Liberating the NHS (?) – The next stage of NHS reform

Candace Imison
Deputy Director of Policy
The King's Fund
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Overview

- > Ambition for reform
- > Key elements of the reforms
- > What does the future hold?

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NHS Health and Social Care Act



- The most radical reforms since the inception of the NHS
- > There is continuity with Thatcher, Blair and Darzi
- > But the Act goes much further and faster

Trusts

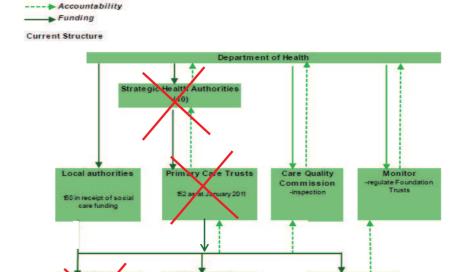
It was Andrew Lansley's plan with some concessions to the Liberal Democrats

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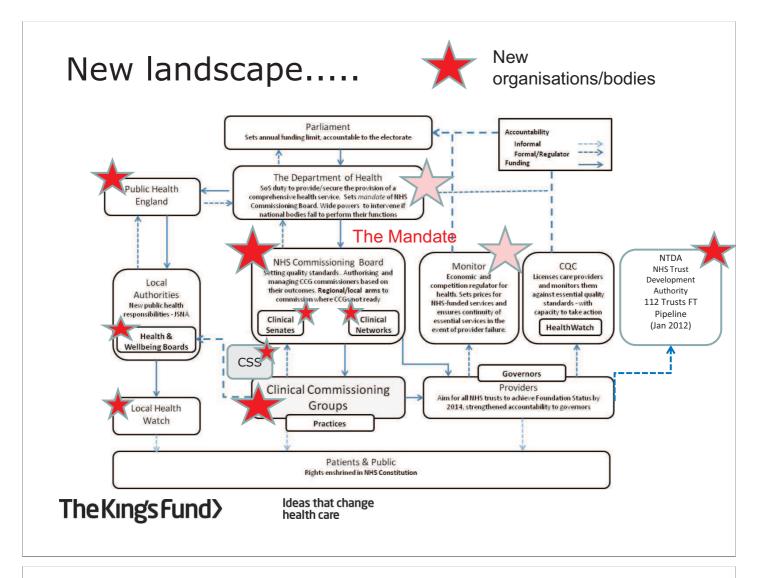
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Current Structure

The big difference......



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Liberating the NHS - Key ideas

- > Choice and competition the main drivers of improvement
- > Level playing field NHS and private providers
- Major reform of commissioning structures "removing bureaucracy"
- > Aligning commissioning with clinical decision making GPs
- New home for public health services and new (old) role for local authorities - Health & Wellbeing Boards
- > Greater focus on outcomes increasing transparency of data on performance
- Liberating NHS "duty to promote autonomy" breaking direct line of accountability from SoS to front line

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Impact of "the pause" and parliamentary debate

- > SoS explicit duty to promote comprehensive health service
- > Duty of "autonomy" mediated by duty wrt provision of a comprehensive health service
- Cooperation and Integration explicit duties
- > Greater scrutiny of Monitor's application of competition rules
- > Higher profile for health inequalities access and outcomes
- More support for patient and public engagement greater independence for Healthwatch
- Stronger governance around conflicts of interest in CCGs to cover members from Commissioning Support Organisations
- > Education and training now explicit concern of CCGs and NHS Commissioning Board

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The NHS Constitution – new legal force

- 7 overarching principles comprehensive, available to all on basis need, not ability to pay –partnership, accountability, VFM
- 37 rights and pledges to patients –
 waiting times and NICE approved drugs
- 10 patient and public responsibilities health and use of services
- 10 staff rights pay and conditions, equality and 11 responsibilities – professionalism, development and improvement

NHS

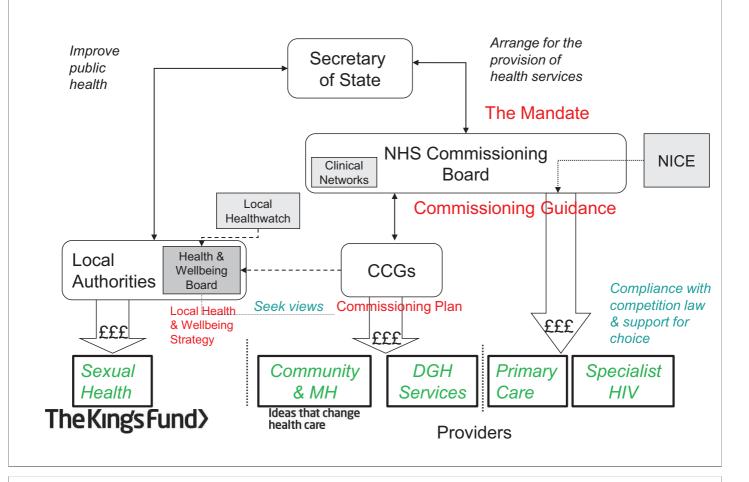


for England 21 January 2009

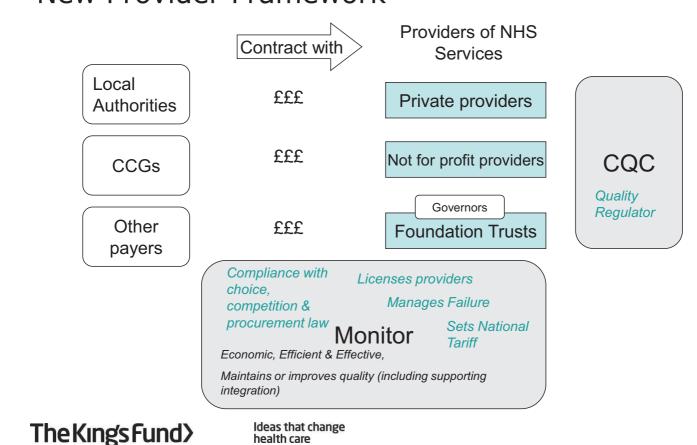
Enshrined in statute

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New Commissioning Framework



New Provider Framework



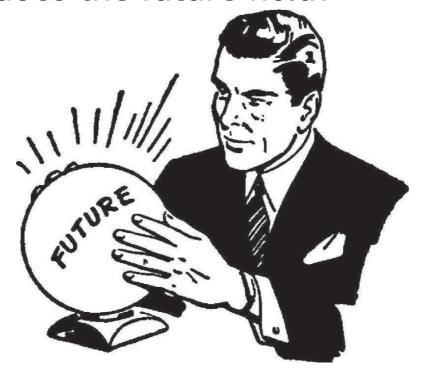
Some Key Issues

- > There are major risks in the transition as evidenced in the risk register
- > Restructuring is a distraction from key task of addressing the financial challenges while safeguarding and improving quality
- > Operational pressures are increasing and financial pressures could drive provider failure & greater not less central control - NB FT Pipeline
- Major developmental challenge for GP commissioners will all rise to it?
- > NHS has lost a locus for regional planning and leadership replaced by complex lines of accountability

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What does the future hold?



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Scenario 1: Stasis

- > GP commissioning groups resemble PCTs but with more clinical leadership
- NHS Commissioning Board drawn into a performance management role over CCGs, with "Field Forces" akin to SHAs
- > Weak links between GP commissioning groups and LAs
- > CCG leaders distant from other GPs
- > Relationships between CCGs and providers are mainly transactional

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Scenario 2: Market-orientated system

- Competition both on commissioning and provider side
- Chains of CCGs align to large private insurance companies
- > Choice of GP becomes choice of commissioner
- > Rulings by Monitor are powerful in shaping the supply side
- > European Court rules that agreements between providers and commissioners must be subject to competition law

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Scenario 3: Integrated system

- CCGs develop close relationships with GP provider federations & also groups of secondary care clinicians
- > Evolution into integrated delivery systems
- > Strong links between health & social care, with use of pooled budgets
- > Strong LA leadership on public health

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Scenario 4: Disintegration

- CCGs unable to control expenditure. Many face losses, some catastrophic
- > A few CCGs make windfall gains
- > Growing divisions between primary and secondary care as CCGs attempt to control demand by requiring prior authorisation for all referrals
- CCGs refuse to fund social care services and take little interest in public health

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2010 Simulation - Key Messages

- Could be major catalyst change dynamism and energy with support for shared clinical vision of more integrated model of care, but will they be allowed to deliver it?
- The scale of the CCG development challenge number of "blind spots" - with vacuum of support ultimately filled by NCB
- Nisk that behaviours from the old system simply transferred to the new – NHSCB adopting SHA role – The Daisy syndrome
- > Uncertainty about system rules and leadership collaboration or competition?
- > Who trumps who NHSCB, Monitor, CQC?
- > What trumps what Money, competition, quality?

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Yes Minister?





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Conclusion

- > There are major risks in the transition
- > The outcome is highly uncertain
- > The opportunities
 - Clinical leadership and engagement
 - Removing the "dead hand" of the bureacracy
 - Disruptive innovation
- > The risks
 - Fragmentation and confusion
 - Service financial and quality failure
 - Clinical and staff disengagement

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Resources

A collection of King's Fund materials on the Health and Social Care Act and Bill:

http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/current projects/t
he health and social care bill/

