



CordisPulse

July 2022

Welcome to July's edition of the CordisPulse – a monthly digest of key research and policy developments across the sectors in which Cordis Bright provides research and consultancy services, i.e. adult social care and health, children and young people's services, and criminal justice.

Recently, we've been very pleased to be able to work with the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services (ADASS) in the development of their Spring Budget Survey report for 2022. The report can be accessed by clicking [here](#) and sets out a challenging environment of insufficient resources against growing cost pressures driven by national living wage uplifts and rising inflation. It also begins to provide a clear picture of the longer-term consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic and more people coming forward seeking help for more complex levels of need.

On a more positive note, it also identifies the resilience and dedication of people working in adult social care and their willingness and ability to go above and beyond what could be expected of them.

If you would like to discuss any of the issues raised in this month's Pulse, please do contact us on 020 7330 9170 or email stephenboxford@cordisbright.co.uk.

Best wishes,

Dr Stephen Boxford
Director and Head of Research

If you would prefer not to receive future editions of the CordisPulse, please click 'unsubscribe' at the very end of this email. If you would like to discuss anything that arises from the Pulse (or if there are others who you think would like to receive copies) then please contact Dr Stephen Boxford on stephenboxford@cordisbright.co.uk or 020 7330 9170.



Telephone: 020 7330 9170

Email: info@cordisbright.co.uk  [@CordisBright](https://twitter.com/CordisBright)

Website: www.cordisbright.co.uk  Cordis Bright



Adult Social Care and Health

Reports

Department of Health and Social Care and Ministry of Justice. Draft Mental Health Bill 2022.

The Department of Health and Social Care and the Ministry of Justice has published the draft Mental Health Bill for pre-legislative scrutiny. The draft bill contains several amendments to the Mental Health Act 1983 (MHA) and includes reforms to:

- Better ensure that detentions and treatment made under the MHA are necessary, with revisions to the criteria which must be met for a person to be detained, treated, or otherwise made subject to the MHA and provide faster, more frequent reviews and appeals of both detentions and treatment.
- Strengthen the voice of patients – with reforms adding statutory weight to patients' rights to be involved with planning for their care, and to make choices and refusals regarding the treatment they receive.
- Improve and expand the roles and powers of people who represent detained patients – in particular, by allowing patients to choose the person who represents them.
- Limit the detention of people with a learning disability and/or autistic people under the MHA to 28 days where there is no co-occurring mental health condition, while retaining hospital as a sentencing option under the MHA for offenders with these conditions, and also retaining the facility to transfer patients with these conditions from prison to hospital.
- Introduce duties on commissioners to improve understanding of the risk of crisis amongst people with a learning disability and/or autistic people in their local area and ensure an adequate supply of community services to prevent inappropriate detentions.
- Revise the criteria for the use of Community Treatment Orders (CTOs), and enhancing the professional oversight required for any CTO.
- Remove police stations and prisons as places of safety under the MHA to ensure people experiencing a mental health crisis or with severe mental health needs are supported in an appropriate setting.
- Introduce a new 28-day time-limit for transfers from prison to hospital for prisoners with severe mental health needs to speed up access to specialist inpatient care and treatment.
- Introduce a new form of supervised community detention for patients convicted of crimes who are ready for discharge from hospital, but who require a continuing deprivation of their liberty in the community.



Department of Health and Social Care and NHS England. A plan for digital health and social care.

The plan for digital health and social care sets out a vision for a digitally enabled health and social care system and how it can be achieved. It is aimed at health and social care leaders across the system, and industry partners to help them plan for the future.

The plan sets out what is needed to deliver the four goals of reform identified by the Secretary of State for the system to be equipped to:

- Prevent people's health and social care needs from escalating.
- Personalise health and social care and reduce health disparities.
- Improve the experience and impact of people providing services.
- Transform performance.

This document consolidates the different national digital goals and investments detailed in separate sector strategies and guidance into one single action plan for achieving these goals.

Department of Health and Social Care. Health and social care review: leadership for a collaborative and inclusive future.

The Department of Health and Social Care has published a review into leadership across health and social care, led by former Vice Chief of the Defence Staff General Sir Gordon Messenger and supported by Dame Linda Pollard, Chair of Leeds Teaching Hospital Trust.

The review focused on the best ways to strengthen leadership and management across health and with its key interfaces with adult social care in England. Following extensive stakeholder engagement, the review compiled 7 areas for recommendations which included:

- Targeted interventions on collaborative leadership and organisational values.
- Positive equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) action.
- Consistent management standards delivered through accredited training.
- A simplified, standard appraisal system for the NHS.
- A new career and talent management function for managers.
- Effective recruitment and development of non-executive directors (NEDs).
- Encouraging top talent into challenged parts of the system.

Public Health Wales. Inequalities in life expectancy on the increase in Wales.

A new report from Public Health Wales has found that the gap in life expectancy between those living in the least and most deprived areas in Wales is increasing.

While inequalities in healthy life expectancy remain stable, the gap in how long someone can expect to live between the least and most deprived populations in Wales has been generally increasing in recent years for both males and females, suggestive of growing inequality. The inequality gap was over a year greater for males than in females.

This report that contains analysis of life expectancy and healthy life expectancy since 2011, has also identified a slight decrease in female life expectancy between 2018 - 2020, the lowest it's been since the reporting began. Life expectancy in Wales is 82 years for females and 78 years for males in this same time period.

Other key messages identified in the report were:

- Healthy life expectancy was 62 years for females and 61 years for males in 2018-2020.
- Males spend more of their life in good health (78.5 per cent) compared to females (76 per cent).
- The gap in healthy life expectancy has remained relatively stable between 2011-2013 and 2018-2020 for males and females. The gap in females was over three and a half years larger than for males.
- While there have been some signs that the gap in males has decreased since 2015-2017, there was an increase in the gap in healthy life expectancy by 2.2 years for females over the same period.

Local Government Association. Future health challenges: public health projections – childhood obesity.

This report by the Local Government Association is part of a wider series identifying future challenges for local authorities and considering potential solutions for tomorrow's challenges, today. This report highlights childhood obesity as a future challenge for public health. The analysis provides a set of forecasts at local authority level for prevalence of obesity and overweight among children, at both reception and Year 6. Findings include:

- Child overweight and obesity at Reception might be expected to rise to almost 25 per cent by 2040, with the rate among Year 6 pupils expected to rise to over 40



per cent. Prevalence of obesity is projected to rise to almost 12 per cent of Reception pupils and almost 27 per cent of Year 6 Pupils.

- Equivalent projections have also been derived for individual local authorities, demonstrating a wide range of variation by comparison to the overall England figures.
- Some local authorities are projected to have considerably higher prevalence of overweight and obesity by 2040 than England overall, whilst some are projected to see some level of decrease in overweight and obesity prevalence in the same time period.

Local Government Association. Future health challenges: public health projections – smoking.

This report, part of the same research series as above regarding future health challenges for local authorities, focuses on smoking prevalence. Findings includes:



- The overall projections across England show that overall, the country is on track to reach below five per cent prevalence by 2030, provided that trends continue in their current trajectory.
- The overall prevalence of smoking across England is in essence an average, masking considerable variation between local areas. By 2030, 77 of the 149 available local authority areas, around 52 per cent, are projected to reach smoking prevalence of below five per cent; by 2040 this figure is set to reach 139 authority areas, over 95 per cent.
- A noticeable difference in this distribution exists among the 37 authorities in the most deprived quartile of local authority areas according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD): 15 of these authorities (41 per cent) are set to reach smokefree levels by 2030, and 33 (around 89 per cent) by 2040. This shows that the most deprived local authority areas are likely to be slower to reach smokefree prevalence levels by 2030, although they are likely to catch up somewhat by 2040.

Briefings

The Health Foundation. Integrated care systems: what do they look like?

In this long read, the Health Foundation analyse publicly available data on some of the characteristics of Integrated Case Systems (ICSs) and context in each area. These include the organisational and policy context, health challenges, and capacity within the health care system to address them. Key findings include:

- The task facing ICSs is not equal. Pressures on services and the health of the population vary widely between ICSs – as do the resources available to address them. ICSs also look very different in their size, complexity and other

characteristics that will shape how they function and their ability to collaborate to improve services.

- National policy on ICSs must acknowledge this variation and be realistic about what different areas can achieve. Differences in local context should be reflected in how ICS performance is assessed and reported. Policymakers must target support for ICSs with different needs, and some areas will likely require additional resources to help deliver national policy objectives.

NHS England. Cardiovascular disease (CVD) prevention recovery: how the NHS is working to restore diagnosis and the management of cardiovascular disease.

This short briefing provides an overview of the how the NHS is restoring detection, monitoring and treatment of cardiovascular disease. It sets out the 4 high impact areas driving the national approach on CVD prevention and outlines what this means for local NHS teams and patients.

Making Every Adult Matter. Multiple disadvantage and co-occurring substance use and mental health conditions.

This briefing from MEAM, informed by conversations across the MEAM Approach and Fulfilling Lives networks and a survey of local strategic leads, is focused on access to appropriate support and treatment for people facing multiple disadvantage with co-occurring conditions.



MEAM highlight substance use and mental health needs as two of the primary concerns for many people experiencing multiple disadvantage and that people who experience both issues at the same time find it difficult to access the right support for their needs. in this briefing MEAM:

- Examine the prevalence of co-occurring conditions among people experiencing multiple disadvantage.
- Explore the existing national guidance around supporting people with co-occurring conditions.
- Investigate the barriers to accessing support for co-occurring conditions.
- Investigate the enablers to accessing support for co-occurring conditions.
- Recommend improvements in policy, commissioning, and local practice for people with co-occurring conditions.



Office for Health Improvement and Disparities. The Khan review: making smoking obsolete

This independent review into the government's current tobacco control policies, led by Dr Javed Khan OBE, looks into whether government will achieve its ambition to make England smokefree by 2030.

Although good long-term progress has been made in reducing smoking rates to their lowest ever level, almost 6 million people still smoke in England and smoking is still one of the largest causes of health disparities.

This review was commissioned by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care and it provides independent, evidence-based advice that will inform the government's approach to reduce the numbers of people taking up smoking and helping smokers to quit.

The review makes 15 recommendations for government to achieve a smokefree society. This includes 4 critical recommendations:

- Urgently invest £125 million per year in a comprehensive smokefree 2030 programme. Options to fund this include a 'polluter pays' levy.
- Increase the age of sale by one year, every year.
- Offer vaping as a substitute for smoking, alongside accurate information on the benefits of switching, including to healthcare professionals.
- For the NHS to prioritise further action to stop people from smoking, by providing support and treatment across all of its services, including primary care.

Tools and Guidance

NHS England. Key guidance documents for integrated care systems.

NHS England has published a series of guidance documents for the transition to integrated care systems. These key documents include:

- Guidance on integrated care boards on applying to NHS England to amend their constitution.
- Guidance on the preparation of Integrated Care Board constitutions.
- Integrated care partnerships: engagement summary.
- Guidance on the development of place-based partnerships as part of the statutory integrated care systems.



- ICS implementation guidance on effective clinical and care professional leadership, partnerships with VCSE sector and working with people and communities.
- ICS design framework
- Integrating care: next steps to building strong and effective care systems across England.

Further guidance documents are listed on the website linked.

NHS England. The constitutions of integrated care boards (ICBs).

Under the Health and Care Act 2022, 42 integrated care boards (ICBs) were established on 1 July 2022. Each ICB has a constitution setting out the board membership and governance arrangements for the organisation. As required by the Act, Clinical Commissioning Groups, worked with designate ICB leaders, to engage with key local stakeholders to develop their constitutions.

This resource provides each ICB's constitution and highlights supplementary governance documents, for example details of committees it is establishing, that will be available on the relevant ICB website.

The Kings Fund. A reflective learning framework for partnering.

As part of their Healthy communities together programme (HCT), the King's fund and the National Lottery Community Fund has published this framework to aid partnering between NHS, local authorities and voluntary sector organisations working in health and social care. Based on a rapid review of published evidence and learning from six partnerships already part of the HCT programme, this framework outlines some of the core issues in establishing and progressing partnerships and what it takes to ensure these new partnerships succeed.

Due to the unique nature of these partnerships, the framework outlines questions that partnerships can use the questions to explicitly consider and be better prepared for some of the challenges and opportunities they may encounter in the early stages of partnering.

The framework comprises five questions:

- What is the purpose of the partnership's work?
- What is the distinctive role of this partnership?
- Who are the partnership's members and stakeholders?
- How is work being shared and recognised within the partnership?
- How is the partnership learning and adapting?



Each question is followed by explanations and examples from the experiences of the HCT partnerships, and a set of 'points to consider', which partnerships could use as prompts for their thinking and discussion. They have also included some resources that partnerships might find helpful to their development.

Public Health Wales. The Social Value Database and Simulator (SVDS) for public health.

Public Health Wales has launched a new tool, applying a Social Value approach to build 'Value-Based Public Health' to help ensure effective and economic delivery of future public health programmes in Wales.

The Social Value Database and Simulator (SVDS) for Public Health, has been developed for storage and manipulation of health economics evidence. It aims to capture, measure and model the Social Value and Social Return on Investment (SROI) of public health programmes, assessing their wider social, economic and environmental outcomes. The tool aims to inform and facilitate cost effective and sustainable decision making, investment prioritisation and quality improvement in the Coronavirus recovery.

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Depression in adults: treatment and management.

This guideline by National Institute for Health and Care Excellence covers identifying, treating and managing depression in people aged 18 and over. It recommends treatments for first episodes of depression and further-line treatments, and provides advice on preventing relapse, and managing chronic depression, psychotic depression, and depression with a coexisting diagnosis of personality disorder.

Children and Young People's Services

Reports

Department for Education. High needs budgets: effective management in local authorities

This research by the Department for Education focuses on identifying positive practice and learning from ten local authorities which appear to be managing their high needs budgets effectively.

The research was based largely on online interviews with 5-6 officers in each of the ten case study authorities, along with one or two mainstream headteachers and/or governors who were members of the School Forum and/or local high needs working groups in each authority.

DfE present 10 key recommendations:

- Local authorities should invest properly in SEND leadership, with dedicated time for strategic functions to avoid constant distractions from operational pressures.
- Authorities should review their joint commissioning arrangements to support more balanced contributions to high needs provision from the three key services (Education, Health and Social Care).
- Officers with SEND and Finance responsibilities should have joint accountability for effective management of this area, with high priority given to effective communication and mutual support, building on the positive practice identified in this report.
- Local authorities should review their capacity for SEND support (and its funding base) to help strengthen their influence on the range of relevant outcomes.
- Local authorities should review their current staffing levels and structures for SEND casework and enhance these where necessary, as part of their broader strategy for improving management of high needs expenditure and quality of service delivery.
- Local authorities should review and further develop their approaches to partnership with key stakeholders, taking into account some of the positive practices described in this report.
- When creating new specialist provision, local authorities should be clear about the expected range and levels of need that this will cater for. They should also consider the potential impact on future demand and whether this can be financially sustained. The case for any proposed development should include detailed projections on the balance between investment and savings.

- With regard to developments in local mainstream provision, investment should be targeted at strengthening inclusion, with impact monitored and evaluated at that level.
- Local authorities should set out more clearly their expected pathways for young people with different levels of need, ensure that these are presented earlier and more clearly to young people and their parents, and evaluate quality and outcomes on a more regular basis.
- Local authorities should learn from positive examples of innovative approaches to mainstream funding (including the option of greater devolution of resources to individual schools/groups of schools with clear expectations of outcomes)

Early Intervention Foundation. Improving the way family support services work for minority ethnic families



This report by the EIF explores the experiences of minority ethnic families in accessing and receiving family support, to better understand the challenges and opportunities in how family support services work for minority ethnic families and young people. EIF in partnership with the Race Equality Foundation and Action for Children undertook qualitative surveys with 102 parents and 59 young people (aged 12–18); and focus groups, with young people and parents. Key findings include:

Improving the way family support services work for minority ethnic families

June 2022

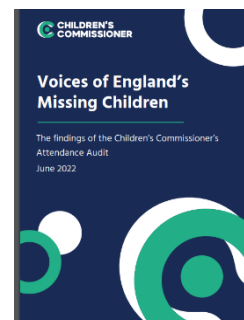
Stephanie Wadell, Miriam Bergeron, Grace Freeman, Hazel Gordon, Willy Smith and Hannah Wilson

- Experiences of discrimination and racism were commonly reported. These experiences related both to trying to access services and to the support that families received from services.
- One in three survey respondents felt that they were treated unfairly when seeking or receiving support for their family.
- Minority ethnic families were proactively seeking help and support, but reported that they encountered multiple barriers in doing so, including finding appropriate services, issues with service capacity and long waiting lists, and negative experiences of the first point of contact with services.
- More than 40% of survey respondents said the support they received made no difference or made things worse. Notably, parents and young people experienced a series of challenges around their relationship with the practitioner working with them.
- Parents and young people also identified a lack of cultural sensitivity within family support services. They found that services were not representative of the communities they worked with, and that practitioners did not always display cultural sensitivity or an understanding of cultural or religious influences on family dynamics.

The report also sets out four key policy and practice implications which focus particularly on early help and family support services, and the opportunities afforded by family hubs, as well as by the recommendations within the independent review of children's social care for a new single offer of family help.

Children's Commissioner. Voices of England's missing children.

This report from the children's commissioner highlights the increase in persistently absent children and seeks to understand the barriers that stop these children from regularly attending school. Interviews were undertaken with nearly 500 people including over 300 children, over 40 parents and carers and around 100 professionals in local authorities (LAs), health, schools and family hubs.

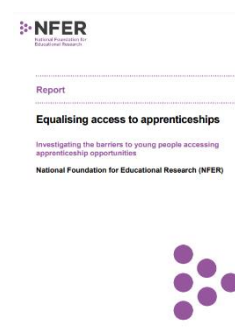


The Children's Commissioner sets out 6 key ambitions to ensure that every child can be supported in school every day. These include:

- Ask, Listen, communicate: decisions about children's education need to be made with children, their families and other adults in their lives.
- Meet children where they are: all children receive support in school, through families of schools.
- Exclusion as a trigger for intervention: children should receive a fantastic education, regardless of setting, always and receive targeted support following exclusion or suspension.
- Letting children be children: no child should feel that they need to miss school to support or care for their family.
- Attendance is everyone's business: school leaders have a relentless focus on attendance and work together with LAs to ensure children are supported to be in school and to attend regularly.
- No more 'known unknowns': lack of information should no longer be the reason why children are not receiving a suitable education.

National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER). Equalising access to apprenticeships

This report by NFER highlights the declining number of apprenticeships started by young people and those from disadvantaged backgrounds of all ages. The report investigates the availability of intermediate (Level 2, equivalent to GCSEs) and advanced (Level 3, equivalent to A-levels) apprenticeships, and associated age, qualification, skill and experience requirements. Key findings include:



- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) find it difficult to recruit suitable young people to apprenticeship vacancies.
- Low wages are a barrier to the recruitment and retention of young people, particularly from disadvantaged backgrounds, on apprenticeships.
- Travel costs may be a barrier to young people accessing more specialised apprenticeship opportunities which are not available in their local area.
- Minimum English and maths entry requirements for the majority of intermediate and advanced apprenticeships may be preventing young people from accessing apprenticeships.
- Traineeships, short training programmes which aim to support young people to progress onto an apprenticeship or employment, but which are not currently doing this effectively, need an urgent review.

Department for Education. Post-16 Education Outcomes by Ethnicity in England.



This briefing from the DfE collates and contextualises available evidence on outcomes by ethnicity across the post-16 education system in England.

Post-16 Education Outcomes by Ethnicity in England

Topic Note

June 2022

Central Analysis Division, Department for Education

Drawing on Department for Education publications, and data releases by the University and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS), this briefing reports descriptive statistics only and does not attempt to assess the impact of various causes, such as cultural differences, geographic variation, or prior attainment.



7 key findings are reported:

- Nearly all pupils go into employment, additional education or training following KS4, as required by law. This is true across ethnic groups, with the exception of Gypsy, Roma and Irish Traveller pupils.
- Pupils from a Black Caribbean background are less likely to be in employment, education, or training than the national average.
- A-level pupils in Pakistani, Bangladeshi and all Black groups are less likely to get top results than their peers from other ethnic groups.
- Entry rates to higher education are more than twice as high for students in the Chinese ethnic group compared to White students
- Asian and Black pupils are twice as likely to attend a lower tariff university as white pupils.



- Students from Asian and Black African backgrounds are most likely to study 'high earnings potential subjects' at university
- White British pupils opt out of higher education and into apprenticeships at higher rates than their peers.

Briefings

NSPCC. CASPAR briefing. Keeping children safe in education (KCSIE) 2022: summary of changes

The guidance sets out what schools and colleges in England must do to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people under the age of 18.

The Department for Education (DfE) has published an updated version of the statutory safeguarding and child protection guidance for schools in England, Keeping children safe in education (KCSIE). This guidance will replace KCSIE 2021 when it comes into force on 1 September 2022.

This briefing sets out changes made to the guidance, including:

- Incorporating the DfE's advice on Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges.
- Setting out the safeguarding implications for schools of human rights and equality legislation.
- Providing more information on managing low level concerns.
- Reinforcing the importance of talking to parents about children's access to online sites when away from school.

Tools and Guidance

NSPCC. Protecting children from abuse by someone in a position of trust or authority

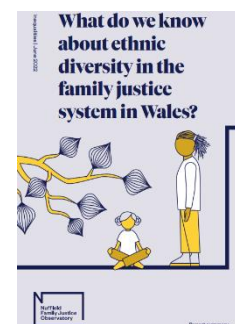
In this practical guidance for safeguarding and child protection, NSPCC provides guidance for protecting children from abuse by someone in a position of trust or authority. This guidance explains how to recognise if someone in your organisation is abusing their position, what to do if you have concerns and the steps you need to take to keep children safe as well as information on legislation and provides useful references and resources.

Criminal Justice

Reports

Nuffield Family Justice Observatory. What do we know about ethnic diversity in the family justice system in Wales?

This study by the Family Justice Data Partnership, produced an overview of the ethnic diversity of children and adults in public and private law cases in Wales and considered whether any particular ethnic groups are under or over-represented in the family justice system in Wales.



By analysing anonymised individual-level, population-scale data on children and adults involved in public and private law cases in Wales between April 2011 and 31 March 2020, they found:

- The largest proportion of individuals in both public and private law cases were White (95%), which is equivalent to the proportion in the general population.
- The Black, African, Caribbean or Black British, and Other ethnic groups in both public and private law cases reflected the proportion in the general population.
- Compared to the national profile, individuals in the Asian or Asian British group are under-represented in both public and private law cases (1.3% and 1.5% respectively compared to 2.4% in the general population).
- This contrasts with those in Mixed or multiple ethnic groups, who are over-represented compared to the general population, where the proportion of individuals in public and private law cases was 1.5% and 1.9% respectively compared to 0.9% in the general population.

Briefings

National Crime Agency. Intelligence Assessment. Youth Pathways into Cyber Crime in the UK.

This briefing by the National Crime Agency outlines the common initial exposures and pathways for young persons into UK based, low level cybercrime, as well as how this can progress to complex offending. It explores the social and technical pathways into, through and out of the cyber offender lifecycle in the UK. This report analyses law enforcement Cyber Prevent and Pursue activity, as well as reporting from academia and industry partners.

The key findings include:

- Females make up about 40% of gamers in the UK, but less than 1% of cybercrime Prevent referrals.



- Frequently, young cyber criminals initially learn how to use cybercrime tools, such as web stressors, via video hosting sites prior to interactions on forums.
- Some offenders using Distributed Denial of Service for hire tools in online gaming do not know their actions are criminal.
- Online gaming provides a common initial exposure and pathway into UK based, low level cybercrime, but can also provide the skills for more complex offending.
- Social networks are an important driver for cybercrime as they provide a learning environment and motivation for offenders.
- Younger cyber criminals perceive cybercrime is not a priority for law enforcement and that low level offences will not attract attention.

Tools and Guidance

Ministry of Justice. Domestic Abuse Act 2021 section 70: Strangulation and suffocation, circular.

The Ministry of Justice has published guidance on the creation and coming into force of section 70 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021: strangulation and suffocation, which comes in to force on 7 June 2022. This section amends 75A of the Serious Crime Act 2015 by creating a new and specific criminal offence of non-fatal strangulation and suffocation.

The offence applies to all cases where non-fatal strangulation occurs, including in cases where such acts occur in a domestic abuse context. The offence captures strangulation, and any acts that affect a victim's ability to breathe and constitutes a battery (such as suffocation, or constriction).

Ministry of Justice. Amendments to the youth remand framework.

The Ministry of Justice has published this guidance for criminal justice agencies on the youth remand framework changes in the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.