



Ministry of
JUSTICE

National Offender
Management Service



Department
of Health

The Impacts of Health Reforms for Commissioning of Services for People in Contact with the Criminal Justice System (in England)

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Health and Criminal Justice Transition Programme

Health and Criminal Justice Transition Programme

- Cross-Departmental programme board provides the governance around changes to services for people in contact with the Criminal Justice System in England following the Health and Social Care Act (2012)
- Chaired by DH Director General Social Care, Local Government and Care Partnerships with Senior representation from:



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Department
for Education



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- Shared Work Programme:
 - Managing transition to new commissioning arrangements as well as transforming
 - Testing and rolling out liaison and diversion (adults and young people)
 - Substance misuse health and justice reforms

Health and Offending...

Offenders often face discrimination and a double disadvantage of both health inequality and difficulty of access to health services generally, and primary care in particular. Complex needs and chaotic lifestyles make it difficult for socially excluded people to access services and navigate systems. Many socially excluded clients have low health aspirations, poor expectations of services, and limited opportunities to shape their care. Socially excluded clients often do not show up on needs assessments, health care for socially excluded groups is of low priority and the needs of these groups tend not to be at the forefront in strategic commissioning.

Cabinet Office, Reaching Out

Health Needs of Offenders

- Offenders are more likely to smoke, misuse drugs and or alcohol, and or suffer mental health problems, report having a disability, self-harm, attempt suicide and die prematurely compared to the general population.
- Drug users are responsible for between 1/3 - 1/2 of acquisitive crime - treatment can cut the level of crime they commit by about half.
- Alcohol is a factor in an estimated 44% of violent crime - evidence that A&E data sharing and targeted interventions can reduce alcohol related disorder by around 25%.
- Health and wellbeing needs of some offenders in the community are worse than those in custody and general population - premature death rates significantly higher
- Clear links between the wider social determinants of poor health and reoffending such as sustainable housing or employment

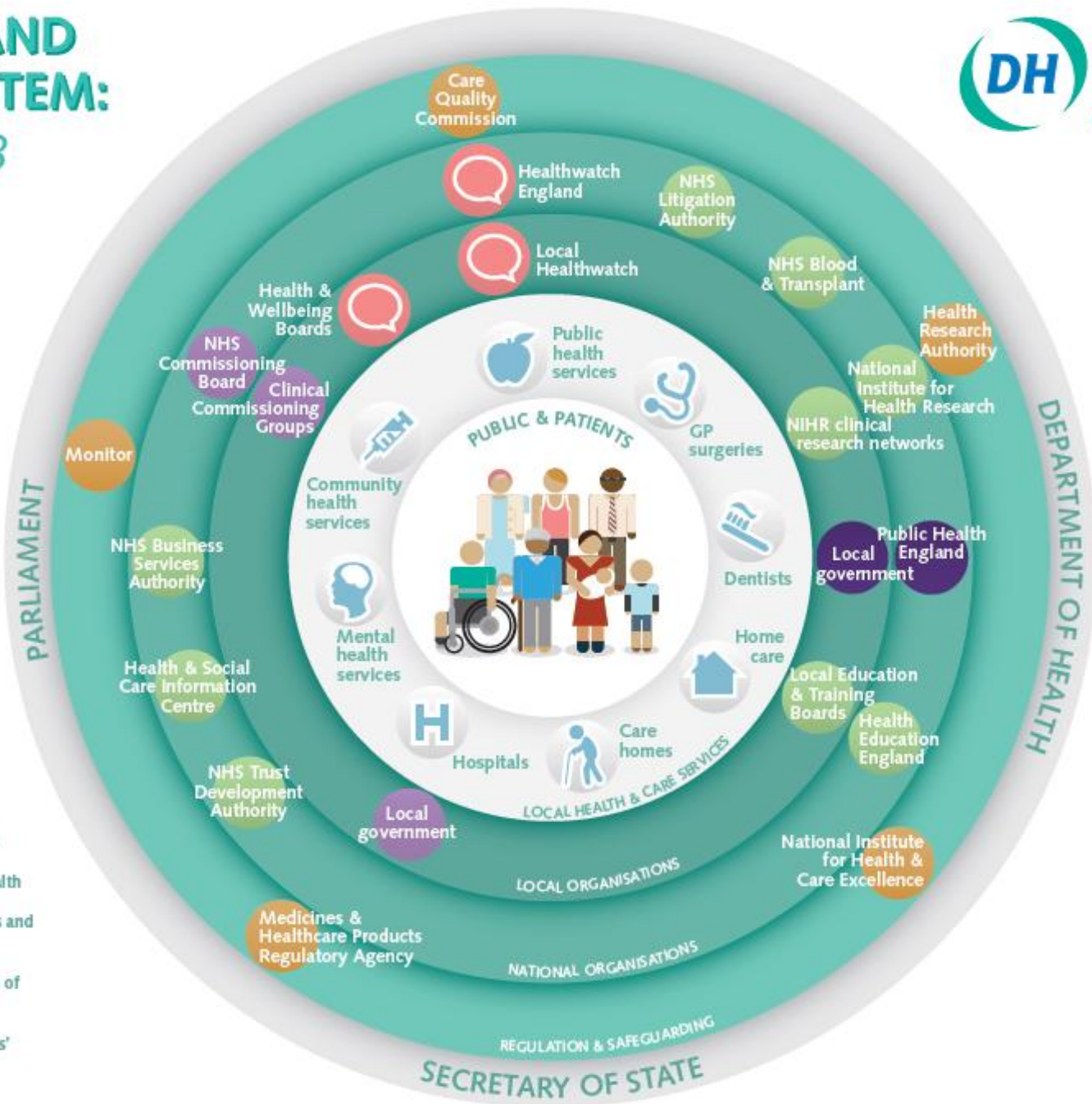
Health and Social Care Act (2012)

- ensure stronger democratic legitimacy and involvement
- strengthen working relationships between health and social care
- encourage the development of more integrated commissioning of services
 - **locally driven approach** in the NHS and delivery of public health
 - creates **Healthwatch England** a new consumer champion for health and social care and **local Healthwatch** to gather views on services from patients and the public
 - creates **Public Health England** and strengthens **local authority responsibility for Public health**
 - Creates independent **NHS Commissioning Board (NHS CB)** with responsibility for oversight and direct commissioning of NHS services
 - increase GPs' and other clinicians powers to commission services through **clinical commissioning groups (CCGs)**
 - creation of **health and wellbeing boards** through which local authorities and CCGs must discharge their joint responsibilities for **Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs)** and **Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies (JHWSs)**
 - cuts the number of health bodies **abolishing Primary Care Trusts and Strategic Health Authorities.**

HEALTH AND CARE SYSTEM:

April 2013

- KEY**
- Providing care
 - Commissioning care
 - Improving public health
 - Empowering patients and local communities
 - Supporting providers of care
 - Safeguarding patients' interests



New Health Commissioning Landscape in England (April 2013)

NHS Commissioning Board (27 Local Area Teams)

Commissioning of primary care for general population

Commissioning of health services for people in 'prison and other places of detention' through 10 lead LATs

e.g. Prisons, Police Custody, Sexual Assault Referral Centres, Immigration Removal Centres, Secure Training Centres and Secure Children's Homes

clinical commissioning groups (212)

Commissioning majority of healthcare services for the general population, including secondary care

Commissioning majority of health services for offenders managed in the community or released from custody

e.g. Children & young people on court orders and released from secure estate, adult offenders managed by Probation

local authorities (152)

Commissioning of public health, and social care services, for the general population including substance misuse services

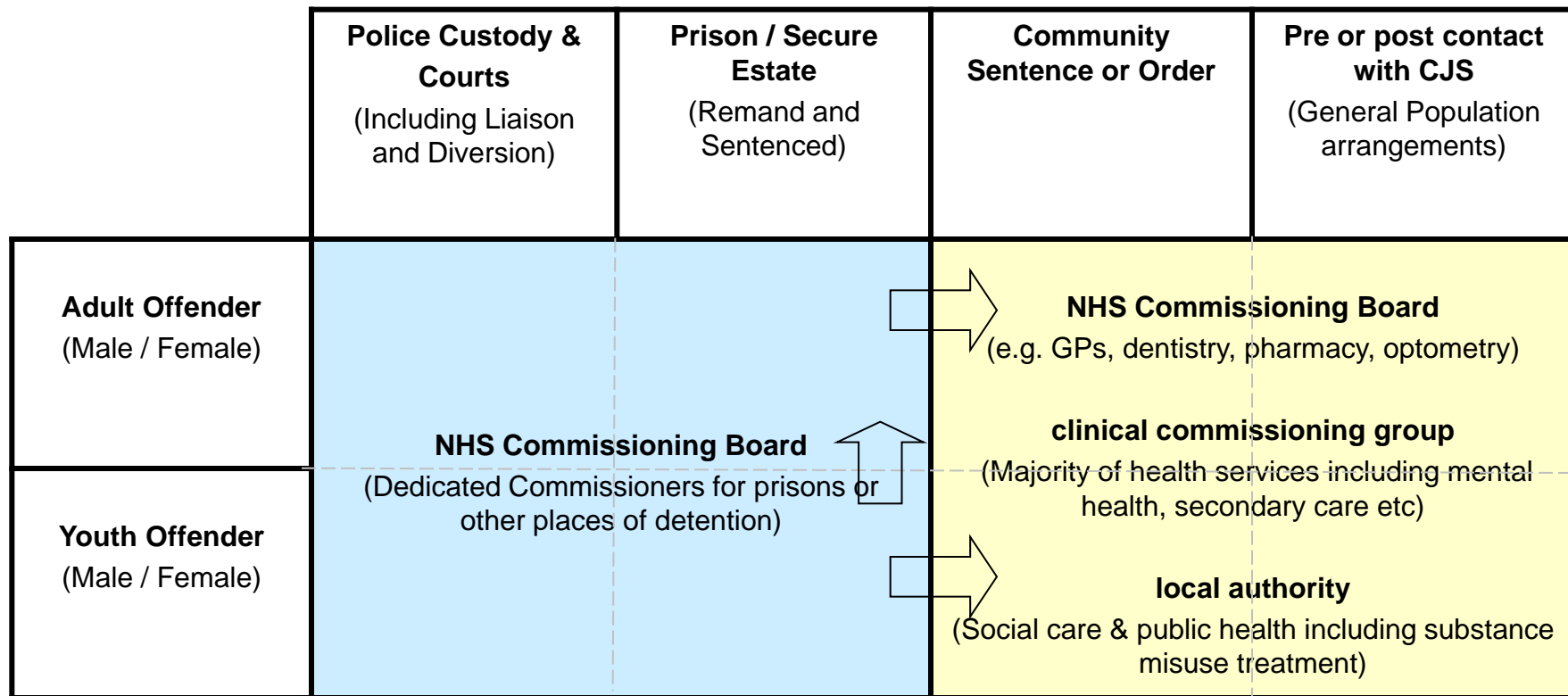
Commissioning public health and care services for offenders managed in the community or released from custody

e.g. Drug and alcohol treatment services for offenders not in prison or places of detention

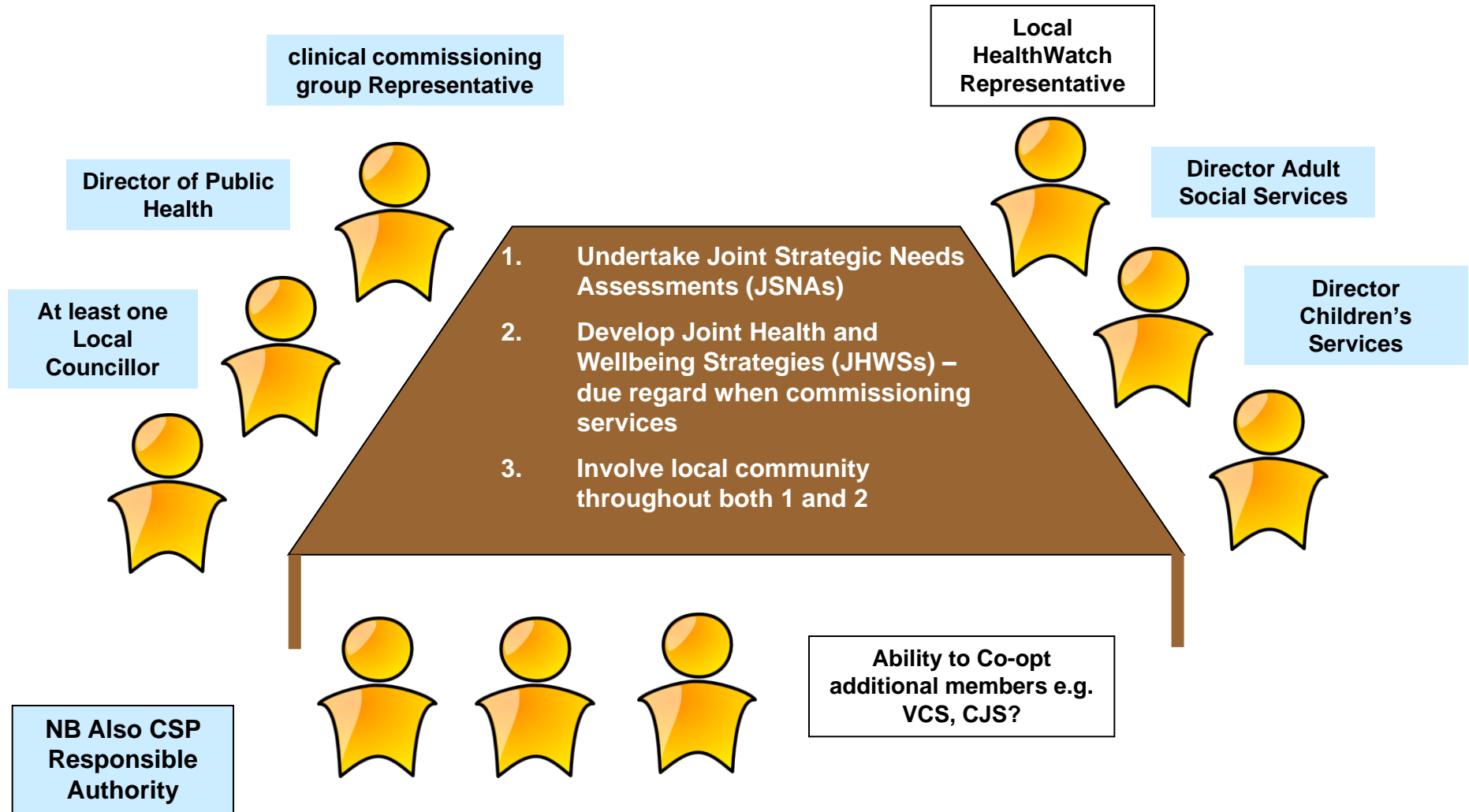
health and wellbeing boards (152)

Key **strategic and planning role** in bringing together local authorities, the local NHS and communities (with other key partners) to undertake **Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs)** and **Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies (JHWSs)** to underpin local commissioning plans and service planning

Health Commissioning Responsibility Throughout the CJS Pathway (England)



Health and Wellbeing Boards (152)



Shared Outcomes?

health and wellbeing board

Shared Outcomes

Criminal Justice Agencies

NHS Outcomes Framework 2012/13, e.g.

- Improving experience of healthcare for people with mental illness

Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2012/13, e.g.

- The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment
- The proportion of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment

Public Health Outcomes Framework 2012/13, e.g.

- Suicide
- First time entrants to the youth justice system
- People with mental illness and/or disability in settled accommodation

Public Health Outcomes (cont'd), e.g.

- People in prison who have a mental illness
- Domestic Abuse
- Violent Crime, (including sexual violence)
- Re-offending
- Statutory homelessness
- Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate
- Injuries in under 18s
- Hospital admission as a result of self harm
- Smoking prevalence – adults (over 18)
- Successful completion of drug treatment
- People entering prison with substance dependency issues who are previously not known to community treatment
- Alcohol related admissions to hospital

Opportunities and Challenges?

- Local determinism
- Non ring-fenced budgets
- Financial pressures
- Joined-up local planning
- Needs based commissioning
- Co-commissioning services

Further Information?

- Offender Health
<http://www.dh.gov.uk/health/category/policy-areas/social-care/offender-health/>
- Health and Social Care System 2013 'Info graphic'
<http://healthandcare.dh.gov.uk/the-health-and-care-system-in-april-2013-infographic/>
- Quick Guide to the New Health and Care System
<http://healthandcare.dh.gov.uk/guide-system>
- Health and Wellbeing Boards
<http://healthandcare.dh.gov.uk/category/public-health/hwb/>
- Kings Fund Health and Wellbeing Boards Directory
<http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/health-and-wellbeing-boards/hwb-map>