



Shared outcomes and Joint Commissioning – how personal budgets fit into joint commissioning

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This session

- Joint commissioning – enablers
- Shared outcomes
- Personal Budgets
- Discussion

Joint commissioning - levers

- Dan Poulter and Edward Timpson – letters
- Health Outcomes Forum
- NHS Mandate 2013-15
- Public Health
- SEN Code of Practice

Dan Poulter & Edward Timpson letter April 2014



Department
for Education



Department
of Health

From September 2014, local commissioners will be required to work together in the interests of children and young people with SEND.

Arrangements must be robust enough to reach a decision in every case, and regularly reviewed.

In the SEND Code of Practice, we will encourage LAs and CCGs to agree shared outcomes, using a joint analysis of intelligence and data about the area

The Children and Young People's Health Outcomes Report

Highlighted the need to improve services for children and young people in England, and to make sure they work closely alongside education and social care services to provide the right support where and when children, young people and their families need it

Specific objective on supporting children and young people with SEND, including through the offer of PBs.

CCGs have a statutory duty to act consistently with the Mandate .

NHS England, CCGs and Health and Wellbeing Boards **must** promote the integration of services



The Mandate



Children and Families
Act 2014

Section 25

Duty on LAs to ensure **integration** between educational, training, health and social care provision where this would promote wellbeing and improve the quality of provision for children and young people with SEND



Department
for Education



Department
of Health

Special educational needs and disability code of practice: 0 to 25 years

**Statutory guidance for organisations who
work with and support children and young
people with special educational needs and
disabilities**

June 2014

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Working together across education, health and care for joint outcomes – chapter 3

Covers the duties local authorities and their partner commissioning bodies have for developing joint arrangements for commissioning services to **improve outcomes for 0-25 children and young people with SEND**, including those with EHC plans.

SEN COP - Section 19 principles designed to support:

- Participation of children, their parents and young people in decision-making
- The early identification of children and young people's needs and early intervention
- Greater choice and control over support
- **Collaboration between education, health and social care services to provide support**
- High quality provision

SEN COP – Section 19 principles

In carrying out their functions under the Act local authorities **must** have regard to:-

- The views, wishes and feelings of the child or young person and the child's parents
- Participation in decisions and being provided with information and support
- Support to help achieve the best possible educational and other outcomes, preparing for adulthood

SEN Code of Practice – who must have regard to the code

- Local authorities (education, social care and relevant housing and employment and other services)
- The NHS England
- Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)
- NHS Trusts
- Local Health Boards

SEN COP - Chapter 3 – Working together across education, health & care for joint outcomes

Covers:-

- The scope of joint commissioning arrangements
- How local partners should commission services to meet local needs and support better outcomes
- The role children and young people, parents and representative groups have in informing commissioning arrangements
- Responsibility for decision-making in joint commissioning arrangements

SEN COP - Chapter 3 – Working together across education, health & care for joint outcomes

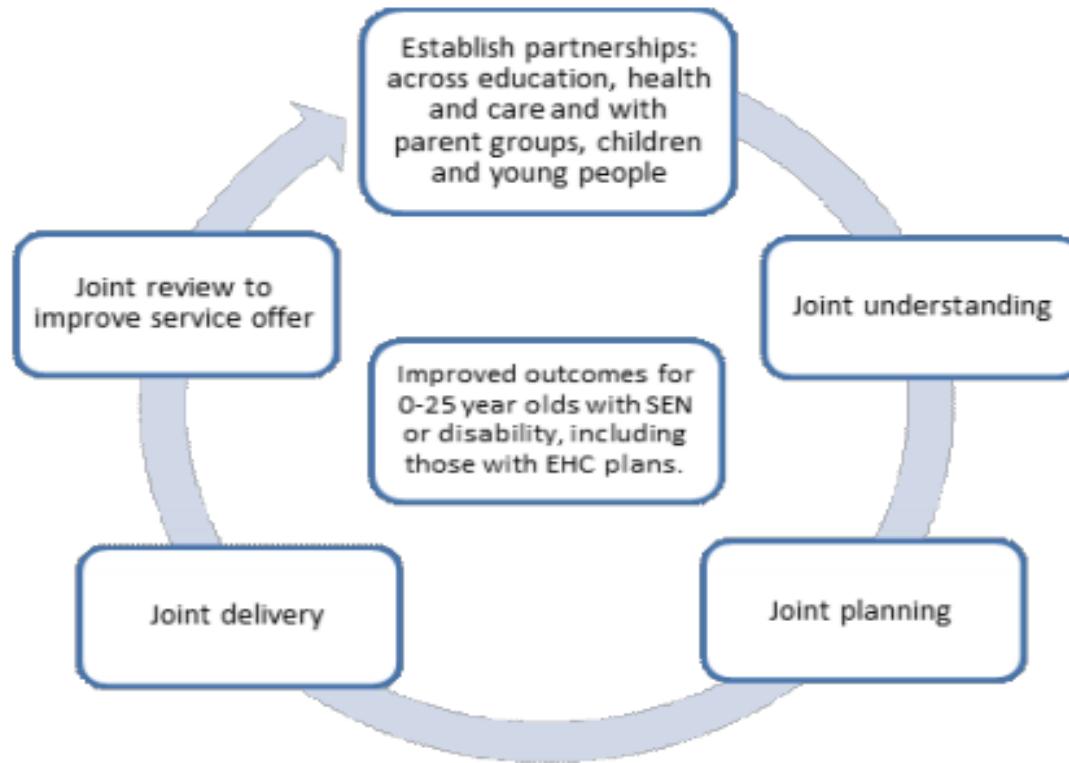
Covers:-

- Responsibility for decision-making in joint commissioning arrangements
- How partners should develop a joint understanding of the outcomes that their children and young people aspire to and use it to produce a joint plan which they deliver and review jointly
- How joint commissioning draws together accountability arrangements

Section 26 of the Act

- Local authorities and clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) **must** make joint commissioning arrangements for education, health and care provision for children and young people with SEN or disabilities

The joint commissioning cycle



Establishing effective partnerships across education, health and care

Scope of joint commissioning “musts”

- 0-25 years (3.9)
- Children and young people with SEND (with or without EHC Plan) (3.9)
- Arrangements for agreeing the education, health and social care provision reasonably required by local children and young people with SEND (3.10)
- Securing EHC needs assessments, the education, health and care provision specified in plans (3.11)
- Agreeing Personal budgets (3.11)

Scope continued – “musts” (3.12)

- What advice and information and by whom
- How complaints can be made and dealt with
- Procedures for ensuring that disagreements between LAs and CCGs (and NHS England) are resolved as quickly as possible
- Outputs of this work **must** be presented publically in the Local Offer

“Musts”

- LAs **must** keep their education, training and social care provision for children and young people with SEND under review (1.19)
- LAs **must** consult children and young people with SEND and their parents (1.11)
- LAs **must** involve children and young people with SEND and their parents in the development and review of the Local Offer (1.20)

Deciding on shared outcomes, 3.31

Local partners **should** identify the outcomes that matter to children and young people with SEN or disabilities to inform the planning and delivery of services and the monitoring of how well services have secured those outcomes

Gloucestershire County Council's 10 year commissioning strategy – (2007-2017)

- to transform support & outcomes for disabled children and young people
- developed by parent/carers & professionals from a range of services, informed by young people & regularly reviewed
- overall vision to ensure that within 10 years:-
 - Disabled children equal their non-disabled peers in the extent to which they achieve agreed outcomes and reach their potential, and that this is monitored and evidenced
 - All disabled c&yp are able to access the same range of opportunities, community activities and mainstream support as their non-disabled brothers, sisters and friends, with additional support being available as necessary, & receive specialist services only where this is the most effective way of meeting identified needs
 - All staff in mainstream provision confident and able to work with all disabled children/young people apart from those with the most complex of needs
 - C, yp & families in the driving seat in the development of support and removal of barriers
 - Statutory services (& services commissioned by statutory commissioners) build on the strengths & abilities of children and families rather than focusing on what they cannot do & where they are failing to cope
 - Yp move smoothly into adulthood with changes in support being planned & known in advance



KEEP
CALM
AND
DELIVER
OUTCOMES

Outcomes – defined:

The benefit or difference made to an individual as a result of an intervention at 3 levels:-

- Individual
- Service level
- Strategic

Public Health Outcomes Framework

Vision

To improve and protect the nation's health and wellbeing, and improve the health of the poorest fastest

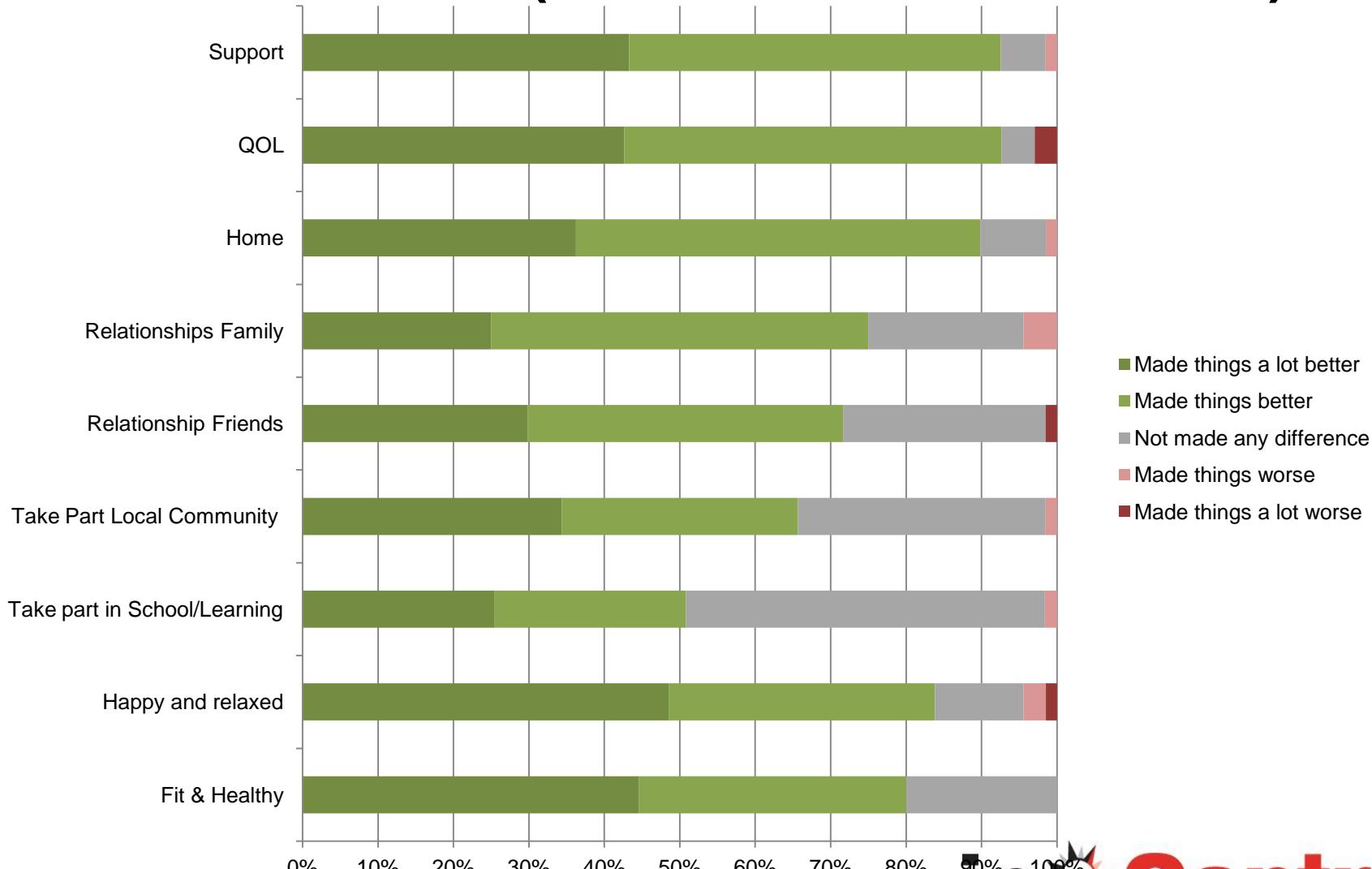
Outcome 1: Increased healthy life expectancy

Outcome 2: Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities through greater improvements in more disadvantaged communities

Examples of shared joint commissioning outcomes include:

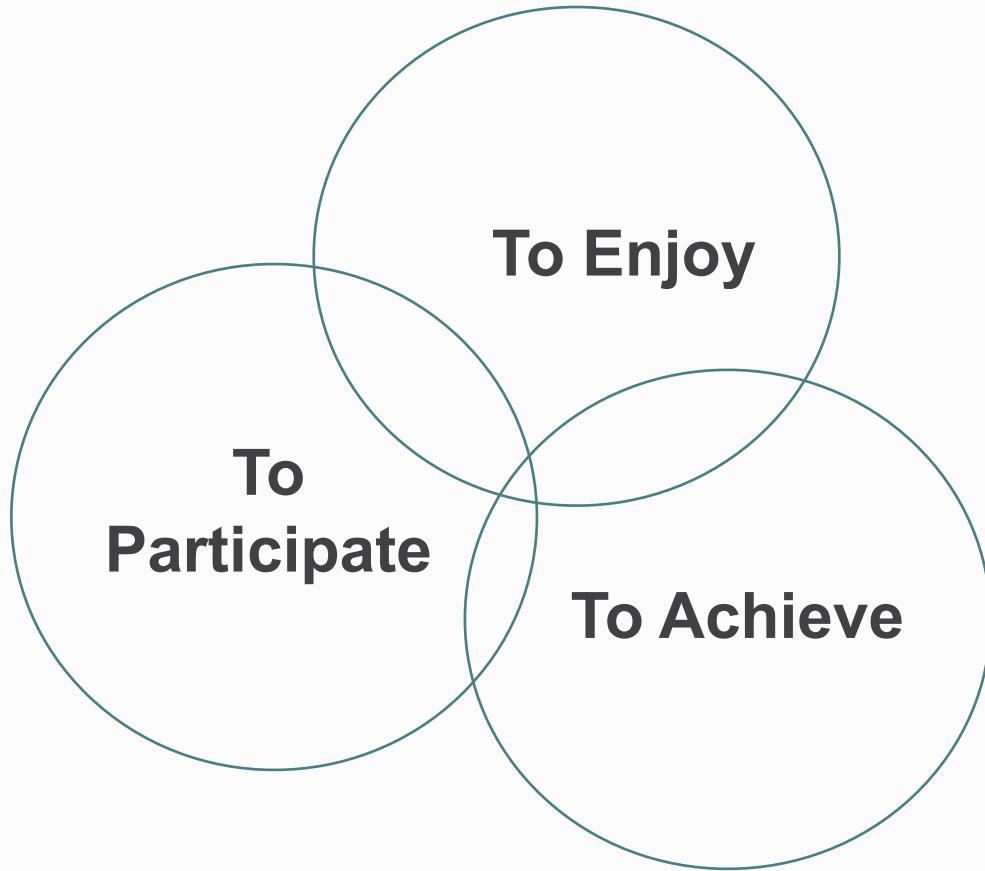
- Improved educational progress and outcomes for children and young people with SEND
- Increasing the proportion of children with SEND whose needs are identified in the early years
- A reduction in avoidable unplanned episodes of care in acute hospital services
- Improved family (or patient) experience feedback

Personal Outcomes & Evaluation Tool – Outcomes (Parents for their children)



Shared Outcomes

SE7's

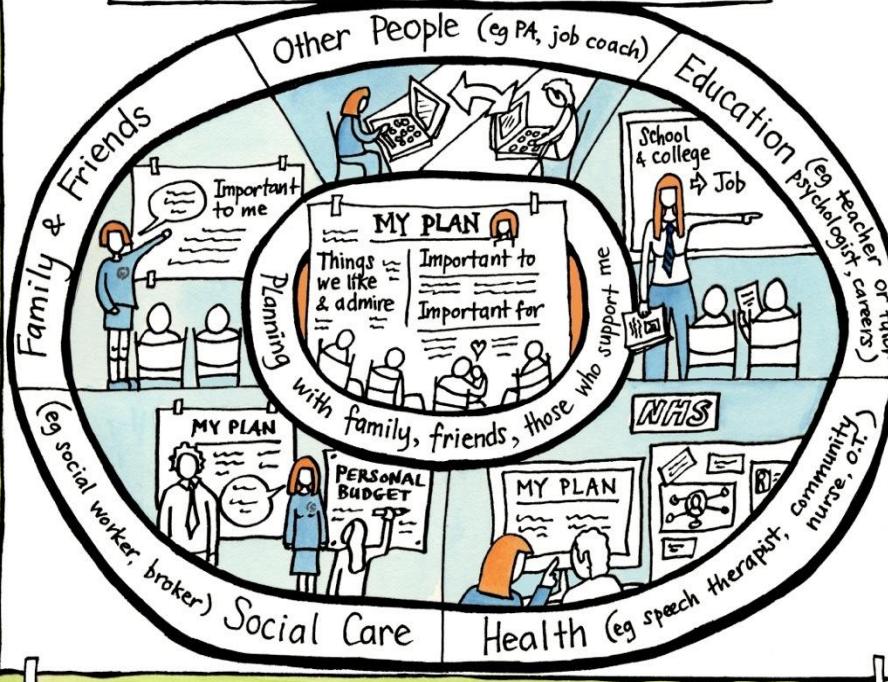




PREPARING FOR ADULTHOOD PATHWAY

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND CARE PLAN

WITH RESOURCES ATTACHED EEE



THE LOCAL OFFER

PRINCIPLES

Based on experiences of young people & families

Aspirational

Regular review & renewal

Clear & accessible language & format

Informs commissioning

PURPOSE

To raise aspirations & expectations for fulfilling lives for young people as they move into adulthood

By:

Making sure that everybody knows how to support all young people to achieve life outcomes - employment, independent living, good health, friends, relationships and community participation, & works together to deliver these

PROVIDING INFORMATION ABOUT

Support for:
education, work experience & paid employment, friends, relationships, community & leisure, independence, choice & control, personal budgets, housing & good health.

And the services and organisations that provide that support





Discussion

- Coherent jointly owned outcomes? What role is the Health and Wellbeing Board in your area taking in improving outcomes for children and young people?
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – progress?
- Clarity in terms of EHC plans?

Personal Budgets

- Will be key to many families plans
- Will challenge the local market & offer of support
- Will play a key part in commissioning strategies
- Will need to be part of any workforce development plans – radically different way of meeting support needs & delivering outcomes

Personal Budgets

- An integral part of the co-ordinated assessment and EHC Plan process
- Aligned to and with a clear focus on improving outcomes
- Within the wider context of the personalisation agenda

PBs and joint commissioning, 3.38

Partners **must** set out in their joint commissioning arrangements their arrangements for agreeing PBs

Personal Budgets

[Do you need a closer look?](#)

“Shoulds” – 3.38

- Develop and agree a formal approach to funding
- Set out a local policy that includes:
 - Description of the services that currently lend themselves to the use of Personal budgets
 - The mechanisms of control for funding
 - Clear and simple statements of eligibility

To do this partners should, 3.39

- Identify and agree funding streams for inclusion and necessary infrastructure
- Identify the links between SEN offer and PHBs
- Identify and establish necessary IAS – individual and area level
- Develop a pathway for PBs within the EHC process – assessment and plan development and person centred approach

“Shoulds” 3.39

- Identify how the new joint commissioning strategies will support greater choice and control year-on-year as the market is developed and funding streams are freed from existing contractual arrangements
- Ensure children and young people and families are involved in decision making process – individual and strategic level

PB policies

- How doing?
- Any drafts that could be shared?

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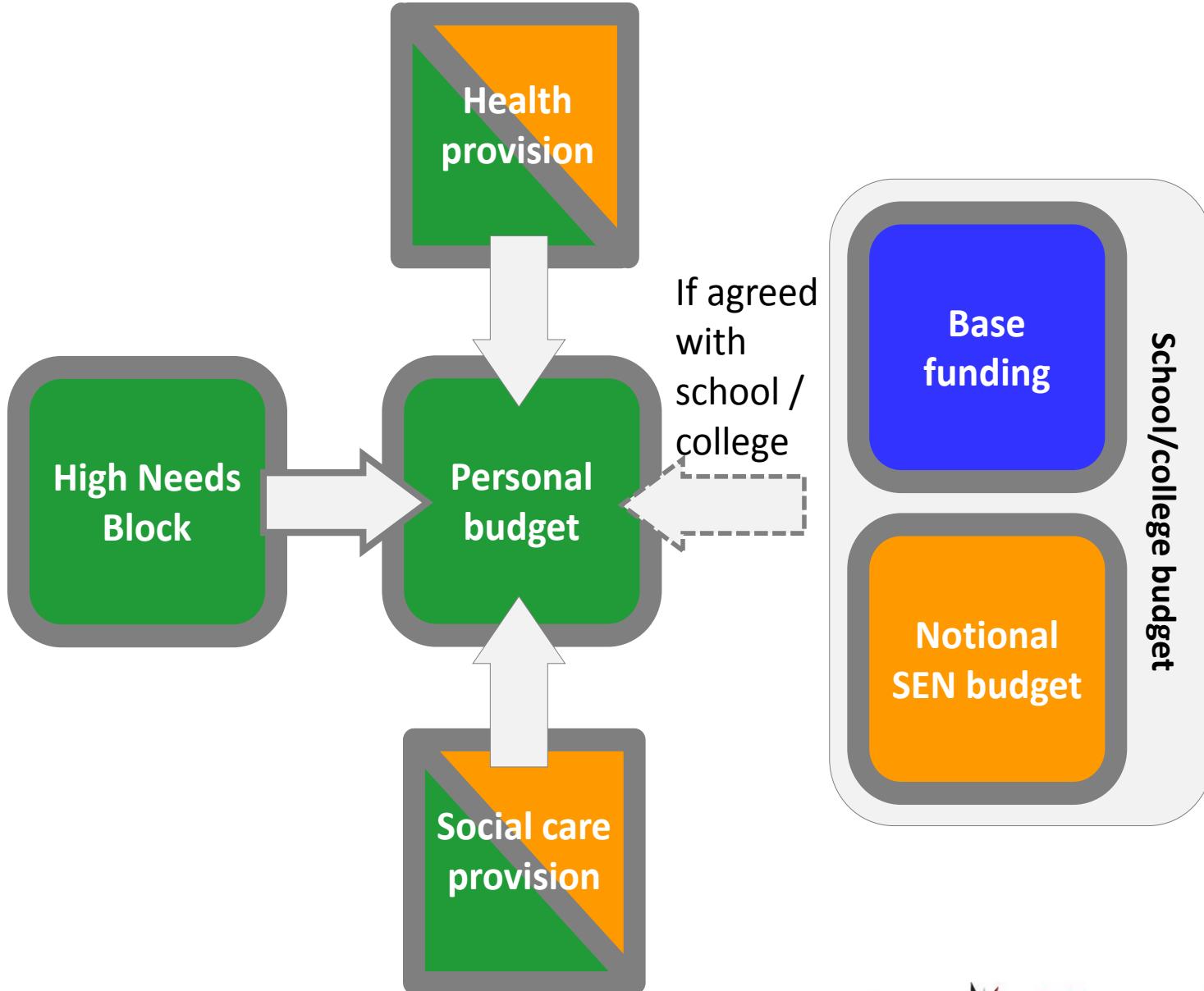


What is a Personal Budget?

A personal budget is a sum of money (additional provision) which will be used to fund provision as set out and agreed in the plan – *to meet agreed outcomes*

Personal budgets are just one part of a whole system of support and opportunity





Definition - A personal SEN budget

- A sum of money made available by a LA because it is clear that without this additional (*top-up*) funding it will not be possible to meet the child's learning support needs.
- The school involved will already have funding for learning support across the school; only pupils or students with more complex learning support needs are likely to need a personal SEN budget.
- In some circumstances the head teacher and school may choose to offer some funding towards a personal SEN budget; this will always be the decision of the head teacher.

Personal health budget

April 2014 – ‘right to ask’ for adults eligible for continuing healthcare and **parents of children receiving continuing care**

October 2014 – ‘right to have’ personal health budgets for those eligible for continuing healthcare, not in nursing or residential care homes

April 2015 – anyone with a long term physical or mental health condition will have the ‘right to ask’ for a PHB where they can benefit

Definition - Personal social care budget

The budget that will be made available if it is clear that an eligible young person or child needs additional and individual support at home and when out and about in the local and wider community.

PBs and EHCPs

- Family may **request** a Personal Budget
- Back to shoulds