

Better outcomes for individuals and communities

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Summary

- Outline the state of social care
- Review the leadership challenges of improving outcomes of the White Paper.
- Outline the basis of an approach to improvement
- Outline IDeA work programmes on Adult Social Care and Public Health
- More information on www.idea.gov.uk/knowledge/healthiercommunities

Definitions

- Health care – the treatment of sick people
- Social care – the support of people with dependencies and their carers
- Health improvement – helping people to keep healthy
- Health inequalities – inequity in access and outcomes
- Well-being – physically, emotionally, economically at ease and in control; family, work, community
- Community development – involvement of people in communities in exercising choice and control.

The **state** of social care

- Many people, both adults and children, do not qualify for services because of high thresholds set for them.
- Councils are concentrating on developing services for those with the highest and most complex needs.
- In children's services, the drive to integration has resulted in a decline in good performance in some councils.
- Younger people with disabilities are losing out from current models of care.

The **state** of social care

- Support for carers is lacking.
- People have difficulty finding services, particularly if they are paying for them.
- Services run by the voluntary sector significantly out-perform those run by councils and the private sector.
- Good management makes a difference to performance.

2005)

(CSCI Report on the State of Social Care December

The **broader** context for the White Paper

- Strategic shifts from structures:
 - Joint working (JCCs/Joint Finance)
 - Integration (care trusts)
 - Co-delivery (Choosing Health)
- To Partnerships
 - Greater integration of commissioning and delivery
 - Local Area Agreements
 - Double Devolution
 - Practice based commissioning

Infrastructure implications

- Steps to bring the infrastructure of local government and the NHS closer together:
 - Reorganisation of PCTs.
 - Greater engagement of PCTs in local strategic partnerships.
 - Use of local area agreements to improve health outcomes in local communities.
 - Steps to align budget and planning cycles.
 - Consideration of social care presence in Government Offices of the Regions.
 - Rearranged performance assessment to support the outcomes framework needed.

Commissioning implications

- Commissioning
 - Shift in funding from hospital to community services.
 - Greater and more systematic use of Health Act flexibilities.
 - Practice based commissioning
 - Greater diversity of providers.
 - Greater use of community and voluntary organisations.
 - More support for carers – nominated leads.

The **partnership** context

- Aligning Performance Management and Inspection
- Integrating governance
 - Local strategic partnerships
 - Joint Outcomes
 - Local Area Agreements
 - Neighbourhoods and communities
- Aligning Budget Cycle
 - Strategic Needs Assessment
 - Joint Commissioning Framework
 - Practice based commissioning
 - Direct payments/Individualised budgets
- Workforce
- Unbundled tariffs (care tariff?)
- Joint teams (Personal health & social care plans)
- Joint infrastructure (capital/market)
- Joint Electronic records

INTEGRATION

Aligned Inspection

Aligned Perf. Mgt.

Aligned Budget Cycle

Strategic
Needs Asst

Joint
outcomes

LAA

Joint Commissioning Framework

PBC

DP/IBs.

Workforce

Unbundled Tariff

Year of
care
tariff?

Joint teams

Personal
Health &
Social
Care
Plan

Joint Infrastructure

Integrated
capital
market?

Joint electronic records

Improvement framework

- Shared endeavour nationally:
 - Councils, Government, regulators, auditors
- Six dimensions to improving public services:
 - Community leadership and partnership
 - Political leadership
 - Strategic commissioning
 - Performance management
 - Workforce reform
 - Communities and neighbourhoods

(Audit Commission)

Improvement framework

- An adult services “onion”:
 - Better outcomes for individuals
 - Delivery
 - Infrastructure and organisation
 - Integrated governance and strategy
 - Better lives for people in communities

The **improvement** cycle

- Strategic needs analysis
- Prioritisation and Local Area Agreements
- Planning
- Commissioning and Delivery
- Self-Evaluation

Dimensions of an adult social care approach

- Universal, targeted or specialist
- Fair Access to Care
- Promoting independence choice and control
- Carers
- Community and neighbourhoods
- Managing the market
- Diversity of providers
- Efficiency
- Individualised budgets
- Brokering services from other parts of the statutory sector
- Self-funders

Missing but presumed

- Outcomes framework
- Integrated inspection framework
- Revised Performance Management framework
- Government Office role
- Judgements of progress
- Implications for the CPA and other partners' performance

The **IDeA** work programmes

Adult Social Care

- National Leadership Academy
- Local Leadership Academy
- Regional Events
- National Conferences for Leaders and Chief Executives
- Lead Member Networks
- Top Team Development
- Peer Review
- Service Advisers
- Tailored support for Challenged Councils

The **IDeA** work programmes

Public Health

- Programme of improvement and development activity to enhance the capacity of local government to improve public health and reduce health inequalities:
 - DASS/DPH Strategic Needs Assessment
 - Leadership capacity and networks
 - Knowledge and information sharing
 - Peer review
 - Work with Spearhead Councils and PCTs
 - Working with employers
 - Links with Adult Social Care, Social Regeneration, Housing, Leisure and Sport

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