

## Registration

Speakers: Tracey Devine Job Title: Compliance Manager

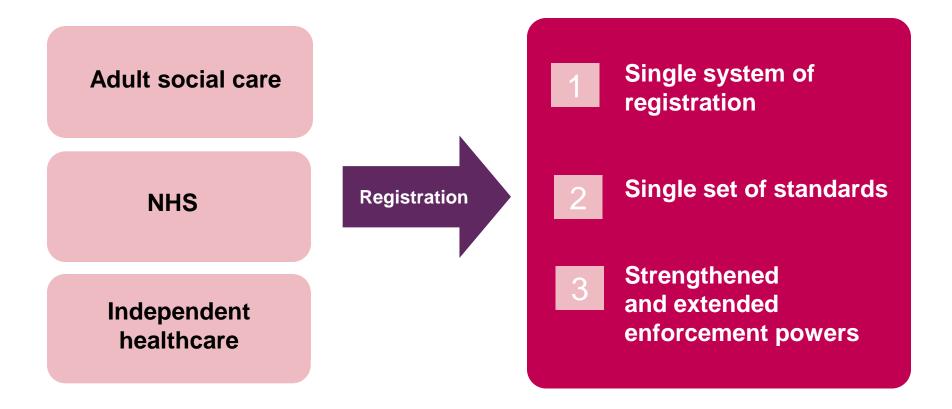


## What is registration?

### Objective - at all points of care



People can expect services to meet essential standards of quality, protect their safety and respect their dignity and rights.



### What's changing? A single way of judging quality



#### Organisations

Providers of adult social care (ASC) registered

Priva health provid

Private and voluntary healthcare (PVH) providers registered

NHS providers were not registered (HCAI in 2009)

#### Standards/ requirements

National Minimum Standards (ASC and PVH) - different regulation and NMS for each setting

Standards for Better Health considered as part of annual health check

#### Enforcement

Care Standards Act enforcement action limited to statutory notices and closures

Limited enforcement powers for NHS providers

New system

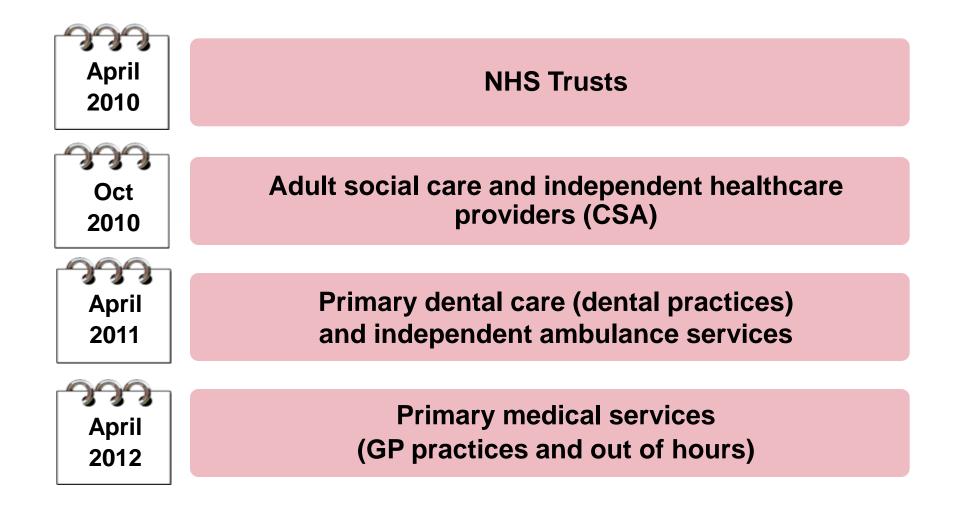
All providers of health and adult social care registered with CQC

Single set of essential standards of quality and safety for all settings

Strengthened and extended range of enforcement powers for providers from all sectors

## Registration timeline (*subject to legislation*)





## The difference registration will make









- All health and adult social care providers are meeting a single set of essential standards of quality and safety
- Standards are focused on what is needed to make sure people who use services have a positive experience - a direct result of what people said they wanted
- A single regulatory framework across health and adult social care; people receive safe and quality care no matter which part of the care system they experience and where

### Benefits of registration



- Outcomes More outcome-based registration that protects and promote equality, diversity and human rights and makes providers accountable
- Information Improved access to timely, relevant and reliable information enabling consistent comparisons and promotion of joined up care
- Enforcement Earlier identification and swifter action to follow up concerns including enforcement action where necessary
- Burden Reduced unnecessary regulatory burden and associated costs of demonstrating compliance
- Occupation Compliance Increased compliance by health and adult social care providers
- Process Improved transparency, speed, consistency and reliability of registration

## The five phases of registration for **NHS trusts**



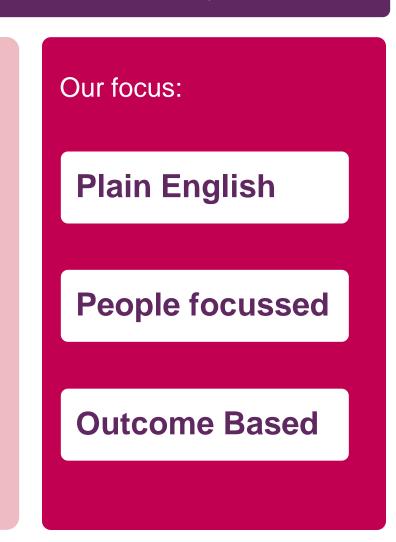


## CQC's guidance about compliance



The regulations mapped to six outcome headings:

- Involvement and information
- Personalised care, treatment and support
- Safeguarding and safety
- Suitability of staffing
- Quality and management
- Suitability of management



## CQC's guidance about compliance documents





Guidance about compliance

Summary of regulations, outco and judgement framework



December 2009



Guidance about compliance

## Essential standards of quality and safety

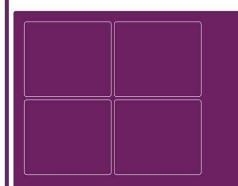


What providers should do to comply with the section 20 regulations of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 December 2009

Care Quality Commission

Guidance about compliance

#### Judgement framework



How we will judge providers' compliance with the section 20 regulations of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 December 2009

## CQC's guidance about compliance: example of an OUTCOME

#### **Plain English**

#### **People focused**

#### **Outcome Based**



#### Safeguarding people who use services from abuse

Care Quality Commission

#### **OUTCOME 7**

What should people who use services experience?

#### People using the service:

• Are protected from abuse, or the risk of abuse, and their human rights are respected and upheld

## That is because providers who are compliant with the law will:

- Take action to identify and prevent abuse from happening in a service
- Respond appropriately when it is suspected that abuse has occurred or is at risk of occurring
- Ensure that Government and local guidance about safeguarding people from abuse is accessible to all staff and put into practice
- Make sure that the use of restraint in a way that respects dignity and protects human rights, and where possible respects the preferences of people who use services
- Protect others from the negative effect of any behaviour by people who use services

### **Registration fees**

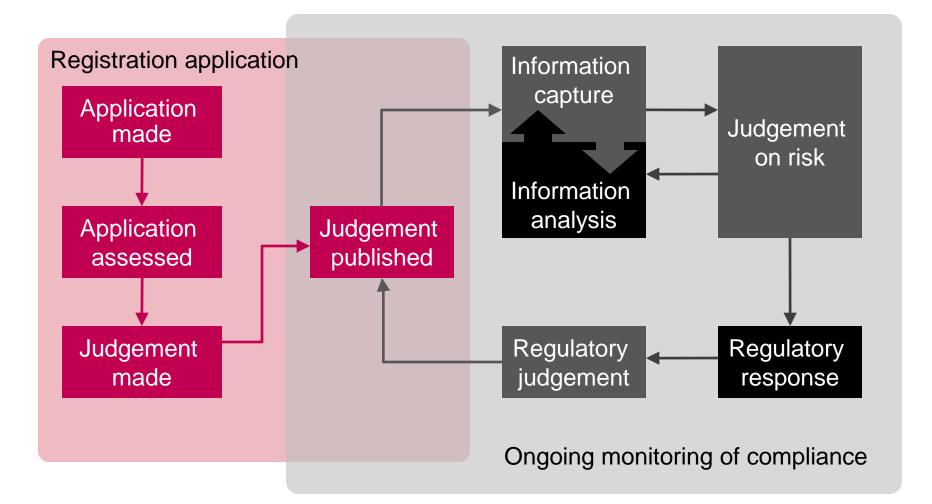


- Adequacy, fairness, simplicity and evolution
- The fee consultation for NHS trusts for their first year of registration closed on 26 January 2010. We will publish the final fees scheme for these providers in early April.
- From March to May (dates to be confirmed), we will consult on fees for adult social care and independent healthcare for the period Oct 2010 to March 2011
- Later in 2010, we will consult on a single, long term system of fees to come into effect for <u>all</u> providers, including all primary dental care and independent ambulance providers



### Registration: the cycle







# The registration application process

## Applying for registration: adult social care and independent healthcare



#### Prepare to apply

From now:

2

- Take time to understand the requirements of the new regulations and our guidance about compliance
- Consider evidence needed to demonstrate outcomes and experiences of people using services

#### Apply for registration

April - Sept 2010 (exact dates to be confirmed)

- Complete the application and declaration online is preferred
  - details about providers and locations
  - declaration of compliance at each location

## Applying for registration: what CQC will do



#### **Assess applications**

3

4

- Screen for completeness and absence of confidential information
- **Cross check** declaration of compliance with other available information
- Request or seek further information if there is a risk of non-compliance

#### Make judgement

- Using the guidance about compliance Essential standards of quality and safety and Judgement framework - to decide to:
  - register with conditions or
  - refuse all or part of your registration
- Notify provider of decision and give information about right to make representations and appeals
- Issue certificate
- Publish register

## Applying for registration: new providers



#### **Prepare to apply**

1

2

- Take time to understand the requirements of the new regulations
- Get Criminal Record Bureau (CRB) for nominated individuals and registered managers
- Consider evidence needed to demonstrate outcomes and experiences of people using services
- Ensure new buildings are fit for purpose and ready to meet the needs of the people who are to use the service

#### Apply for registration

- Occupies the online application and declaration online is preferred
- Submit all additional documentation
- Submit correct fee

## Applying for registration: new providers what CQC will do

#### **Assess applications**

3

4

- Screen for completeness
- Request further information and, where appropriate, arrange a site visit

Care Quality Commission

#### Make judgement

- Using the guidance about compliance Essential standards of quality and safety and Judgement framework - to decide to:
  - register with conditions or
  - refuse all or part of your registration
- Notify of proposed decision and give information about right to make representations and appeals
- Issue certificate
- Add to register
- Invoice for annual fee



### How we share information and work with others

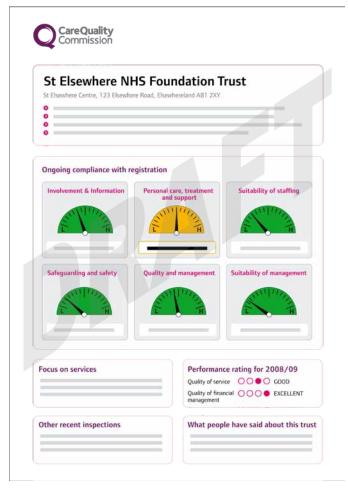
### How we capture information



We will hold a **Quality and Risk Profile** on each provider summarising all relevant information.

The Quality and Risk Profile will enable us to **assess where risks lie** and **prompt front line regulatory activity**, such as inspection.

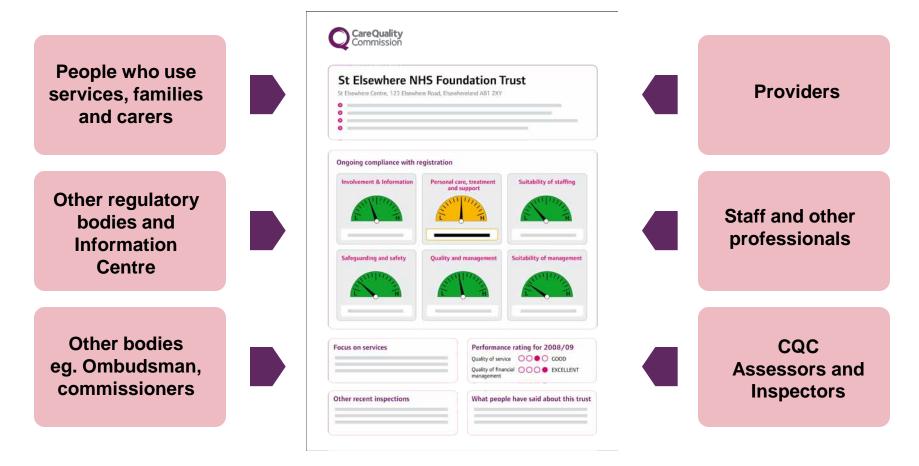
As **new information** arrives, it will be added to the profile and assessors and inspectors will be alerted and will **take action proportionate to the risk**.



### Information capture



#### New information can come from a variety of sources:



## **Reviews of compliance**



#### Responsive

#### A responsive review of compliance:

- is triggered by specific information that raises concern about compliance
- is not a full check of compliance for all 16 outcomes (for the core 16 quality and safety standards)
- is targeted to the area (s) of concern

Depending on the concern, may focus on:

- the whole provider
- one or more locations
- one or more regulated activities
- a particular service
- one or more outcomes
- May include a site visit
- All findings will be published

#### Planned

#### A planned review of compliance:

- Looks across all regulated activities at a location to assess compliance with all 16 outcomes (for the core 16 quality and safety standards)
- Will take place at intervals of 3 months to no less frequent than 2 years
- Will be proportionate, with additional activities focused on gaps on information
- May include a site visit
- All findings will be published

### Site visits



- The aim of site visits is to gather evidence of compliance
- We will have short, focussed unannounced site visits, rather than set piece inspections that require the provider to spend a lot of time in preparation
- Site visits will primarily centre on the assessment of outcomes the experiences people have as a result of the care they receive
- Site visits will be direct checks of compliance rather than assessing compliance through the assurance systems the organisation has in place.
- Therefore site visits will always include direct observation of care and we will spend time with people who use the service, their families and carers, unless not appropriate to do so. We may also talk to managers and staff. Experts by experience will join us on some site visits to help us engage with people who use services.
- Site visits will take place as often as required to ensure that providers are meeting essential standards of quality and safety. This is likely to lead to more frequent site visits but shorter duration and more focused.

### Provider compliance assessments



- Templates will be available for each regulation and outcome area
- They will be available to providers to use them if they wish, for their internal governance, although we will encourage providers to use them to help them understand whether they are compliant with the regulations
- They have been developed with assessors and with NHS trusts and will continue to have internal and external input into design
- They are focused on outcomes and evidence of outcomes
- They are designed to be 'live' documents and updated on a continual basis, rather than done, for example, annually
- We will ask providers to send them to us if we seek further specific information about areas of concern or where we have gaps in our information
- We will always seek to **triangulate** and **validate** the information provided

## Information analysis and judgement about risk



#### **Quality and Risk Profile**

The QRP is a **prompt** not a judgement:

- Sathers all we know about an organisation
- Builds over time
- Organises information into relevant classification system
- Manages flows
- Applies risk model to **calculate risk** and present findings in a way frontline staff can use



#### Judgement about Risk

Using the QRP:

- Inspectors will interpret the information and decide whether further action is needed
- Using the Judgement framework
  - Stage 1: Is there enough evidence?

#### **Additional Information Capture**

Depending on the nature of the possible concern, the type of provider and the service,

or if there are gaps in information,

inspectors will seek further information from:

- People who use services, their families and carers
- Other regulators, commissioners and others
- The provider themselves
- A site visit

## Regulatory judgement and response



#### Judgement framework

**Stage 2:** Does the evidence show compliance? **Stage 3:** What is the impact on people who use services and the likelihood of this happening? Is there:

- No concern
- Minor concern
- Moderate concern
- Major concern

Stage 4: Validation

#### **Regulatory judgement**

- Judgement of compliance or concerns
- Translates minor, moderate or major concerns into regulatory judgement
- Takes account of the provider's capability to improve
- Action will be proportionate

#### **Regulatory response**

Maintain registration - no further action

Improvement actions:

eg improvement letter

Enforcement actions:

- Statutory warning notice
- Imposition or variation of conditions
- Fines
- Prosecution
- Suspension of registration
- O Cancellation of registration

## What providers can do to prepare for registration



#### **NHS Trusts can**

- Participate in our consultation on NHS fees
- Access our registration e-learning module - guidance for NHS trusts applying for registration
- Read about the Quality and Risk Profile for "NHS registration in early 2010" and technical guidance
- Review your trust's Quality and Risk Profile (version 0)
- Read our guidance on 'locations' for NHS trusts
- Read our latest short guides:
  - How to Apply for Registration
  - Scope of Registration

#### All providers can

- Read the latest regulations (DH)
- Read our final Guidance about compliance (subject to legislation) and access our interactive online version
- Read our response to the Guidance about compliance consultation document
- Check internal reporting and audit systems
- Consider what evidence you already hold and what you need create
- S Consider evidence on outcomes
- Check our website for the latest information on registration
- read our latest short guides:
  - Your Guide to Registration
  - Scope of Registration

### Objective - at all points of care



People can expect services to meet essential standards of quality, protect their safety and respect their dignity and rights.