

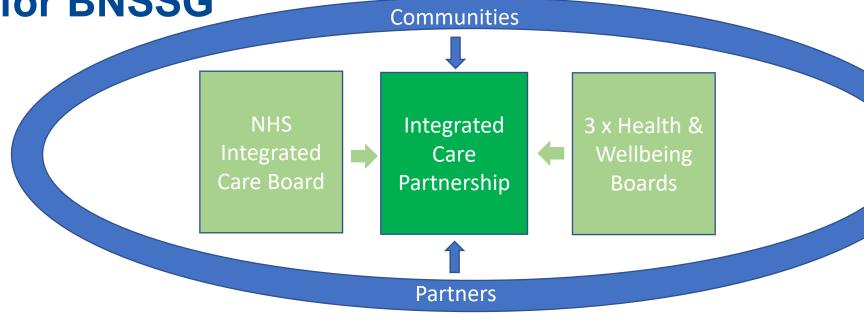
Developing an Integrated Care Strategy for Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire (BNSSG)

North Somerset Health Oversight Panel – 16 February 2023

Sebastian Habibi, Programme Director, BNSSG ICB



The Integrated Care
Partnership is a
committee of the 3
Local Authorities and
the NHS Integrated
Care Board within
BNSSG



The purpose of the strategy is to guide decisions and action on:

- 1. Improving outcomes in population health and healthcare
- 2. Tackling inequalities in outcomes, experience and access
- 3. Enhancing productivity and value for money
- 4. Contributing to broader social and economic development

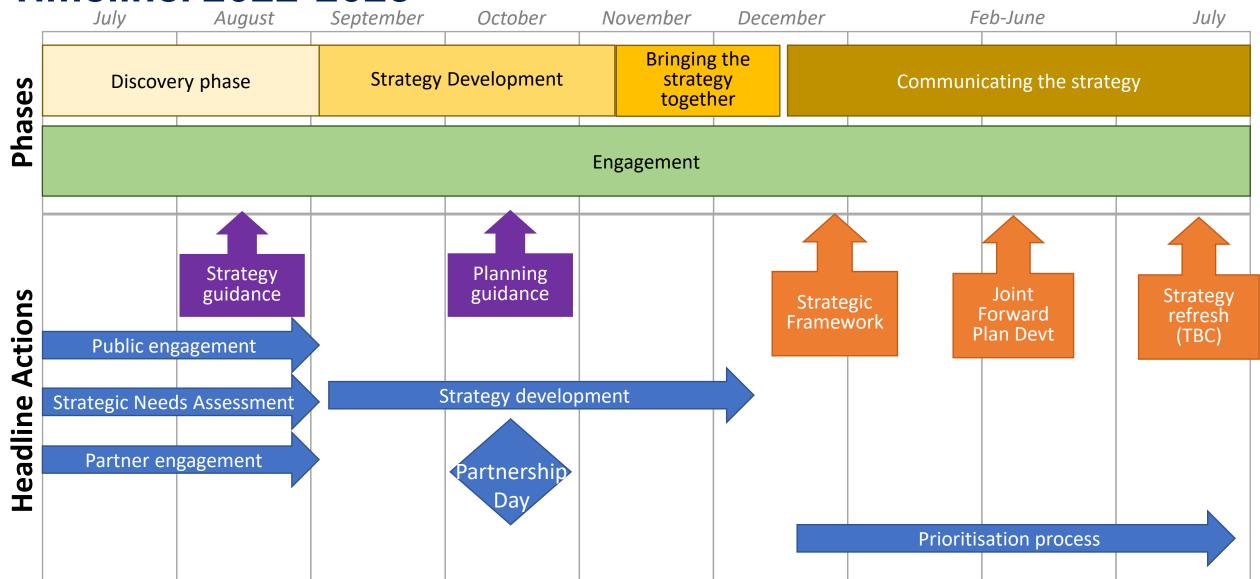


## **Current position**

- Integrated Care Partnership agreed a Strategic Framework in December 22
- Bulit around the 4 aims of the ICS, within a life-course approach
- Next step is to prioritise a small number of strategic goals



#### Timeline: 2022-2023





## **BNSSG Strategic framework on a page**

Build on the work of

the HWBs and

Localities

Being brave and

innovative

OUTCOMES

Everything we do as a

system will have

measurable outcomes

**LIFECOURSE** 

**FRAMEWORK** 

MISSION

## HEALTHIER TOGETHER BY WORKING TOGETHER

VISION

We will establish a fully integrated health and care system that enables people to live healthy lives ensuring that personalised care is delivered close to home for everyone who needs it

#### **OUR 4 AIMS**

Improve outcomes in population health and healthcare

Tackle inequalities in outcomes, experience and access

Enhance productivity and value for money

Help the NHS support broader social and economic development.

#### **OUR APPROACH TO THOSE AIMS**



**Building community** led partnerships



Design led by the Clinician/practitioner, user or carer together

PRIORITISATION

Focus on areas where

we can have the

biggest impact



Seeing 'risk' from the view of the person not the organisation



Seeing the whole person/issue



A new relationship with the VCSE



Using our power to support the local community

#### BALANCE

We will balance multiple needs and expectations in our svstem.

This will be grounded in what is achievable and deliverable

**REALISM** 

We will make this an 'all-age' strategy with interventions at all stages of the life course

START WELL - LIVE WELL - AGE WELL - DIE WELL

#### WHAT WE MUST DO



High quality services in all care settings

**Financial** sustainability and taxpayer value





People empowered to control their own health

Sustainable. motivated. valued workforce



# Improvement opportunities and cross cutting issues highlighted in the Strategic Framework (Dec 2022)

#### **Starting Well**

- Supporting children and young people who are beginning life in economic hardship; live with anxiety or depression or with risk factors for poor mental wellbeing; experiencing trauma, excluded from school, are in care or
- care leavers;
- Enabling healthy weight

#### Living Well

- Enabling people to be healthy and well and preventing the onset of illness;
- Supporting people living with long-term mental and physical health
- Supporting people during important transitional stages of life (e.g. pregnancy)

#### Ageing Well

- Enabling people to age well and be independent;
- Supporting older people living with multiple conditions
- Proactively supporting older people admitted to hospital to get home as soon as possible

#### **Dying Well**

- Treating people as individuals, with dignity and respect; supporting
- People to be without pain and other symptoms near the end of life,
- Supporting people to die where they wish;
- Supporting carers

Prevention

Inequalities

Clustered needs

Workforce sustainability



#### How we will measure success: BNSSG Outcomes Framework

The health of our population will be improved through a focus on	Code	Our Outcomes		
The health of our RESIDENTS	RES1 RES2 RES3 RES4 RES5 RES6	We will increase population healthy life expectancy across BNSSG and narrow the gap between different population groups  We will reduce early deaths from preventable causes - cardiovascular and respiratory conditions, liver disease and cancers - in the communities which currently have the poorest outcomes  We will lower the burden of infectious disease in all population groups  We will reduce the proportion of people in BNSSG who smoke  We will improve self-reported mental wellbeing  We will increase the proportion of children who achieve a good level of education attainment		
The health of our SERVICES	SER7 SER8 SER9	We will increase the proportion of our residents who report that they are able to find information about health and care services easily We will increase the proportion of our residents who report that they are able to access the services they need, when they need them We will increase the proportion of our residents who report that their health and care is delivered through joined up services		
The health of our STAFF	STA10 STA11 STA12 STA13	We will increase the proportion of our health and care staff who report being able to deliver high value care We will reduce sickness absence rates across all our Healthier Together partner organisations We will improve self-reported health and wellbeing amongst our staff We will improve Equality and Diversity workforce measures in all Healthier Together Partner organisations		
The health of our COMMUNITIES	COM14 COM15 COM16 COM17 COM18	We will reduce the number and proportion of people living in fuel poverty  We will reduce the number of people living in poor housing conditions  We will reduce levels of domestic violence and abuse  We will reduce levels of child poverty  We will increase the number of our residents describing their community as a healthy, safe, and positive place to live		
The health and wellbeing of our ENVIRONMENT	ENV19 ENV20 ENV21	We will increase the proportion of energy used by the estates of our Healthier Together partner organisations from renewable sources  We will reduce the total carbon footprint generated through travel of patients using our services  We will increase use of active travel, public transport and other sustainable transport by our staff, service users and communities		

## How might we "do" strategy?

- 1. A **diagnosis** that defines or explains the nature of the challenge. A good diagnosis simplifies the often overwhelming complexity of reality by identifying certain aspects of the situation as critical.
- 2. A **guiding policy** for dealing with the challenge. This is an overall approach chosen to cope with or overcome the obstacles identified in the diagnosis. Channels action in a certain direction, without defining exactly what should be done.
- 3. A set of **coherent actions** that are designed to carry out the guiding policy. Theses are steps that are coordinated with one another to work together in accomplishing the guiding policy.



## Illustrative example of what this could look like for BNSSG

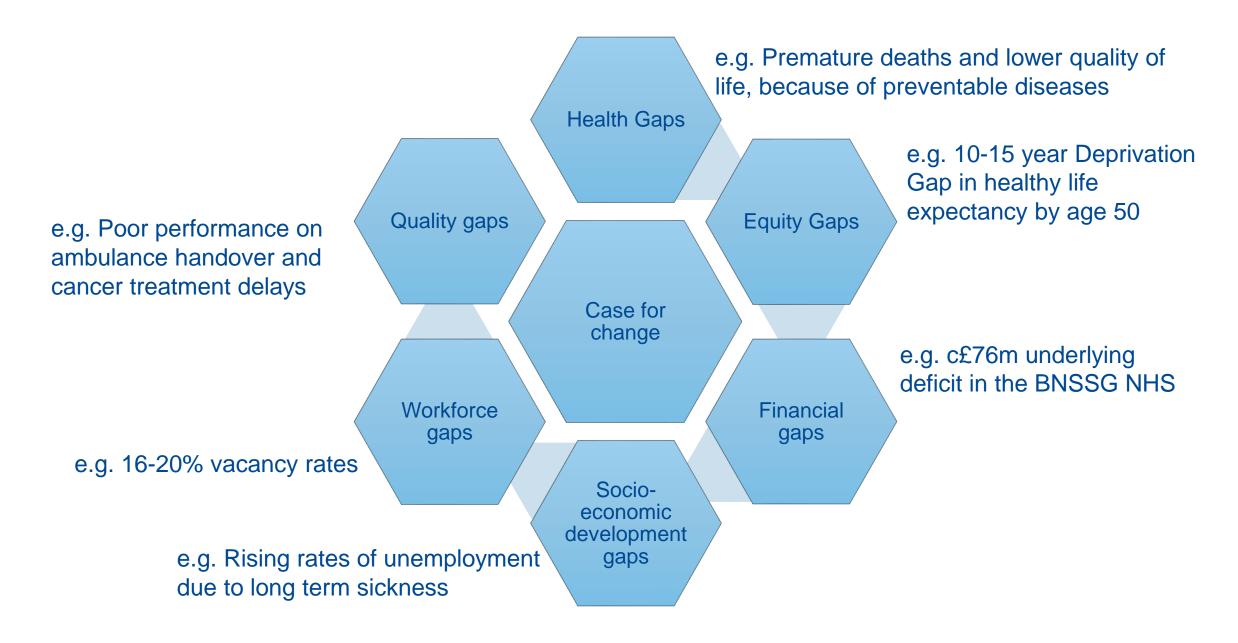
	1		
1)Problem statement	2) Guiding Policy	3) Coherent Actions	Linked outcomes
Ageing population  Our unplanned care system is not delivering optimal outcomes for frail elderly residents  The >75 population is forecast to grow by ~10% in the next 4 years and by ~35% by 2040. An increasing proportion of this group have multi morbidities.  Our current unplanned care system is likely to be overwhelmed by demand if we continue to wait for frail/elderly people to need	Anticipate, co-ordinate and divert  Identify those at highest risk of deterioration/hospitalisation and intervene systematically, proactively and comprehensively.  Coordinate care to ensure complex needs are addressed through personalised, patient-centred provision.  A single coherent, defined pathway for people as they age and reach the end of their	Data: BNSSG core Segments 4 and 5 identify the 10% most co-morbid people in our population, with highest risk of unplanned hospitalisation for Ambulatory Care Sensitive conditions  Strengths based approach: VCSE lead on proactive support in the community to help people stay well (e.g. falls prevention). Community health workers recruited from the places where need is most concentrated  Planning care packages: Development of proactive interventions and care packages that anticipate need and sustain independence for people for longer  Enhanced support for care homes Consistent, multi-disciplinary support to care homes, including advanced care planning, medication reviews, staff education and technology enabled care  Psychological and practical support: working with individuals and their families as they age and	POP2: We will reduce early deaths from preventable causes in the communities which currently have the poorest outcomes  SER9: We will increase the proportion of people who report that their health and care is delivered through joined up services  STA13: We will improve Equality and Diversity workforce measures in all Healthier Together Partner organisations
hospitalisation before responding.	life.	approach the end of their life; to help them understand their options and plan based on what is	
		important to them	

## **Appendix:**

**Discovery Phase – key findings** 



## **Emerging Case for Change**



## "Have Your Say"

**Summary of key findings** 

#### HAVE YOUR SAY





## What keeps you healthy, happy and well?

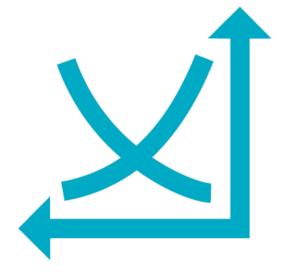




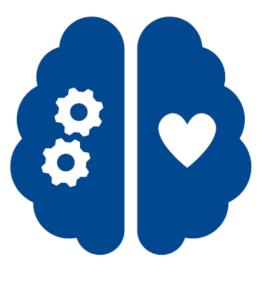
# What gets in the way of you staying happy, healthy and well?



30% Work-life balance



26%
Cost of living and financial concerns



19%
Mental health
concerns



# What do you think you need more of, either now or in the future, to stay happy, healthy and well?





# What would you prioritise to ensure a happy and healthy population in BNSSG?









#### **Our Future Health**

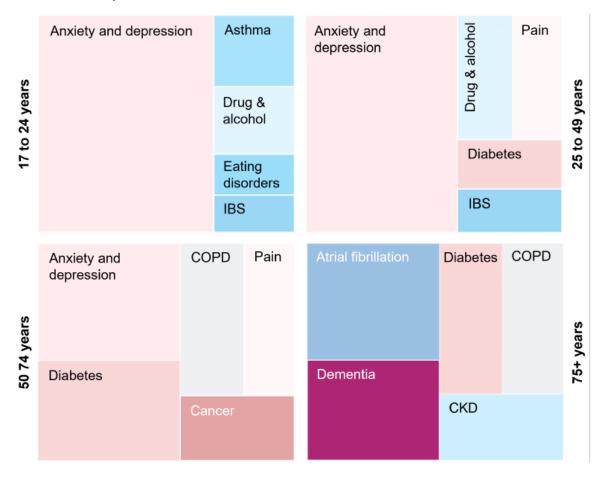


- Built up from what is already known using existing JSNA Products, H&WBB Reports, System Outcomes Framework and Population Health Management resources.
- Part of the initial stage of system wide strategy development.
- High level synthesis to get across key messages for the system.
- Opportunities to deliver at scale > not to replace work done at place level.



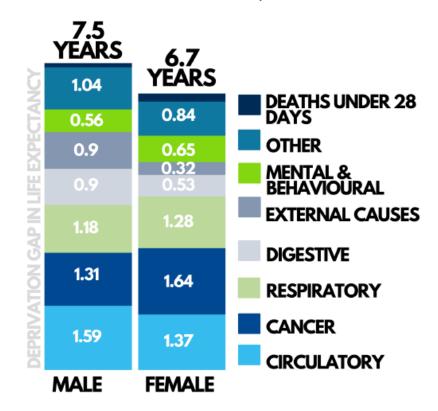
### **Health impacts**

Figure 3.3: The impacts on health through the life-course in BNSSG Health impacts are based on Cambridge score categories, calculated as the prevalence of a condition multiplied by the 'weighting' for that condition. Weightings take into account risk of death and intensity of service use.



#### Figure 3.8: The life expectancy gap

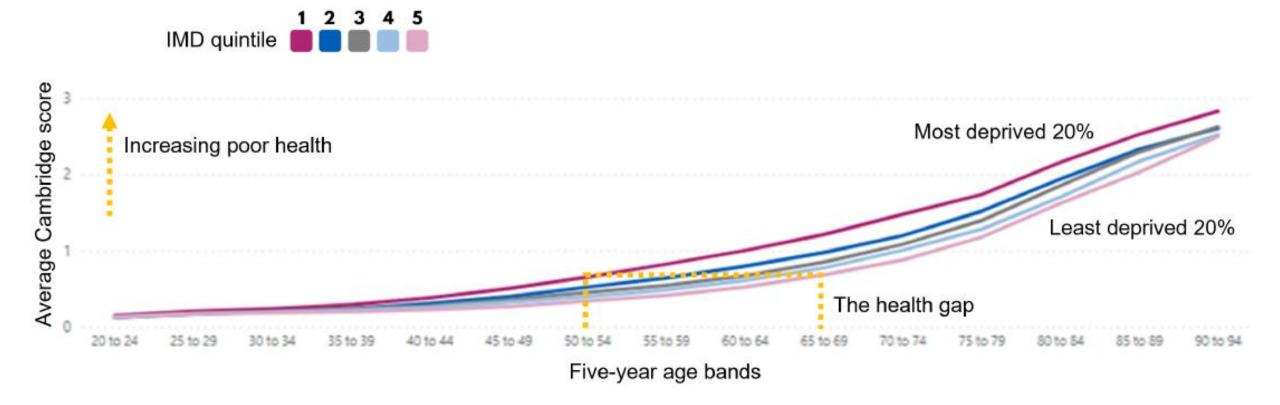
Conditions contributing to the life expectancy gap (in years) in BNSSG between the most and least deprived.





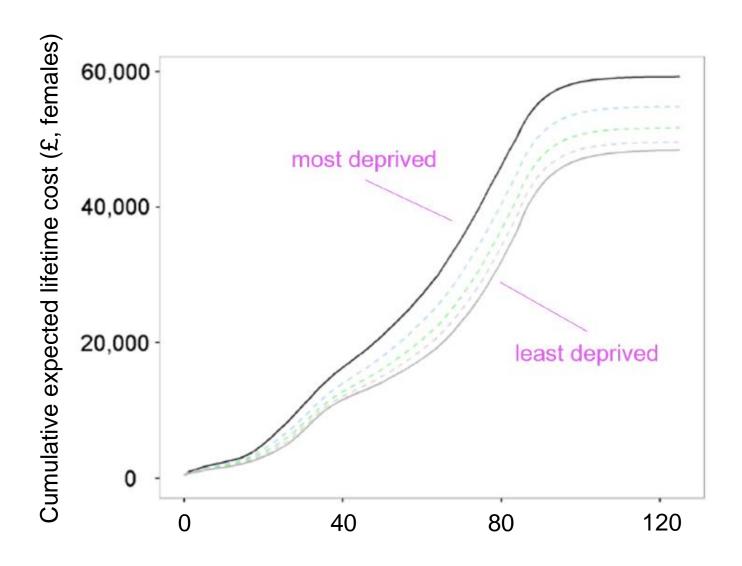
## The population health mission

Drivers: poverty, discrimination, childhood trauma → poor mental health, drugs, alcohol, smoking, poor diet → pain, diabetes, COPD, cancer, heart disease, dementia



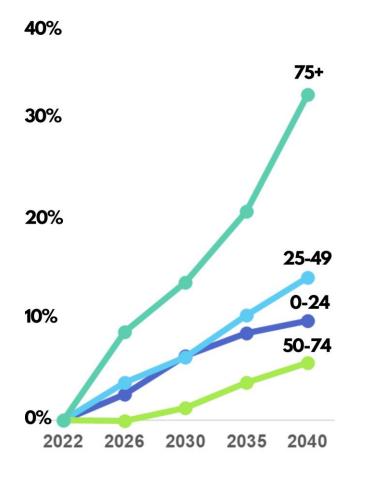
### Inequality is expensive

Applying these estimates to the BNSSG population, the total cost of hospital episodes associated with deprivation in BNSSG is in the region of £100 million per year.

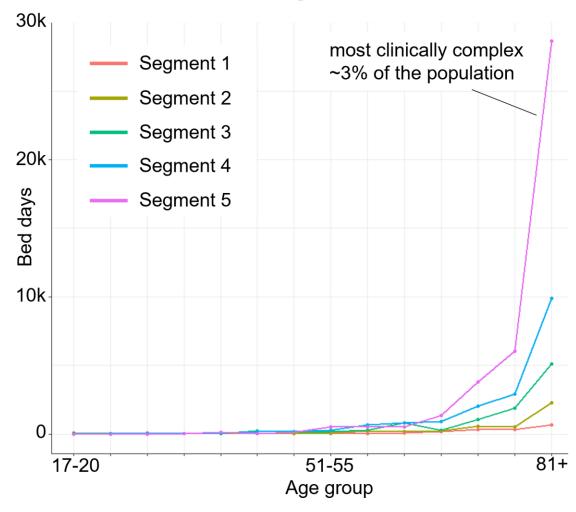


# The population health problem

#### BNSSG population projections



## Annual bed days due to falls by age and segment







Questions?

