



CordisPulse

September 2018

Welcome to September'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. children and young people's services, criminal justice, and adult social care and health.

A major issue in public service delivery is supporting well-evidenced projects, programmes and services which work and are effective to be replicated at pace and scale. For instance, there is a lot of focus on and incentives for innovation in public service delivery, but arguably less incentive for successfully replicating and scaling models of service delivery that have been evidenced to work.

Therefore, we are really pleased to be supporting the Health Foundation's *exploring social franchising and licencing programme*. This programme aims to explore whether social franchising and licencing might support the effective spread and scale of well evidenced interventions in the NHS. As such the programme offers an exciting opportunity to investigate the potential benefits of an innovative approach to scale and spread.

Alongside our partners, the Innovation Unit, we've been working closely with the Health Foundation to develop a flexible yet robust approach to evaluating the programme. The Health Foundation's Sarah Henderson explores the challenges of evaluating an "ever-changing experiment", and the approaches we've developed collaboratively to overcome these challenges in [this article](#).

If you would like to discuss any of the issues raised in this month's Pulse please do contact us on 020 7330 9170.

Best wishes,

Dr Stephen Boxford



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.

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Cordis Bright News

SEN stress-test 2018

We have published our 2018 analysis of special educational needs (SEN) and updated SEN stress-test. This analyses:

- Numbers and rates of children with SEN
- Types of need
- Profile of provision used to respond to these needs
- Spending on Independent and Non-Maintained Special Schools (typically more specialist provision that is used when children's needs cannot be met locally)

Health and social care literature reviews

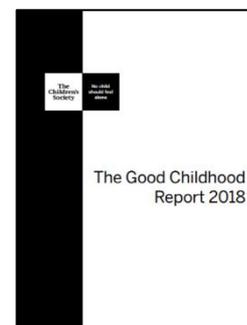
As an independent evaluator of seven NHS New Models of Care Vanguard projects, we have been sharing key findings through a series of literature reviews on a range of issues related to integrated health and social care. This month we shine a spotlight on the factors that either support or hinder multidisciplinary teams working in integrated care. You can review the report [here](#).

Children and young people's services

Reports

The Children's Society. The Good Childhood Report 2018.

The Good Childhood Report presents the latest findings and time trends on the self-reported well-being of children in the UK. This report shows that the subjective happiness of children has fallen since 2010, reversing a steady increase in children's life satisfaction recorded between 1995 to 2010. Findings are based on research the Children's Society has been conducting since 2005 which has asked over 65,000 children how they feel their lives are going. The research finds that girls are more likely to have depression and self-harm than boys, while children attracted to the same or both genders have higher rates of depression than all other children. Strong family relationships, healthy interactions at school and friendships outside of school all help to boost children's wellbeing.



Children and young people's mental health: focus group research.

This research is formed of three reports from organisations funded by the DHSC to run focus groups with young people, parents and professionals on their thoughts on the proposals in the "Transforming children and young people's mental health provision green paper". [The Young Minds Student Insight Report](#) was based on the views of 55 students aged 11-18; [Youth Access](#), on behalf of the Young People's Health Partnership, ran four 2-hour focus groups with 82 young people aged 11-25; and the [National Children's Bureau](#) consulted over 80 parents and professionals. Overall, the research showed broad support for the green paper's proposals, in particular improving the support available in schools for mental wellbeing. However, findings from all the focus groups called for a greater focus on prevention and the causes of mental ill health, particularly school pressure, and continued involvement of young people as the Government develops and implements its proposals.

The Children's Commissioner. Research on children living in households with mental health issues, parental substance misuse and domestic abuse.

This research is formed of two reports. [Estimating the prevalence of the toxic trio](#) quantifies the number of children who may be living with adults affected by the 'toxic trio' of domestic abuse and violence in the household, substance misuse and mental health issues. Evidence shows that these issues have driven increases in the caseloads of children's services and the number of children taken into care. Using results from the 2014 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS), the report finds that 0.9% of children in England live in a household facing the 'toxic trio' to a severe extent and 3.6% to a moderate extent. ["Are they shouting because of me?"](#) reflects the voices of children who are living in households affected by the 'toxic trio'.

Department for Education. School cultures and practices: supporting the attainment of disadvantaged pupils.

This report summarises findings on the cultures and practices in schools which have successfully improved the performance of disadvantaged pupils. The aim of the research was to consider whether there are lessons to be learned from the improved performance of disadvantaged pupils in London, known as the ‘London effect’, since the 1990s. In-depth qualitative case studies were conducted in 16 primary schools and 7 secondary schools in England, both in and out of the capital and with varying levels of performance in supporting disadvantaged pupils. The study found that higher-performing schools made use of a wider range of strategies, such as engaging quality support staff and subsidising extra-curricular activities, and observed that cultures and practices varied according to school performance rather than location.



Early Intervention Foundation. An initial assessment of the 2-year-old free childcare entitlement: drivers of take-up and impact on early years outcomes.

This report assesses the impact of the first two years of government-funded childcare for 2-year olds (the 2-year entitlement), introduced as part of the expansion of Government funding of early years education and childcare support. Research was conducted into the factors that have driven take-up of the entitlement and whether there is a relationship between take-up and early years educational attainment. The report finds that take-up has increased in the two years since the entitlement was introduced but there is variation in this, with particularly low take-up in major metropolitan areas and among white British pupils. At a national level, results do not suggest improvements in educational outcomes associated with the entitlement but a small positive relationship is discernible at the local authority level.



iCoverT: A rich data source on the incidence of child maltreatment over time in England and Wales

This article outlines the development and strengths of the iCoverT, a new data source on the incidence of child maltreatment between 1858-2016 in England and Wales, which significantly expands previously available national-level data. Although data on child maltreatment is routinely collected in England and Wales through social services, these data alone are not suited for the sort of statistical analyses that can analyse time-trends and evaluate the effectiveness of child protection efforts. The iCoverT was developed using systematic methodology and brings together six relevant datasets and 272 data variables into one coherent data source on the incidence of child maltreatment. The iCoverT is therefore a rich source of information, which can be used to investigate past and present child maltreatment. It may also be used to help monitor the progress of future child protection efforts.



Children & young people now. Special Report: Exploitation and Vulnerability.

This special report summarises key policies relating to criminal and sexual exploitation of young people, existing evidence on the exploitation of young people and examples of good practice. The report highlights that policy approaches to protecting groups vulnerable to exploitation and supporting abuse victims have expanded following the child sexual exploitation scandal in Rotherham in 2013 and the increased awareness of the issues this gave rise to.

Tools and Guidance

Department for Education. Working together to safeguard children.

This guidance sets out what is expected of agencies and organisations with functions relating to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and how they should work together to achieve this. The document emphasises putting children at the centre of the systems seeking to protect them and recognising that services have a responsibility to the children they are working with. This replaces Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015) and outlines the legal requirements on services; a framework for the three local safeguarding partners; and a framework for the two child death review partners.



Criminal Justice

Reports

Ministry of Justice. A sporting chance. An independent review of sport in youth and adult prisons.

This review of the current provision of sport in prison settings argues that sport has a role to play in motivating behaviour change in prisoners, providing them with the skills to change and creating a prison environment supportive of positive change. Based on visits to 21 establishments, public consultations and discussions with people who have seen or experienced the first-hand impacts of sport in prisons, the report gives examples and case studies of good practice and provides recommendations for using sport more effectively in prisons, aimed at those working in the prison service.



HM Inspectorate of Probation. An inspection of youth offending services in Derby.

This inspection report from HMIP is the first from the new programme of YOS inspections and gives Derby Youth Offending Service an overall rating of 'good'. The inspection and rating are based on arrangements for organisational delivery, quality of court disposals work and out of court disposals work. The inspection found that Derby YOS performed most strongly in its work to reduce reoffending, offering a range of support and services to both young people referred to the YOS and their siblings. Areas for improvement included recommended changes at staffing and board level, improved assessment and response to safety and wellbeing concerns and more attention given to the needs of victims.



Tools and Guidance

Public Health England. Guidance for improving continuity of care between prison and the community.

Ensuring continuity of care among people both recovering from substance misuse and leaving custody is a key indicator in Public Health England (PHE) and NHS frameworks. This is essential to supporting recovery and reducing reoffending. This guidance by PHE is based on an audit of prisoners leaving custody with a treatment need in one prison in London and community treatment providers across 5 boroughs. This is part of a project looking at the barriers facing engagement with treatment after leaving prison. The audit found there was little continuity between referrals made by prison treatment services either being received by community treatment services or attended by prisoners. The report offers guidance for commissioners and service providers looking to improve the care pathway between prison and the community, including standardising referrals, ensuring in-reach by community providers, reviewing the existing treatment offering, and improving links between services.

Adult Social Care and Health

Reports

The King's Fund. Joined-up listening: integrated care and patient insight.

This report discusses the opportunity that the integrated care approach adopted by the NHS presents for ensuring that patient insight is used to drive improvements to health and social care. The NHS currently collects patient insight through the National Patient Experience Surveys which were implemented in 2001 and are required of all NHS Trusts. It is argued that the learning is not shared between services and is often collected but not used. The report suggests that additional patient insight should be drawn from patient and public engagement, patient experience, and findings on quality improvement, as well as knowledge from local government on its patients' needs.

Public Health England. The public health burden of alcohol and effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of alcohol control policies. An evidence review.

This is an evidence review of the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of policies which have been implemented to reduce the public health burden of alcohol. As the report highlights, alcohol is now the leading risk factor for ill-health, early morbidity and disability in 15-49-year olds and has a range of direct and indirect public health costs, including a significant economic burden. Some of the policies the report finds to be effective include reducing drink-driving and offering health interventions and specialist treatment.



Briefings

The Health Foundation. Reducing emergency admissions: unlocking the potential of people to better manage their long-term conditions.

This briefing discusses the potential benefit to emergency admissions which improving patients' ability to self-manage their long-term health conditions could offer. The findings are based on data from Patient Activation Measure (PAM) scores, which measure the ability of patients to self-manage their long-term conditions. Patients who scored highest on PAM had 38% fewer emergency admissions than the lowest scorers. In general, most patients admitted to hospital have one or more long-term health condition, so the findings suggest that supporting self-management of long-term conditions could reduce the avoidable use of some health services. Possible approaches to supporting self-management include health coaching, the use of apps, social prescribing initiatives and peer support.



House of Commons Library. National minimum wage – sleep in care.

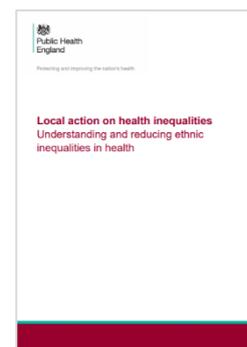
This House of Commons briefing summarises the outcome of the judgement given by the Court of Appeal in July 2018 to overturn the National Minimum Wage (NMW) payment for sleep-in care duties. The decision being reversed was made in 2017 and entitled carers to the NMW in cases where they were required to be present all night, whether awake or asleep during that time. This was appealed by Mencap due to concerns from social care providers around their ability to pay carers and the possibility of an influx of backdated payment claims. As a result, the Court reversed their 2017 decision and carers are now only entitled to NMW during sleep-in shifts if they are “required to be awake for the purposes of working”. Unison is attempting to appeal the decision. The briefing also suggests it is likely the Social Care Compliance Scheme will be suspended.



Tools and Guidance

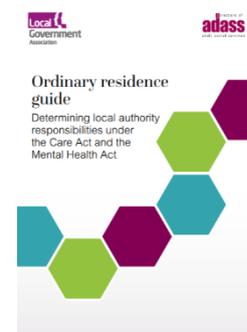
Public Health England. Local action on health inequalities. Understanding and reducing ethnic inequalities in health.

This resource is based on recognition by Public Health England (PHE) that any action to tackle health inequalities must consider ethnicity. Ethnicity remains a significant source of inequality in the UK, including in areas affected by public organisations, and so should not be ignored when considering the pathways to poor health. In partnership with the Institute of Health Equity (IHE) and the University of Sheffield, PHE produced this research on ethnic health inequalities in England to inform future action at a local and national level. The research was based on a rapid review of available national and local statistics. Findings show that almost all minority ethnic groups had lower levels of ‘wellbeing’ than the White population. The report also offers guidance on approaches to reducing ethnic health inequalities and examples of where this has taken place.



Local Government Association. Ordinary residence guide. Determining local authority responsibilities under the Care Act and the Mental Health Act.

This guide is aimed at supporting partners to understand the concept of ordinary residence within the Transforming Care programme, which supports children, young people and adults with a learning disability and/or autism. This guidance is particularly applicable in cases where an individual moves geographical area and it is unclear which local authority is responsible for providing care to them. The guide emphasises that even if disputes arise between partners as a result of a move, it is essential that care continues to be given to the vulnerable individual and that their needs remain at the centre of the care provision plan. It is hoped this guidance will prevent disputes between partners, aid their collaborative resolution and reduce the number of people in inpatient settings.





Local Government Association. Working together. Helping to support and transform the lives of people affected by drug and alcohol problems.

This report from the Local Government Association presents case studies where partners and organisations in local authorities have successfully taken a collaborative approach to tackling substance misuse and offering substance misuse services. This is based on the recognition that the causes of substance misuse and the solutions needed are multi-factorial so taking an integrated approach and encouraging close working between partners is necessary.



