countries currently employed in the sector, the level of future vacancies linked to Brexit and any variations in these areas across the UK.

To put this in perspective, figures compiled for the Scottish Parliament suggest that:

- The health and social work sector in Scotland currently employs 12,000 EU nationals, which accounts for 3% of total employment in this sector³
- In England an estimated 130,000 EU Nationals are working in health and social care⁴, and as at September 2015 *“there were around 55,400 EU nationals working in NHS hospital and community health service in England - representing 5% of the overall workforce”*⁵.

Other statistics indicate that:

- In England 7% of the adult social care workforce are EU Nationals⁶

Against this background, the evaluation implemented through Amendment NC44 could ensure that future planning and decision making in the health and social care sector in relation to recruitment and staffing is informed by UK wide assessments in these areas. This would include highlighting any key variations across the 4 Nations.

Organisations with strong European links are likely to be most vulnerable as the UK leaves the EU. This is illustrated by a recent joint report⁷ published by Camphill Scotland, the membership organisation for the Camphill communities in Scotland, and by the Association of Camphill Communities, the umbrella organisation for the Camphill communities in the UK and in Ireland. The report highlighted that:

¹ http://www.alliance-scotland.org.uk/download/library/lib_57d8095f0f5d3/

² Care Inspectorate, Staff vacancies in care services 2016, (October 2017), <http://www.careinspectorate.com/images/documents/4091/Staff%20vacancies%20in%20care%20services%20in%202016%20-%20a%20statistical%20report.pdf>

³ Scottish Parliament Information Centre, Financial Scrutiny Unit Briefing: EU nationals living in Scotland, 3 November 2016.

⁴ NHS Confederation, 29 June 2016, The UK voted to leave the EU: what now for the NHS? Elisabetta Zanon.

⁵ NHS HSCIC NHS Staff Groups by Nationality September 2015

⁶ NMDS-SC Workforce Estimates 2015/16

⁷ <https://www.camphillscotland.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Brexit-survey.pdf>

- A total of 170 (or 68%) of the 251 short-term volunteer co-workers currently living and working in Camphill communities in Scotland are from other EU countries
- Of the 165 people working as long term volunteer co-workers, a total of 88 (or 53%) are from other EU countries

Any future restrictions upon the future freedom of movement of EU nationals, and upon their current rights to live and work in the UK, could, therefore, have far reaching consequences for the Camphill communities in Scotland and on the education, care and support they currently provide for people with learning disabilities, and with other support needs. If Camphill is not able to provide this support, it will have to be provided by other social care organisations.

The independent evaluation should also consider the impact of Brexit on the funding of the health and social care sector, especially given concerns about how the UK's post-Brexit economic performance could potentially impact upon funding for the NHS, and for the health and social care sector, across the 4 Nations.

Such concerns were reported⁸ by the ALLIANCE after consultation with their members in the health and social care sector in Scotland. The ALLIANCE'S recent report raised major concerns about the impact of Brexit and the potential loss of EU funding in the health and social care sector in Scotland, particularly to third sector organisations which have a key role in the provision of health and social care services and support. Any loss of funding, especially to third sector organisations, would place a further strain on the health and social care sector in Scotland, and in many other parts of the UK, where funding to such organisations is often temporary and uncertain.

The proposed evaluation could take a holistic and strategic approach to the issues raised here and to others such as the future of commissioning, research, regulation and collaborative working with the EU and with individual EU countries. It would help to ensure that the strategic planning and decision making of Governments, local authorities, the health and social care sector, the third sector and other key agencies across the UK is fully informed and shaped by robust evidence - thus helping to secure the future of health and social care in the UK post Brexit.

⁸ http://www.alliance-scotland.org.uk/download/library/lib_57d8095f0f5d3/

Further details about Amendment NC44, and about the information in this briefing paper can be obtained from:

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