

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence

Centre for Public Health Excellence

Review consultation document

Review of Public Health guidance (PH12) – Promoting children’s social and emotional wellbeing in primary education

1 Background information

Guidance issue date: 2008

3 year review: 2011

2 Process for updating guidance

Public health guidance is reviewed 3 years after publication to determine whether all or part of it should be updated.

The process for updating NICE public health guidance is as follows:

- NICE convenes an expert group to consider whether any new evidence or significant changes in policy and practice would be likely to lead to substantively different recommendations. The expert group consists of selected members (including cooptees) of the original committee that developed the guidance, the review team that produced the original evidence reviews, and representatives of relevant government departments.
- NICE consults with stakeholders on its proposal for updating the guidance (this review consultation document).

- NICE may amend its proposal, in light of feedback from stakeholder consultation.
- NICE determines where any guidance update fits within its work programme, alongside other priorities.

3 Consideration of the evidence and practice

The expert group discussed current and ongoing research of relevance to the current recommendations.

Significant changes in the policy context and education and health systems were highlighted as having important implications for the promotion of social and promotion of children and young people.

A range of new and different types of evidence was identified that was relevant to the guidance and this evidence could substantially improve the clarity and detail of the recommendations as well as address additional important areas . It was unlikely that this new evidence invalidated the existing recommendations. However the new evidence would add important clarifications and detail on many aspects of recommendations. Evidence on the importance of fidelity (effective implementation) needed in particular to be considered.

Specifically consideration should be given to:

- Risk assessment tools for use by teachers for identifying those children at risk of developing social and emotional difficulties and behavioural behaviours
- Risk assessment tools for use by teachers for identifying those children at risk of developing social and emotional difficulties and behavioural behaviours including those parents with mental health or substance misuse issues

- Methods for outcome based monitoring and evaluation
- Return on investment information (given limited resources what approaches could maximise benefits)
- Whether there was evidence on the contribution of the voluntary sector

However, the expert group judged that the guidance should be updated. In addition consideration should be given to how best to highlight the need for a life course approach to wellbeing, particularly

- Whether secondary education should be included in the guidance
- And /or whether additional products were needed that allowed the important of transition stages (preschool to primary, and primary to secondary) to be made more explicit.

4 Implementation and post publication feedback

In total 18 enquiries were received from post-publication feedback, most of which were requests for printed copies or links to related products. A couple of enquirers asked about some of the terminology used in the guidance.. General comments were received from indications that discussed the uptake of public health guidance.

No new evidence was identified through the post publication enquiries

No new evidence was identified through post publication enquiries or implementation feedback that would indicate a need to update the guidance.

5 Related guidance

Behaviour change at population, community and individual levels. NICE public health guidance 6 (2007). Available from: www.nice.org.uk/PH006

Community-based interventions to reduce substance misuse among vulnerable and disadvantaged children and young people. NICE public health guidance 4 (2007). Available from: www.nice.org.uk/PHI004

Interventions in schools to prevent and reduce alcohol use among children and young people. NICE public health guidance 7 (2007). Available from: www.nice.org.uk/PH007

Computerised cognitive behaviour therapy for depression and anxiety. NICE technology appraisal 97 (2006). Available from: www.nice.org.uk/TA097

Methylphenidate, atomoxetine and dexamfetamine for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children and adolescents. NICE technology appraisal 98 (2006). Available from: www.nice.org.uk/TA098

Parent-training/education programmes in the management of children with conduct disorders. NICE technology appraisal 102 (2006). Available from: www.nice.org.uk/TA102

The management of bipolar disorder in adults, children and adolescents in primary and secondary care. NICE clinical guideline 38 (2006). Available from: www.nice.org.uk/CG038

Depression in children and young people: identification and management in primary, community and secondary care. NICE clinical guideline 28 (2005). Available from: www.nice.org.uk/CG028

Obsessive compulsive disorder: core interventions in the treatment of obsessive compulsive disorder and body dysmorphic disorder. NICE clinical guideline 31 (2005). Available from: www.nice.org.uk/CG031

Eating disorders: core interventions in the treatment and management of anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa and related eating disorders. NICE clinical guideline 9 (2004). Available from: www.nice.org.uk/CG009

Self-harm: the short-term physical and psychological management and secondary prevention of self-harm in primary and secondary care. NICE clinical guideline 16 (2004). Available from: www.nice.org.uk/CG016

NICE Public Health Guidance on Social and emotional wellbeing in secondary education – published September 2009 (see <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/PH20>).

6 Equality and diversity considerations

There has been no evidence to indicate that the guidance does not comply with anti-discrimination and equalities legislation.

7 Conclusion

Through the review process, it was identified that recommendations could be strengthened by a level of detail of evidence that wasn't available when the evidence for this guidance was originally collated. There were a number of others areas that could be included in the guidance or developed as separately. There was a need to ensure the continuity of programmes aiming to promote the social and emotional wellbeing of children and young people was assured by use of a life course framework.

8 Recommendation

The guidance should be updated at this time.

9 Next steps

Following consultation on this draft review proposal, the final recommendation will be made to NICE's Guidance Executive. Following that, the outcome will be made available on the website.

Centre for Public Health Excellence (CPHE)

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