

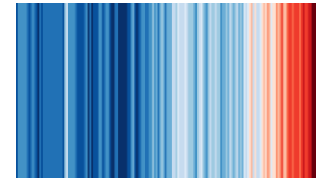
OXFORD  
**BROOKES**  
UNIVERSITY



institute of  
public care

# The National Agenda

# Who shapes national thinking on commissioning and procurement?



Care-worker shortage: Woman appalled by lack of support for dying mum



Cathy says the struggle to find care for her mum Maureen left her desperate and appalled.



# The Care Act 2014

## Underpinning principle

Wellbeing

## General responsibilities and key duties

Prevention

Integration, partnerships,  
transitions & prisons

Information, advice and  
advocacy

Diversity of provision

Safeguarding

## Key processes

Assessment and eligibility

Charging and financial  
assessment

Care and support  
planning

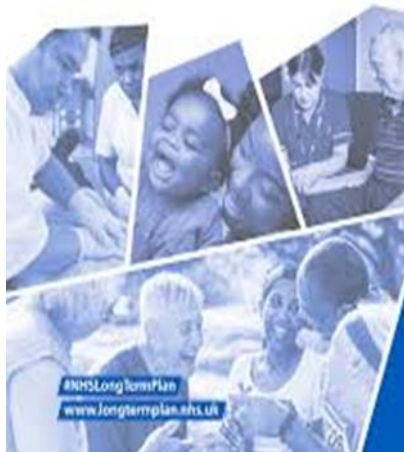
Personal budgets and  
direct payments

Review

# NHS Long Term Plan



The NHS Long Term Plan



- Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships
- Accountable Care Systems
- Fully integrate services and funding
- New powers and freedoms to plan how best to provide care, while taking on new responsibilities for improving the health and wellbeing of the population they cover
- Working together with patients and the public, NHS commissioners and providers, as well as local authorities and other providers of health and care services
- Big ambition – early intervention and prevention could save 500,000 lives...but is it deliverable?

# NHS Long Term Plan – Time for a refresh?

- Covid 19 - “Shock generates lessons” – NHS Confederation
- Predictions are that the refreshed long-term plan may include:
  - Transform access to urgent, emergency and planned care
  - Further focus on mental health, especially for young people

# Health and Care Act 2022

New legislative measures to deliver joined up care for people who rely on multiple services.

Introduced 2 parts for statutory ICS's:

- **Integrated Care Board**
- **Integrated Care Partnership**

[How does the NHS in England work and how is it changing?](#)

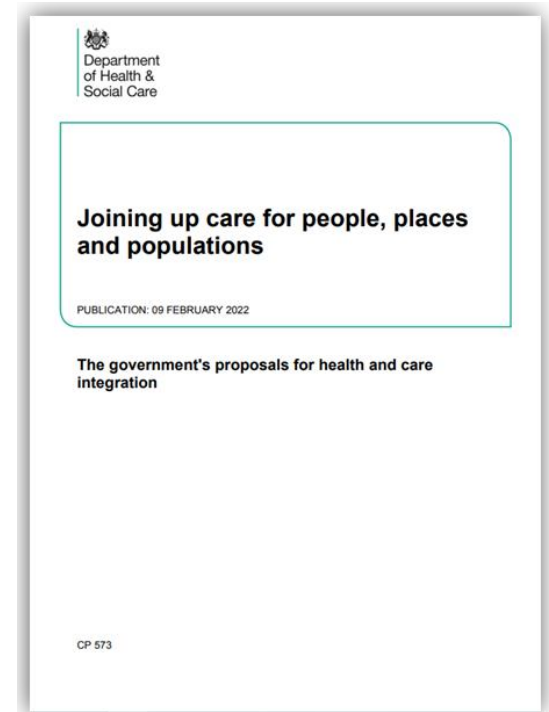
(Video)





# Health and Social Care Integration – White Paper

- A framework for shared outcomes – national priorities and process for locally ‘place based’ shared outcomes across health and social care
- ‘Places’ to be the vehicles to deliver the strategic plans agreed at ICS levels across health and social care
- Leadership and oversight – decision making across health and social care to be accountable at a place level
- Key enablers to integration – Workforce, digital and data, and financial pooling / alignment)
- CQC inspection responsibilities



# Health and social care and integration

## Better Care Fund Framework

- ICBs and local government must agree a joint plan, owned by the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB)
- Plans support the use of **pooled budgets to support integration**, governed by an agreement under section 75 of the NHS Act (2006)



# Adult Social Care White Paper

- 10 year plan for adult social care
  - Choice, to live in
  - Access tailored
  - ASC is for
- **Person centred theme**
- **Outlines a investment**



Department  
of Health &  
Social Care

**CARE**

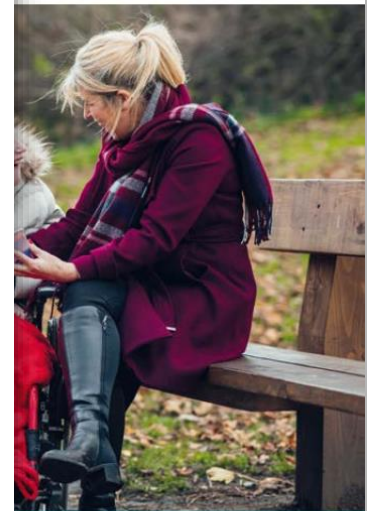
## Next steps to put People at the Heart of Care

A plan for adult social care system reform 2023 to 2024 and 2024 to 2025

Published 4 April 2023

# White Paper

**CARE**



**People at the Heart of Care**  
White Paper

Published December 2021

# People at the heart of care – Person Centred Care



“Embedding innovation takes dedicated leadership and good relationships, it requires consultation, engagement and co-production with people who need support and a workforce that are supported to champion and embrace new ways of working”

(People at the Heart of Care – White Paper, 2021)

# A digital Plan for Health and Social Care, DHSC 2022

**“This plan sets out that health and social care will be delivered in a fundamentally different way, taking forward what we have learned from the pandemic, and from tech pioneers across the world. The aim is something that we can all get behind: a health and social care system that will be much faster and more effective, and deliver more personalised care”**

- **Equipping the system digitally for better care** (Strong digital foundations are a platform for long-term transformation and they need investment)
- **Supporting independent healthy lives** (Enhanced digital channels will give people more control over their lives)
- **Accelerating adoption of proven tech**

# Technology and Digitisation of Care and Support

## Types of digital technology:

1



**Consumer digital technology or apps**

2



**Business support or care management systems (BSCMS)**

3



**Support and monitoring digital technology**

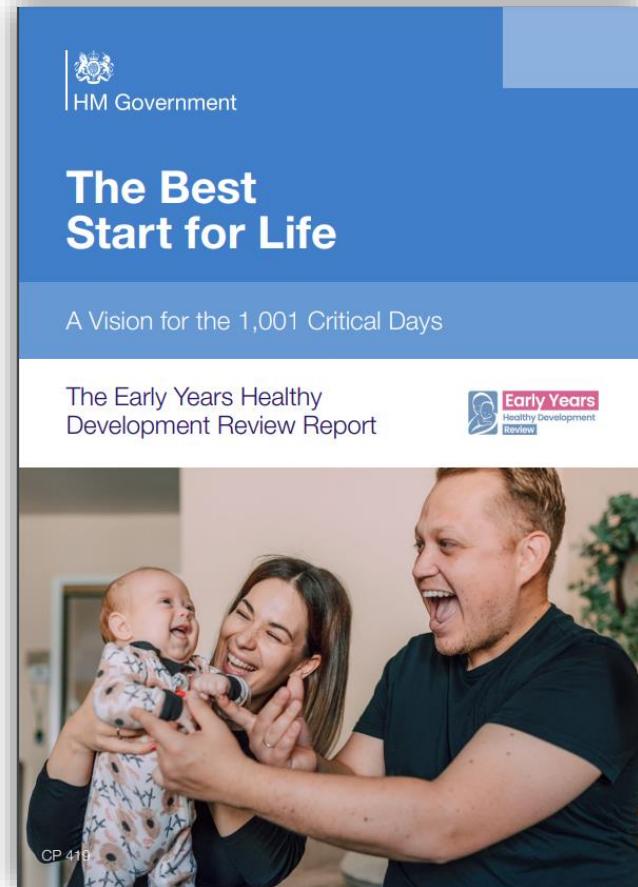
4



**Advanced digital technology**

# Early Intervention – The Best Start for Life

Considers the first 1001 days as ‘critical’ for the **foundations of lifelong emotional and physical wellbeing**

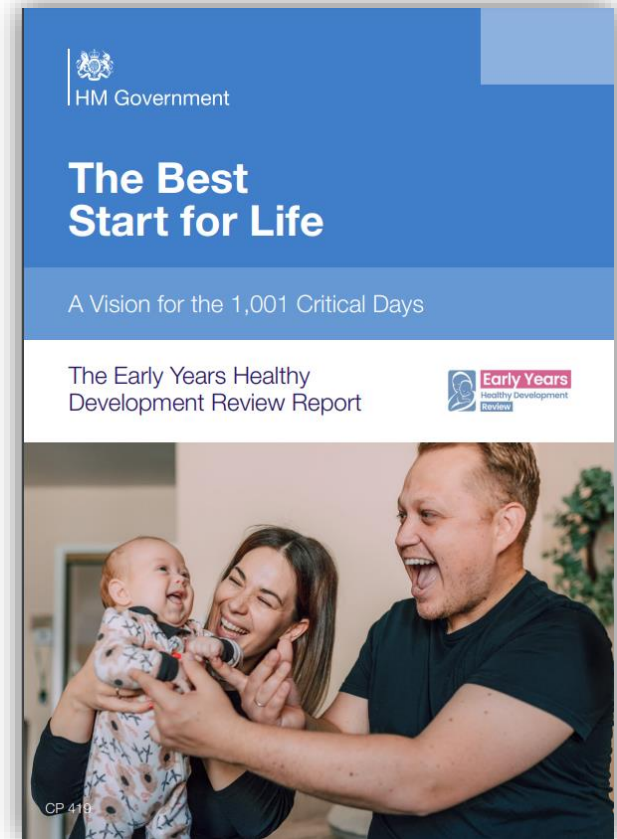


# Early Intervention – The Best Start for Life

Outlines 6 requirements for the ‘best start for life’

1. Seamless support for all families
2. Welcoming family hubs
3. Information given when needed
4. Effective and skilled workforce supporting families
5. Data collection, analysis, evaluation and response to local needs and outcomes
6. Effective leadership for change with agreed accountability

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t5lhS9Fh47o>





# Supporting Families

- Supporting vulnerable families with challenges such as domestic abuse, mental ill health and unemployment
- Previously known as the Troubled Families Programme
- On 2nd April 2022, UK Government announced the SF programme will support 300,000 of the most vulnerable families by:
  - Providing dedicated keyworkers who offer **practical** support
  - £700m investment



## Those supported by the programme:

- ✓ 38% young people less likely to end up in prison
- ✓ 32% less likely to end up in care

# Domestic Abuse Act 2021

- There are some 2.3 million victims of domestic abuse a year aged 16 to 74 (two thirds of whom are women) and more than one in ten of all offences recorded by the police are domestic abuse related
- The Act's provisions include:
  - a statutory definition of domestic abuse, emphasising that domestic abuse is not just physical violence, but can also be emotional, controlling or coercive, and economic abuse
  - places a duty on local authorities in England to provide accommodation based support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation

# Mental Health

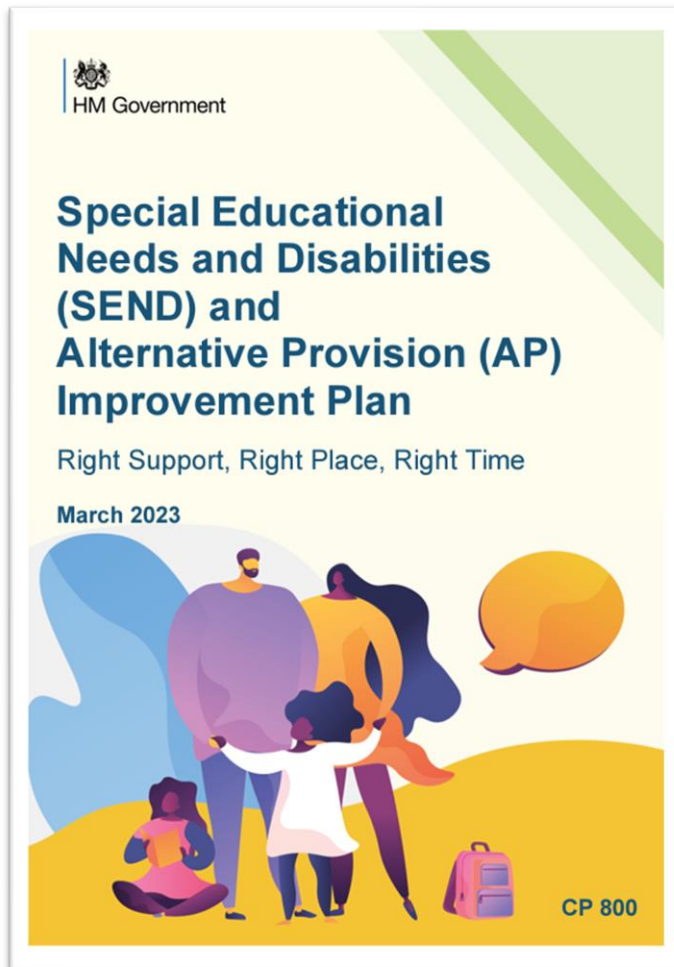
- 2020 NHS digital survey found that rates of children and young people with a probable mental health problem in England had risen to 1 in 6
- Gap has long existed between the needs and the availability of services
- Pandemic has made this worse



# Mental Health – government response

- March 2021 - £79 million to expand children and young people's mental health services
- June 2021, additional £40 million, partly to address increasing demand for the treatment of eating disorders
- Health and Social Care Committee Report, Dec 2021
- March 2022 - response to Health and Social Care Committee Report – “the Government and the NHS remain committed to continuing to increase access, reduce waiting times, and improve outcomes and experience in mental health support for children and young people”

# SEND & Alternative Provision Improvement Plan



National Standards for SEND and AP

Highly trained workforce and leadership

Use of digital tech to make systems easier to navigate

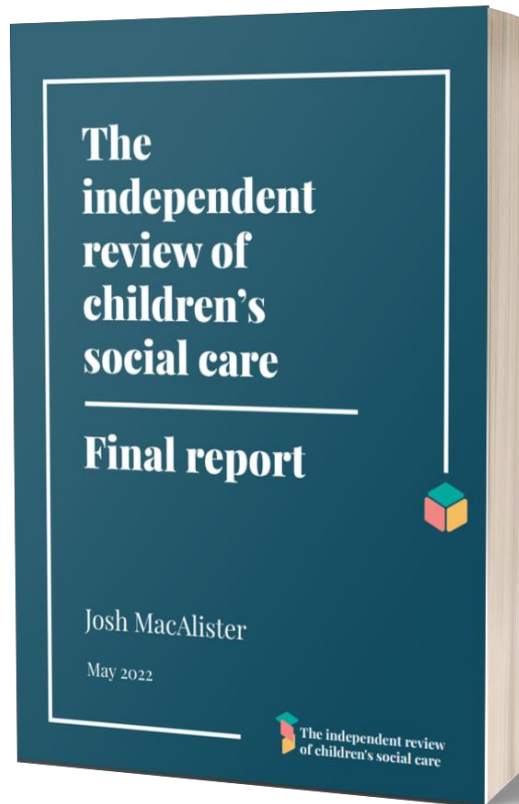
Improved preparation for adulthood

Improved accountability via inspections, performance dashboards and family partnerships

Additional £ and guidance on costs of provisions



# Independent review of children's social care in England

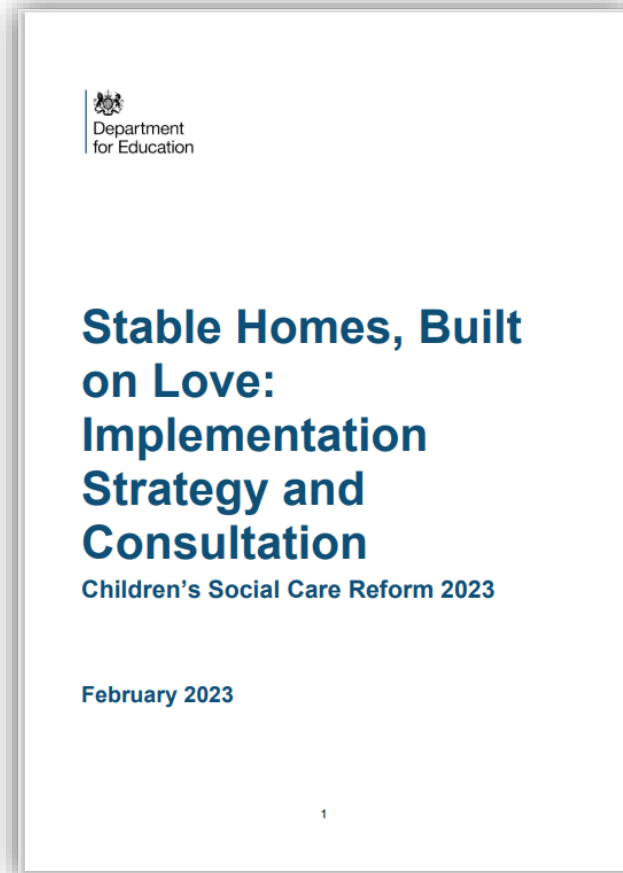




# Stable Homes, Built on Love – Children's Social Care Reform (2023)

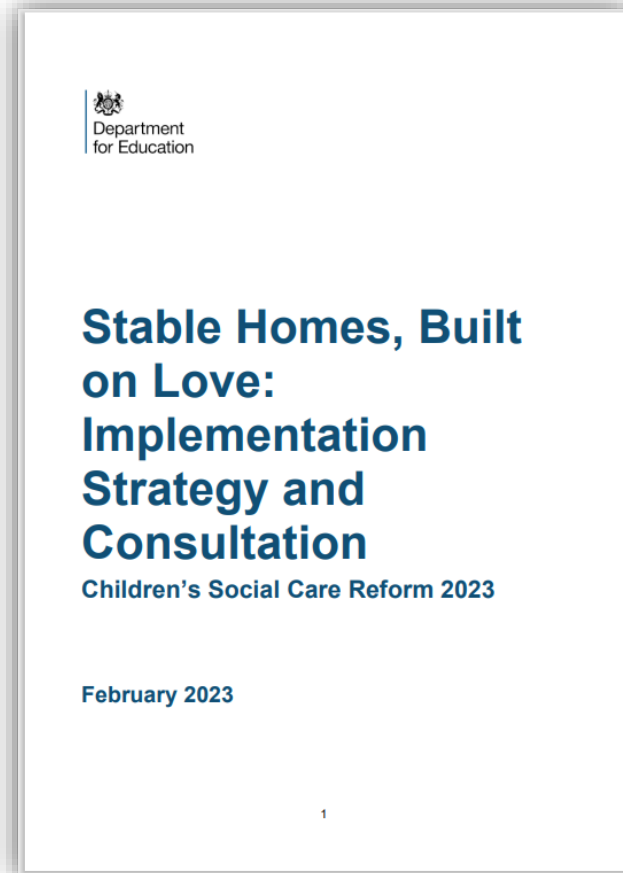
Introduces 6 Pillars to  
transform Children's Social  
Care:

1. Family Help provides the right support at the right time, so that children can thrive with their families;
2. A decisive multiagency child protection system;
3. Unlocking the potential of family networks



# Stable Homes, Built on Love – Children's Social Care Reform (2023)

4. Putting love, relationships and a stable home at the heart of being a child in care
5. A valued, support and highly-skilled social worker for every child who needs one
6. A system that continuously learns and improves, and makes better use of evidence and data



# Putting children's voices at the heart of reform (2022)

## Ambitions:

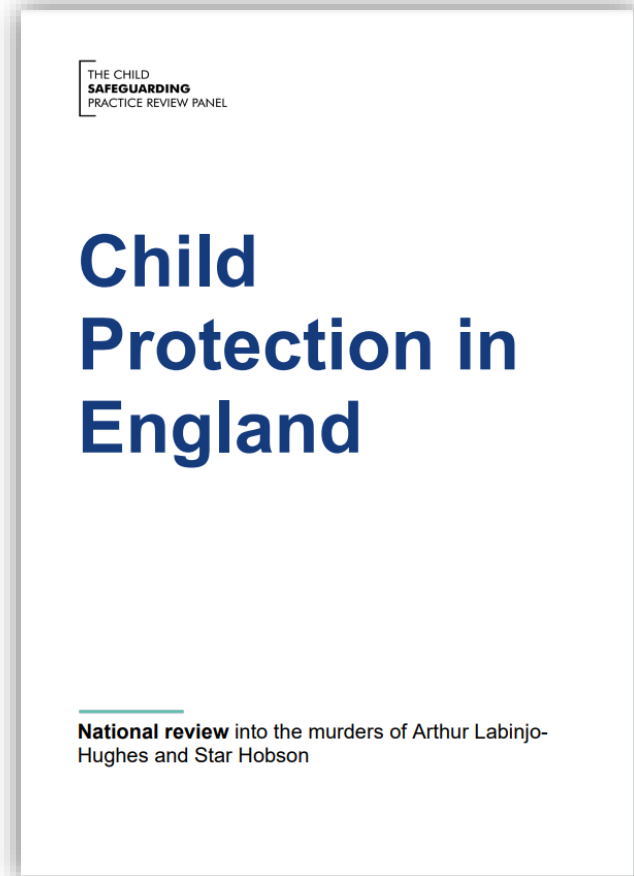
1. For all children to be listened to and responded to
2. For all children to have relationships that are trusting and stable
3. For all children to feel loved, supported and stable
4. To be able to access practical help and support



# Child Protection in England

What went wrong?

- Information sharing issues and seeking between and within agencies
- A lack of robust critical thinking and challenge within and between agencies
- A need for sharper specialist child protection skills and expertise



# Health Inequalities – Barnardo's Review (IPC) 2023

- In 2021-22, **4.2 million children (29% of all children)** in the UK were living in poverty.

Health inequalities relating to poverty include:

**20% of households with children in fuel poverty** (Gov UK, 2023) – higher rates in groups for lone parent families and ethnic minority background

- **HEALTH IMPACT** – Negative impact on baby/infant growth as children living in cold homes require more calories to develop (Lee et al., 2022)
- Increase risk of respiratory problems and mental health issues

# Health Inequalities – Barnardo's Review (IPC) 2023

## PHYSICAL HEALTH

- **Infant mortality** rates are up to 2.4 times higher in the most deprived compared to least deprived neighbourhoods
- **Tooth decay** is more prevalent for CYP living in more deprived areas
- CYP from disadvantaged backgrounds were 72% more likely to be diagnosed with a long term condition (e.g., asthma)

## MENTAL HEALTH

- CYP living in the most deprived areas are 1.3 times more likely to have a diagnosable mental health condition than those in the least deprived areas
- 60% more crisis referrals for CYP living in the most deprived places compared to the least



# National drivers - summary



- Choice and control
- Integration
- Prevention and early intervention
- Early help / edge of care
- A focus on outcomes
- Complex needs support
- A market shaping role
- Fixing the broken care market

Anything else?

# On your landscape



# On your landscape

In breakout groups:

1. Identify up to three common key themes or aspects of the national agenda affecting your organisation/s or service area/s at the moment.
2. What are the implications of each of these themes for you as commissioners? What are the key challenges? Opportunities?
3. Be ready to feedback to the wider group your 3 'themes' and 1 challenge and 1 opportunity

# Contact us



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