

## Glossary

### **ACO – Accountable Care Organisation**

An ACO brings together a number of providers to take responsibility for the cost and quality of care for a defined population within an agreed budget. The scope of services covered by an ACO is likely to vary between different areas.

### **ACS – Accountable Care Systems**

ACSs will be an 'evolved' version of an STP that is working as a locally integrated health system. They are systems in which NHS organisations (both commissioners and providers), often in partnership with local authorities, choose to take on clear collective responsibility for resources and population health. They provide joined up, better coordinated care. In return they get far more control and freedom over the total operations of the health system in their area; and work closely with local government and other partners.

### **CCG – Clinical Commissioning Group**

Clinical Commissioning Groups were created following the Health and Social Care Act in 2012, and replaced Primary Care Trusts on 1 April 2013. CCGs are clinically-led statutory NHS bodies responsible for the planning and commissioning of health care services for their local area. There are now 209 CCGs in England.

### **CIP – Cost Improvement Programme**

CIP is the identification of means to improve efficiency or reduce outgoings. These savings can be made either on a regular (eg annual) basis, or can be one-off savings. The savings should not have a negative effect on the quality of care provision.

### **CRG – Clinical Reference Group**

CRGs provide clinical advice and leadership. Made up of clinicians, commissioners, public health experts, patients and carers, they use their specific knowledge and expertise to advise on the development of clinical commissioning policies, service specifications, quality standards and the best ways that specialised services should be provided.

### **GPFV – General Practice Forward View**

The General Practice Forward View (GP Forward View), published in April 2016, commits to an extra £2.4 billion a year to support general practice services by 2020/21 and a £508 million non-recurrent sustainability and transformation package to help struggling practices, reduce workload, and expand the wider workforce. It will include investment in technology and estates and a national development programme to speed up transformation of services.



**ICC – Integrated Care Community**

ICCs are the result of the ambition to provide more integrated services in the community to suit local population needs. They are based on the principle of focusing services around GP practice populations and entail closer working between teams of healthcare professionals and voluntary bodies.

**ICO – Integrated Care Organisation**

Alternative name for an ACO.

**SR – Success Regime**

The Success Regime requires the national bodies to ensure that any interventions in the selected health and care economies are aligned and contributing to the improvement and sustainability of the whole system. The Regime focuses on three main areas: short-term improvement (against agreed quality, performance or financial metrics); medium and longer-term transformation (includes the application of new care models where applicable); and developing leadership capacity and capability across the health system.

**LCO – Local Care Organisation**

The name used in Greater Manchester for ACOs/ICOs.

**LCS – Locally Commissioned Services**

In 2013 CCGs were assigned the responsibility to commission services from primary care that were previously referred to as “local enhanced services”. These are services provided in a community setting which goes above and beyond what is normally commissioned by NHS England, including primary care services that go beyond the scope of the GP contract.

**LDR – Local Digital Roadmap**

LDRs set out how local health and care systems will use information and technology to achieve the various commitments that make up the Five Year Forward View, eg delivering primary care at scale, securing seven day services, enabling new models of care and transforming care in line with key clinical priorities. Patient records are also expected to be digital by 2020.

**LDS – Local Delivery System**

Local delivery systems are usually found in larger, more diverse footprints. Though an STP typically has a central framework that determines what kind of changes are necessary across the footprint, LDSs allow for a more nuanced approach in areas with varying demographics. They bring together commissioners and providers to propose the changes that will be required at system level, and the means by which those changes can be achieved.

**LMC – Local Medical Committee**

LMCs are local representative committees of NHS GPs and represent their interests in their localities to the NHS health authorities. They interact and work with – and through – the BMA General Practitioners Committee as well as other branch of practice committees and local specialist medical committees in various ways, including conferences.

**LNC – Local Negotiating Committee**

The local negotiating committee is made up of elected local representatives who meet with local management to negotiate on behalf of medical and dental staff of all grades employed within an organisation. The LNC has the authority to make collective agreements with management for all medical and dental staff directly employed by the employing organisation. The committee oversees local negotiating activity, taking account of national BMA policies and priorities.

**LWAB – Local Workforce Action Boards**

LWABs bring together health and care organisations and key stakeholders across a broad range of workforce issues, current and future, with the goal of agreeing a workforce programme to support STPs.

**MCP – Multispecialty Community Providers**

MCPs are a model of care being trialled in 14 vanguards across England. They entail the delivery of primary care and community-based health and care services, and can incorporate a much wider range of services and specialists where appropriate. This can entail the provision of some services currently found in hospitals. The focal point of an MCP is a 'care hub' of integrated teams.

**PACS – Primary and Acute Systems**

Under this new care model outlined in the NHS five year forward view, a single entity or group of providers take responsibility for delivering the range of primary, community, mental health and hospital services for their local population, to improve co-ordination of services and move care out of hospital where appropriate.

**QIPP – Quality, Innovation, Productivity and Prevention**

QIPP is a programme designed to deliver savings within the NHS, predominately through driving up efficiency while also improving the quality of care.

**STF – Sustainability and Transformation Fund**

The sustainability and transformation fund is additional money specifically allocated to either help sustain providers or to transform services. In 2017/18, funding for proposals within the STP will be allocated from the £1.1 billion given to transformation, with the remaining £1.8 billion going to support provider deficits.