



Public Health
England

Knowledge & Library Services: Search results

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Search question:

Literature review the value and impact of cross sector partnerships between health and social care sector and the voluntary sector

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Contribution of the voluntary and community sector – literature review

Theme: How to maximise and demonstrate the contribution of the voluntary and community sector

Evidence	Highlights
<p>Role of the voluntary sector in providing commissioning support H Holders Nuffield Trust November 2013 http://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/sites/files/nuffield/publication/1311_13_role_of_the_voluntary_sector_0.pdf</p> <p><i>Summary from the Commissioning Elf:</i> http://www.thecommissioningelf.net/voluntary-and-independent-sectors-can-participate-in-the-delivery-of-commissioning-support-says-report/</p>	<p><i>Summary written by Caroline De Brún, for the Commissioning Elf (http://www.thecommissioningelf.net/)</i></p> <p>This report is about how the voluntary and independent sectors can support the commissioning process, and is aimed at them, the clinical commissioning groups, and the commissioning support units.</p> <p>The key required commissioning support elements, as described in Figure 1 of this report, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health needs assessment, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and existing data, and identifying gaps.• Business intelligence, gathered by collecting and analysing patient data, experience and outcomes.• Re-design of local services and pathways, involving not just the health and social care professionals and managers, but also patients and carers.• Communication, engagement, and involvement, with all the key stakeholders, and in particular patients and carers.• Procurement, including “identifying best value providers”, the tendering process, negotiation, and contract



management.

- Provider management, which involves making sure that the services are delivered to the standards set out.

Commissioning support is already provided by the voluntary sector, but only on a “pro bono basis.” So, a more formal structure is required. This report sets out the current situation with commissioning, and then details recommendations to voluntary sector organisations, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), Clinical Support Units (CSUs), and NHS England. It includes an overview of current spending and planned expenditure, and a description of how outsourcing takes place. In particular, the voluntary sector can provide expertise and value in the following areas:

- Needs assessment
- Business intelligence
- Service re-design
- Public and patient engagement.

The report is useful because it includes eleven, relevant case studies of how independent organisations are working to support commissioning and the achievement of strategic aims, such as:

- QIPP (Quality, Innovation, Productivity, Prevention)
- Emergency care
- Round the clock care
- Integration
- Dealing with provider failure



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delivering the recommendations presented at the Francis Inquiry. <p>There are useful links to more resources and plenty of guidance on dealing with challenges to make these partnerships a success.</p>
<p>Working together to deliver the Mandate: strengthening partnerships between the NHS and the voluntary sector R Addicott The King's Fund July 2013 http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/sites/files/kf/field/field_publication_file/working-together-to-deliver-the-mandate-jul13.pdf</p> <p><i>Summary from the Commissioning Elf:</i> http://www.thecommissioningelf.net/partnerships-between-trusts-and-voluntary-sector-can-deliver-efficient-high-quality-patient-centred-care-according-to-report/</p>	<p><i>Summary written by Caroline De Brún, for the Commissioning Elf (http://www.thecommissioningelf.net/)</i></p> <p>This report has been written in partnership with the Foundation Trust Network and the Association of Chief Executives of Voluntary Organisations. Its purpose is to show health care providers and commissioners how building partnerships with the voluntary sector can improve patient care, by working together to meet the five key areas of the NHS Mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Helping people live longer• Managing ongoing physical and mental health conditions• Helping people recover from episodes of ill health or following injury• Making sure people experience better care• Providing safer care <p>While evidence shows that these partnerships are successful in preventing illness and providing more care in the community, there are still some barriers, such as “lack of understanding of roles and responsibilities across sectors.” This report is not suggesting options that all organisations must adopt; rather, it is building on existing good practice and making</p>



recommendations for how these partnerships could work.

With a demand for trusts to operate more efficiently, by sharing responsibilities with the voluntary sector, resources and expertise can be spread more widely. To demonstrate how successful partnerships are already in operation and facilitating continued care in the community, the report contains details of several case studies, including:

- Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust built a partnership with Certitude, an organisation that helps people with mental health needs and learning disabilities to access education, training and employment.
- Ashford and St Peter's Hospital's NHS Foundation Trust are working together with nursing homes and GPs to improve care for older people.
- Harrogate and District NHS Foundation Trust have established the Ripon Wellbeing Collaborative with the voluntary sector, religious and public sector leaders. This organisation helps focus collective resources on the long term needs and priorities of the local communities.
- Worcestershire Health and Care NHS Trust is working with the voluntary sector to provide more co-ordinated service to people with the early signs of dementia.
- Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust are working with One Housing Group to support people with complex needs.
- Leeds and York Partnership NHS Foundation Trust work with several voluntary sector organisations so that they can



make sure people with personality disorders can be treated and supported in the community.

These are just a sample of the case studies, and there are several more, together with recommendations suggesting how other healthcare providers and commissioners can start building partnerships. These all seem to be formal partnerships, with contracts/agreements in place so that each party knows what their role is. This stops patients falling through the net and getting lost in the system.

With the NHS being expected to do more with less, it makes sense to look at the wider picture and see what other resources are available. Voluntary sector organisations are very focused towards particular population groups, for example people with dementia or personality disorders. They are more familiar with the needs of these patients than possibly the generalist foundation trusts. They often have networks in the communities, such as Dementia Cafés, and have a connection with the people who need additional support.

As commissioners, take a look at these recommendations and see how you can apply them in your own organisation. Is there a particular patient group which has gaps in their care delivery? Is there a voluntary sector organisation that you could join forces with to fill those gaps. The combination of health care and voluntary sector organisations can lead to greatly improved, innovative, whole-person care and increased patient



<p>Comparing apples with oranges? How to make better use of evidence from the voluntary and community sector to improve health outcomes NHS Confederation August 2014, Issue 293 http://www.nhsconfed.org/~media/Confederation/Files/Publications/Documents/Comparing-apples-with-oranges.pdf</p>	<p>satisfaction.</p> <p>This briefing describes the importance of including evidence from the third sector when making decisions about health care policy, as they know and understand the community better than health and social care organisations. Because they provide different types of support, the third sector has access to the most vulnerable communities which might otherwise be excluded in health care, and so much can be learned from their experiences, to inform how services could be delivered more effectively.</p> <p>The paper shows how the levels of evidence vary from systematic research to personal anecdotes from service users. It describes how voluntary organisations monitor outcomes and use tools such as “social return on investment” and “social auditing” to measure social impact.</p> <p>There are a number of case studies with contact details, showing how health care and voluntary organisations can work together to improve service delivery. Furthermore, an illustration is included on pages 6 and 7 demonstrating what the third sector can contribute to health and wellbeing services.</p> <p>The document is full of rich quotes from people at the frontline of service delivery. It concludes by saying that “<i>using different types of voluntary and community sector evidence can support the development of a constructive Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).</i>”</p>
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<p>Networks that work: partnerships for integrated care and services NESTA Innovation Unit August 2013 http://www.nesta.org.uk/sites/default/files/networks_that_work.pdf</p>	<p>NESTA is a charity which focuses on increasing innovation in public services. This report looks at lessons learned from six localities – Calderdale, Lambeth, Newcastle, Earl’s Court, Leeds, and Stockport – about how the NHS cannot “<i>ignore the importance of the third sector in the development of a modern reformed health service in the 21st century.</i>” It describes how networks can support integrated care by commissioning, providing, and delivering services together. NESTA also describe the benefits and risks of working in partnership.</p> <p>Each of the case studies provides food for thought and ideas to take forward.</p> <p>On page 9 of the report, there is a useful checklist for successful partnership working, and includes items such as timeframe, roles and responsibilities, point of contact, financing, risk-sharing, profit-sharing, dispute resolution, etc.</p> <p>Finally towards the end of the document, there are a set of “<i>core actions for partnership working</i>”, and these are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establish a common purpose2. Develop a shared culture3. Enable information sharing and open dialogue <p>It describes each of these in more detail, and summarises, with tips for best ways of working together.</p>
<p>Partnership working toolkit: For local Compacts and the voluntary sector</p>	<p>This is a toolkit to help organisation from the public and the third sectors work together effectively. It is a practical</p>



<p>Compact Voice November 2014 http://www.compactvoice.org.uk/resources/publications/partnershipworkingtoolkit</p>	<p>document, “covering everything you need to know about local cross-sector partnerships” and how to make them work. In addition to the freely accessible toolkit, there are also several attached templates to facilitate work in this area.</p>
<p>Compact Voice and Cabinet Office 2014/15 Joint Action Plan for partnership working http://www.compactvoice.org.uk/jointactionplan</p>	<p>“Compact Voice works to ensure that strong, effective partnerships are at the heart of all relationships between the voluntary sector and government – locally and nationally.” Together with the Cabinet Office, they have published a Joint Action Plan for 2014/15, which describes the next steps and the roles and responsibilities of all involved. This might be useful to ensure that the work of Public Health England ties in with this work.</p>

Theme: Building the sustainability of the voluntary and community sector and its on-going capacity to deliver health and well-being

Evidence	Highlights
<p>"Thanks for the Petunias": A guide to developing and commissioning non-traditional providers to support the self management of people with long term conditions S King NHS North East Innovation Fund, Sandra King Associates May 2011 http://personcentredcare.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/thanks_for_the_petunias_-_a_guide_to_developing_and_commissioning_non-traditional_providers_to_ssm_for_people_with_ltc.pdf</p>	<p>This document reinforces the point that non-traditional providers, e.g. voluntary organisations, are integral to the improvement of health and social care delivery. It provides “practical and cost effective ways” to help people with long-term conditions self-manage, with assistance from voluntary support groups. This activity empowers the sufferers, and will make their care pathway more effective, because they understand their own needs best.</p> <p>This is a guide, which includes top tips, case studies, food for</p>



thought, and tools for measuring outcomes and effective data collection. It includes reasoning for why third sector organisations should be involved, describing the benefits alternative and flexible activities can bring, such as befriending schemes, advocacy centres, volunteering opportunities, and hobby groups, where people can meet and share experiences.

There is a section for making the case, pointing out that “*significant cultural and systems changes will be required*” across the health, social and third sectors, and potentially, local authorities. This is because:

- Current arrangements are not financially sustainable and in some cases are not working
- Service provision needs to be more flexible to support person-centred care, and must address health inequalities
- Social capital and social connections need to be increased, as the influence of social relationships on improved health outcomes, is not recognised by many health organisations.

The next section provides details of how the lead provider model will work, with clear diagrams the roles and responsibilities for all those involved, and providing top tips throughout.

The final section focuses on sustainability, in particular the financial impact and the impact on the care pathway, and the role of the commissioner.



	<p>The appendices are very useful, with appendix 2 identifying barriers to partnerships, appendix 5 informing about tools for measuring outcomes, and appendix 8 listing the financial flows for lead non-traditional providers.</p> <p>This document recognises that the work required to build effective partnerships is hard, but it points out that it “<i>it will really make a difference to peoples’ lives.</i>”</p>
<p>The power of partnership: how to seize the potential: A practical guide to forming and maintaining cross-sector partnerships in healthcare Sodexo November 2013 http://uk.sodexo.com/uken/Images/The-Power-of-Partnership336-745600.pdf</p>	<p>This is a guide to creating and sustaining cross-sector partnerships in health and social care. The headline messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All sectors must recognise the importance of working in partnership across sectors, including public and third sectors.• There is an important role for commissioners in supporting these cross-sector partnerships.• The Department of Health did not “<i>promote the value of cross-sector partnerships</i>” during their procurement review.• Commercial skills must be held at board and department level. <p>Recommendations are made and these are similar to the documents listed above, particularly page 9 of Networks that work: partnerships for integrated care and services.</p> <p>There is a guide about creating a case for partnerships, and the benefits of them to service users and the public sector. There is also information about the risks involved, and how to mitigate</p>



	<p>risk.</p> <p>A useful section is the one about sources of support for partnerships, because it looks at the role of Academic Health Science Networks (AHSNs) and Commissioning Support Units (CSUs).</p> <p>As with the other documents, there are useful hints and tips for each sector, and throughout, there are case studies, and personal insights.</p>
<p>Volunteering in health and care: securing a sustainable future The King's Fund March 2013 http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/volunteering-health-and-care</p>	<p>This report puts the role of voluntary organisations and health care into context, because it describes the scale and scope of volunteering. It talks about the value of volunteering, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The improved user experience• Stronger relationships between services and communities• Public health improvement, with health inequalities being reduced. <p>One chapter identifies the obstacles that need to be overcome, such as relationships with paid staff, and offers some good practice examples.</p> <p>There is a section on the future of volunteering, taking into account the current economic climate, and what impact the health service reforms have made.</p> <p>The report concludes with recommendations for:</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National system leaders• Commissioners and local system leaders• Providers <p>The key recommendations are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Voluntary organisation must be seen as a high-value in health and social care• Measurement of the value of voluntary organisations must be improved and communicated throughout the partnership• Improving quality, rather than lowering costs, should be the priority, when involving voluntary organisations• Sensitivity and understanding must be observed between professional and volunteer roles, and everyone must be clear about their roles and responsibilities.
<p>Capacity building with older people through local authority and third-sector partnerships R Dalziel, M Willis Ageing and Society November 2013 http://pure-oai.bham.ac.uk/ws/files/17767211/_ASO_S0144686X13000779a.pdf</p>	<p>This is a journal article, and the main findings are that “<i>capacity building in partnerships stimulated joined up working, which resulted in improved knowledge and skills in providing existing services.</i>” It looks at the role of cross-sector partnerships in the improvement of services for the elderly.</p>
<p>Working with the voluntary and community sector: a guide for health and wellbeing boards Regional Voices http://www.regionalvoices.org/sites/default/files/library/Briefing_on_VCS_for_healthwelbeingboards.pdf</p>	<p>This guide describes the essential role that the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) has in improving health and social care for service users. It lists the benefits, and existing work of the voluntary sector. It has a useful illustration on pages 4 and 5, which shows how the VCS can help inform, shape, deliver, and review current service provision. There is a table listing</p>



	four models, and explaining advantages and disadvantages of each one.
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Theme: Ensuring that the voluntary and community sector is able to promote inclusion and equality

Evidence	Highlights
<p>Embedding Social Inclusion: A framework to support LEP investment strategies for the 2014-20 EU Structural and Investment Fund programme Regional Voices, One East Midlands August 2013 http://www.regionalvoices.org/sites/default/files/library/Embedding%20social%20inclusion%20RV%20national%20version.pdf</p>	<p>This document has been written for the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS), to help that sector shape it's "<i>views on social inclusion in relation to local growth.</i>"</p>
<p>A map of social enterprises and their eco-systems in Europe Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion European Commission October 2014 http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=2149&furtherNews=yes United Kingdom Country Report 2014 http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=13001&langId=en</p>	<p>This is an in-depth study outlining "<i>the main features of social enterprises in 28 EU Member States and Switzerland using a common definition and approach.</i>" There is an executive summary and then the individual country reports. The individual reports provide the context, describing opportunities and barriers, and the spectrum of social enterprises in the UK.</p> <p>The authors found that the main barriers to sustainability and growth of social enterprises are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor funding • Economic climate • Procurement issues with public services • Cash flow.
<p>Building your cluster: a workbook for third sector</p>	<p>This is more relevant to third sector organisations, because it</p>



<p>organisations to help them develop clusters to deliver public sector services Initiative for Social Entrepreneurs May 2009 http://www.ccpscotland.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/iSE_clustering_FINAL.pdf</p>	<p>has been designed “<i>to help them develop clusters to deliver public sector services</i>”. It has been funded by the Cabinet Office – Office of the Third Sector. It is a useful resource because it provides a greater insight into the strengths of voluntary organisations, and could help the health and social care sectors identify how they can make it easier for voluntary organisations to work with them as partners.</p>
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Theme: Impact of voluntary and community sector contributions

Evidence	Highlights
<p>Well-being: its influence and local impact on public health V La Placa, A Knight Public Health, 2014, 128:38-42 ATTACHED</p>	<p>This article confirms that to improve health services, there must be greater collaboration between local authorities and voluntary organisations, because it will improve engagement with local communities, and ultimately service users.</p>
<p>Measuring well-being: a guide for practitioners J Michaelson, S Mahony New Economics Foundation July 2012 http://www.neweconomics.org/publications/entry/measuring-well-being</p>	<p>This document is more about well-being and how to gather data about well-being and measure it. This is useful for all members of the partnership, because it will enable all involved to collect information systematically and consistently, so that it will be more useful.</p>
<p>Why involve the third sector in health and social care delivery? Scottish Government, Scottish Third Sector Research Forum December 2011 http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0038/00386355.doc</p>	<p>This document has been produced by the Scottish Government, but it provides a useful argument for involving the third sector in health and social care delivery. It looks at the evidence base, and describes, what is being done by the third sector, and why it works. It concludes by saying “<i>As the pool of evidence featured within this paper demonstrates, there are</i></p>



	<p><i>areas in which third sector activities complement and directly support work towards meeting the healthcare Quality Outcomes ambitions for Scotland.” This paper is particularly useful because it has identified the relevant research and summarised it for the purposes of presenting a case on the benefits of cross-sector working.</i></p>
<p>Community capital and the role of the state: an empowering approach to personalisation Third Sector Research Centre Working Paper 112 PA Jones University of Birmingham October 2013 http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/generic/tsrc/documents/tsrc/working-papers/working-paper-112.pdf</p>	<p>This study describes an innovative approach taken by a local authority to improve the well-being of vulnerable adults, by empowering them using the support of the partners involved. It demonstrates the value of community support.</p>
<p>The role of the third sector in delivering social care H Dickinson, K Allen, P Alcock, R Macmillan, J Glasby National Institute for Health Research 2012 http://core.kmi.open.ac.uk/download/pdf/2800278.pdf</p>	<p>This is an in-depth piece of research, which looks at the role of the third sector in delivering social care. While it is not specifically about health care, there is still a lot of useful information about the value of the third sector and its role and health and social care.</p> <p>The authors look at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The financial impact on health and social care• The additional social values that third sector organisations can bring• How improvements and innovations are embedded• User involvement and satisfaction. <p>It is not a long document, but it does provide some thoughts,</p>



	and a long list of references, which could be useful for further reading on this topic.
<p>The third sector delivering public services: an evidence review Third Sector Research Centre Working Paper 20 R Macmillan University of Birmingham July 2010 http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/generic/tsrc/documents/tsrc/working-papers/working-paper-20.pdf</p>	<p>This evidence review was written in 2010, and there have been some changes in health and social care since then. However, it does address the evidence about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commissioning and procurement and the role of the third sector in public service delivery• Third sector experiences• Supporting the third sector• The impact of the NHS reforms on the third sector. <p>Again, there is a list of references for further reading.</p>
<p>Working with the voluntary and community sector: a guide for health and wellbeing boards Regional Voices http://www.regionalvoices.org/sites/default/files/library/Briefing_on_VCS_for_healthwelbeingboards.pdf</p>	<p>This guide describes the essential role that the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) has in improving health and social care for service users. It lists the benefits, and existing work of the voluntary sector. It has a useful illustration on pages 4 and 5, which shows how the VCS can help inform, shape, deliver, and review current service provision. There is a table listing four models, and explaining advantages and disadvantages of each one.</p>
<p>The potential of social enterprise to enhance health and wellbeing: a model and systematic review MJ Roy, C Donaldson, R Baker, S Kerr Social Science & Medicine, July 2014 ATTACHED</p>	<p>This is a model and systematic review looking at how social enterprises could improve health and well-being. The authors concluded that because of the lack of evidence, more research is required to evaluate the impact of social enterprises on “<i>long-term public health outcomes.</i>”</p>



Theme: Challenges faced by the third sector

Evidence	Highlights
<p>A map of social enterprises and their eco-systems in Europe: United Kingdom Country Report 2014 Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion European Commission October 2014 http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=13001&langId=en</p>	<p>The authors found that the main barriers to sustainability and growth of social enterprises are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor funding • Economic climate • Procurement issues with public services • Cash flow.
<p>The voluntary and community sector in health: implications of the proposed NHS reforms N Curry, C Mundle, F Sheil, L Weakes The King's Fund 2011 http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/document.rm?id=9153</p>	<p>This report looks at the implications of the NHS reforms on the voluntary organisations working in the areas of health and social care. It provides the context, and then presents a case for how this sector will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate in a competitive market • Engage with the right partners • Support the health inequalities agenda • What it needs to do to succeed following the reforms. <p>Following the conclusions where a best and worst case scenario are presented, there recommendations for national policy-makers, local bodies, such as GP consortia and local authorities, and the voluntary and community sector.</p>
<p>Partnership working in services for children: Use of the common assessment framework F Collins, J McCray Journal of Interprofessional Care, 2012, 26:134-140 http://caipe.org.uk/silo/files/partnership-working-in-services-for-</p>	<p>This is an article looking at how children’s services are being improved through “<i>new alliances between statutory, public and voluntary agencies</i>”. The authors gathered information via interviews with 20 practitioners, looking at their experiences with regards to interprofessional working. They identified</p>



[children-use-of-the-common-assessment-franework.pdf](#)

challenges and benefits, and see it as an important step forward.

Theme: Role of central grants and spending practice in increasing and sustaining the capacity of the voluntary and community sector

Evidence	Highlights
<p>A map of social enterprises and their eco-systems in Europe Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion European Commission October 2014 http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=2149&furtherNews=yes United Kingdom Country Report 2014 http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=13001&langId=en</p>	<p>This is an in-depth study outlining “<i>the main features of social enterprises in 28 EU Member States and Switzerland using a common definition and approach.</i>” There is an executive summary and then the individual country reports. The individual reports provide the context, describing opportunities and barriers, and the spectrum of social enterprises in the UK.</p> <p>The authors found that the main barriers to sustainability and growth of social enterprises are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor funding • Economic climate • Procurement issues with public services • Cash flow.

Theme: Case studies

Evidence
<p>Single point of access to third sector services: the Conwy collaborative approach H Dickinson, C Neal</p>



Third Sector Research Centre
University of Birmingham

<http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/Documents/college-social-sciences/social-policy/HSMC/news-events/dickinson-and-neal.pdf>

Discover the Third Sector case studies

<http://www.discoverthethirdsector.org.uk/category/case-studies/>

The Third Sector health and social care support team

Health and Social Care Alliance Scotland

<http://www.alliance-scotland.org.uk/what-we-do/projects/the-third-sector-health-and-social-care-support-team/>

Newquay Safe Partnership

<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/community-and-living/newquay-safe/newquay-safe-partnership/>

Health and wellbeing boards and the third sector models of engagement

One East Midlands

July 2011

<http://www.oneeastmidlands.org.uk/sites/default/files/library/HWBB%20engagement%20models.pdf>

Partnerships with the voluntary sector

<http://www.regionalvoices.org/node/47>

Promoting the value of the third sector in reducing health inequalities in the North East

http://www.vonne.org.uk/policy/healthandwellbeing/health_inequalities.php

Sources searched:

- Third Sector Portal
- Voluntary Sector Health and Care Strategic Partners Portal
- SCIE Online
- Medline

Search strategy:

1 exp Organizations, Nonprofit/



Public Health England

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Public Health England

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- 21 exp Financing, Organized/
- 22 exp Quality Improvement/
- 23 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22
- 24 6 and 10 and 14 and 23
- 25 limit 24 to (english language and last 5 years)