What is joint commissioning?

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Overview

- what is joint commissioning?
- policy context & evidence summary
- key issues & options
- The Tameside & Glossop experience
- learning from each other
What is joint commissioning? (Integrated care)

https://youtu.be/5go8k3LnpeA
Scope of joint commissioning

- Adult social care & health, including:
  - Mental health
  - Learning disabilities
  - Complex needs
- Public health
- Children's services – health/education/social care
- Population health & wellbeing
Change 1: commission health and social care together

Remove the barrier between health and social care. Have a single, ring-fenced budget and commission both together.

“We recommend that work be undertaken to explore whether and/or how the health and wellbeing boards could evolve into the single commissioner for our new settlement.”
Evidence on joint commissioning

- No single definition for joint commissioning; term is “elastic” and has been applied to a variety of arrangements/models
- A sub-set of wider plans for integrated care
- It is not a new concept!

- Evidence is mixed because:
  - Mixture of different approaches
  - Few places have done it at scale
  - Purpose & outcomes not clearly defined
  - Hard to measure impact of integration
So why *is* joint commissioning important?

› Increasing acuity & complexity of individual needs require joined-up care

› reducing fragmentation of commissioning responsibilities & impact of complex organisational landscape

› Addressing duplication of effort and costs to make resources go further

› Focus on population health as well as individual needs

› NHS Long Term Plan heralds a shift towards collaboration
The current commissioning landscape

191 Clinical commissioning groups – acute, community & primary health care

152 local authorities – social care & public health

NHS England – specialised services, public health

7 regional teams

+ 44 STP footprints, 14 Integrated Care Systems
Key issues & choices

› Scope of arrangements –
  › Services to be included
  › Selection & size of budgets
  › What level of ‘place’

› Extent of integration –
  › Shared planning & collaboration
  › Co-located commissioning teams
  › Single integrated function (via secondments or joint appointments)
  › Alignment or pooling of budgets
  › Fully integrated organisation

› Governance arrangements –
  › Fit with STP/ICS
  › Role of health & wellbeing board
  › Use of section 75 agreements
  › Risk sharing
Examples

› Examples of more formalised joint commissioning arrangements include:

› North East Lincolnshire – previously a care trust, now the only? example of an integrated care CCG with responsibility for commissioning health and adult social care services

› Sheffield - using BCF as basis for pooling broader range of health and social care budgets, with the HWB leading on integration via a Joint Commissioning Executive

› Devon and Plymouth - also using BCF as basis for pooling additional health and social care budgets; long term vision is for a new integrated commissioning entity

› And then there’s the Better Care Fund!
Thank you

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