



DIRUM, Birmingham
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26 years of the Client Service Receipt Inventory (CSRI)

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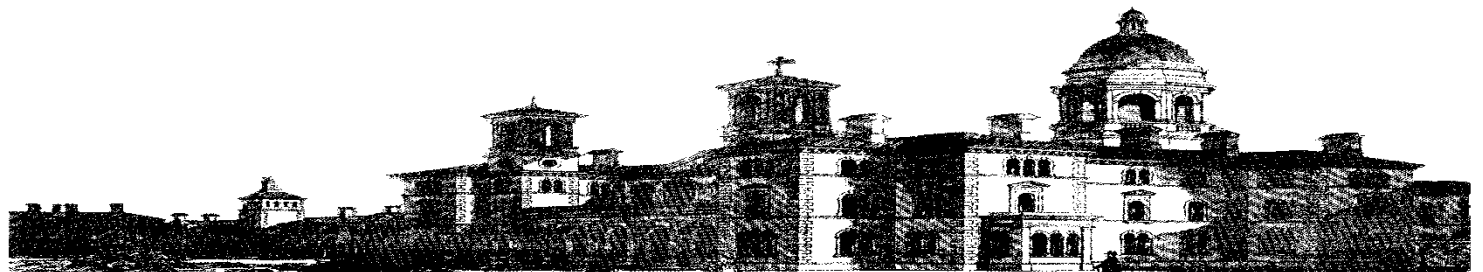
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Structure

- o Roots
- o CSRI/CSSRI versions
- o Contents
- o Some principles
- o Process and uses
- o Reflections

Roots

- CSRI (Client Service Receipt *Interview*) has roots in Care in the Community demonstration programme (closure of long-stay hospitals) and TAPS study (closure of two psychiatric hospitals in London) – 1985/86
- Built on earlier work on children in care (late 1970s) and young offenders



CSRI / CSSRI versions (c.400?)

SHIELD CSRI generic V1 - 18 Feb 09

CLIENT SERVICE RECEIPT INVENTORY – SHIELD

CLIENT ID

1. Study time point (circle one) Baseline Time 1 Time 2 Time 3

2. Interview date

A. PATIENT'S ACCOMMODATION

3. What type of accommodation does the patient normally live in? **Tick one box**

A Owner-occupied

B Council rented

C Housing Association rented

D Private rented

E Care home (residential/care only)

F Nursing home

G Other, please describe

 } → Go to question 4

 } → Go to question 7

4. Is accommodation "sheltered" (has a warden or scheme manager on-site)? Yes No

5. How many adults live in the patient's household (including the patient)?

6. How many children under the age of 16 live there permanently? **Now go to question 10**

7. Please give the name and address of the facility in which the patient is resident.

8. Please state the name of the organisation that manages the facility and tick whether this is local authority adult social services, an NHS organisation, private (for-profit) organisation, voluntary (non-profit) organisation or other.

Local authority NHS Private sector Voluntary organisation Other

9. What is the total weekly charge per week for the patient? £

1

Many people (100?) have contributed to CSRI adaptation and development

CSRI / CSSRI versions vary:

- Location within data collection strategy (free-standing; embedded)
- Timing (baseline; follow-up)
- Need/disorder group – started with social care, mental health, learning disability → now wider use in other LT conditions and acute settings.
- Also used in criminal justice, education and housing studies
- Language (c.15)
- Mode of administration (face-to-face; telephone; postal; ...)
- Mode of recording (paper; laptop)
- With or without manual
- Respondent (user/patient; carer; case manager; other professional)

Contents (up to 20 mins)

- Background and client information
- *[CSSRI added socio-demographic data]*
- Accommodation and living situation
- Employment history
- Benefits
- Service receipt
- Informal care support

Of course, content varies with version, driven by need group, study design, mode of administration etc

Some principles (sometimes dropped)

- Breadth – not just health
- Identify sector
- Identify payer
- Prompt cards
- Proportionality
- Translations – focus groups, back translation etc
- Cross-check with other sources (e.g. primary care or hospital records)
- Be sensitive to the need group (cognitive problems, depression, psychotic episodes, addiction problems ...)
- Be sensitive to the topic in some situation (e.g. loss of benefits, income sensitivity, crime, children taken into care ...)

Processes and uses

- Interview
- SEAN form (no more)
- Costed care packages → link to PSSRU *Unit Costs* volumes

Uses for research:

- Service use patterns
- Costs (total and disaggregated)
- Cost-effectiveness analyses
- Analyses of inter-personal, -provider, -area variations

Wider uses:

- Dowry levels ; funding transfers between agencies
- Grant-setting by central government
- Price negotiation
- Self-evaluation by providers
- Care questions (HSE etc)

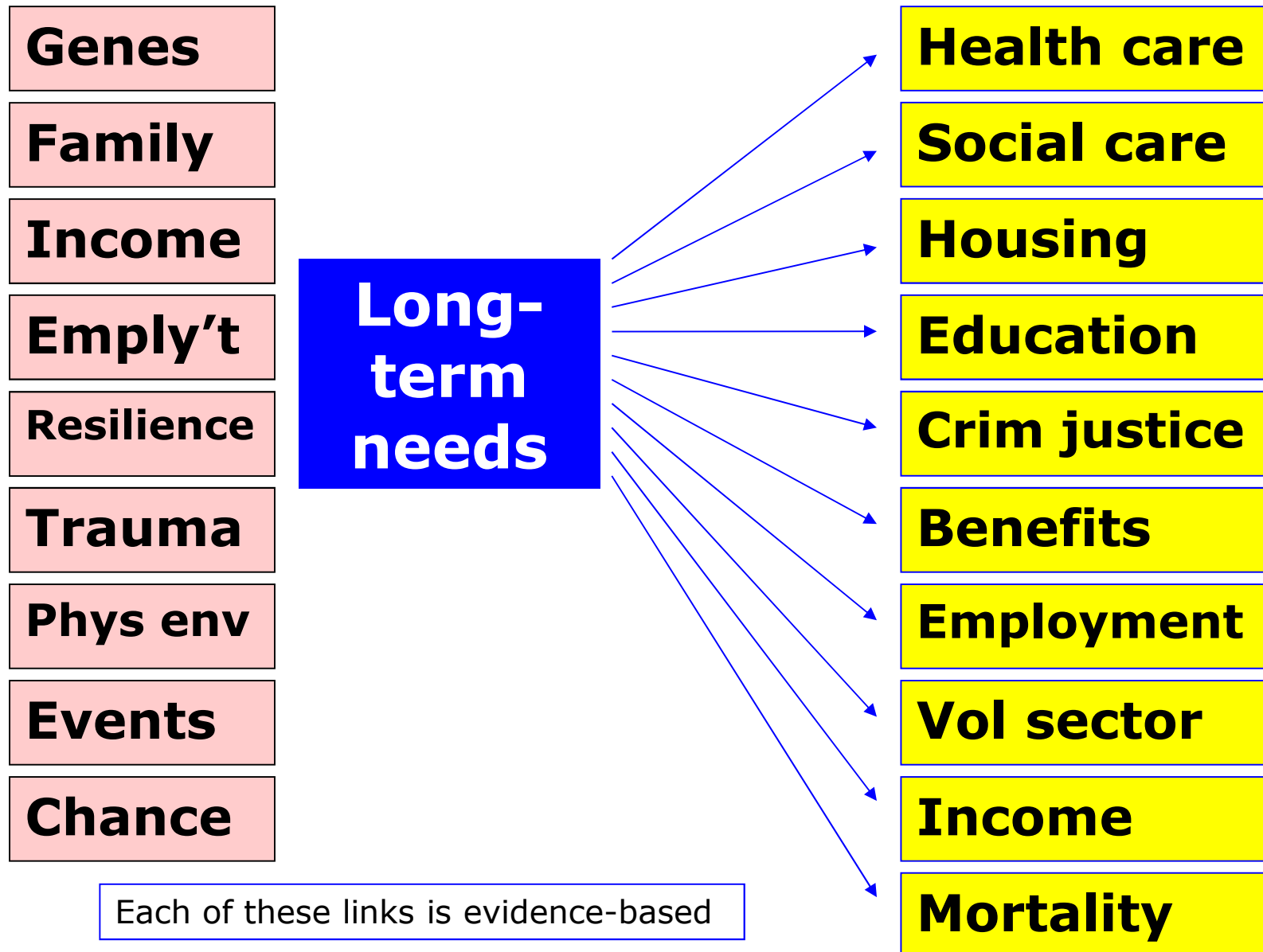
Validity / reliability

- Corney, Beecham et al *HTA* 2000 - depression
- Patel et al *Family Practice* 2005 – primary care (personality disorder and wider)
- Byford et al *Health Economics* 2007 – deliberate self-harm
- Mirandola et al *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology* 1999 – all adult mental health needs
- probably others ...
- Work in progress – Henderson et al – long-term conditions (COPD, diabetes, heart failure, social care needs) using data from WSD (telehealth and telecare) trials

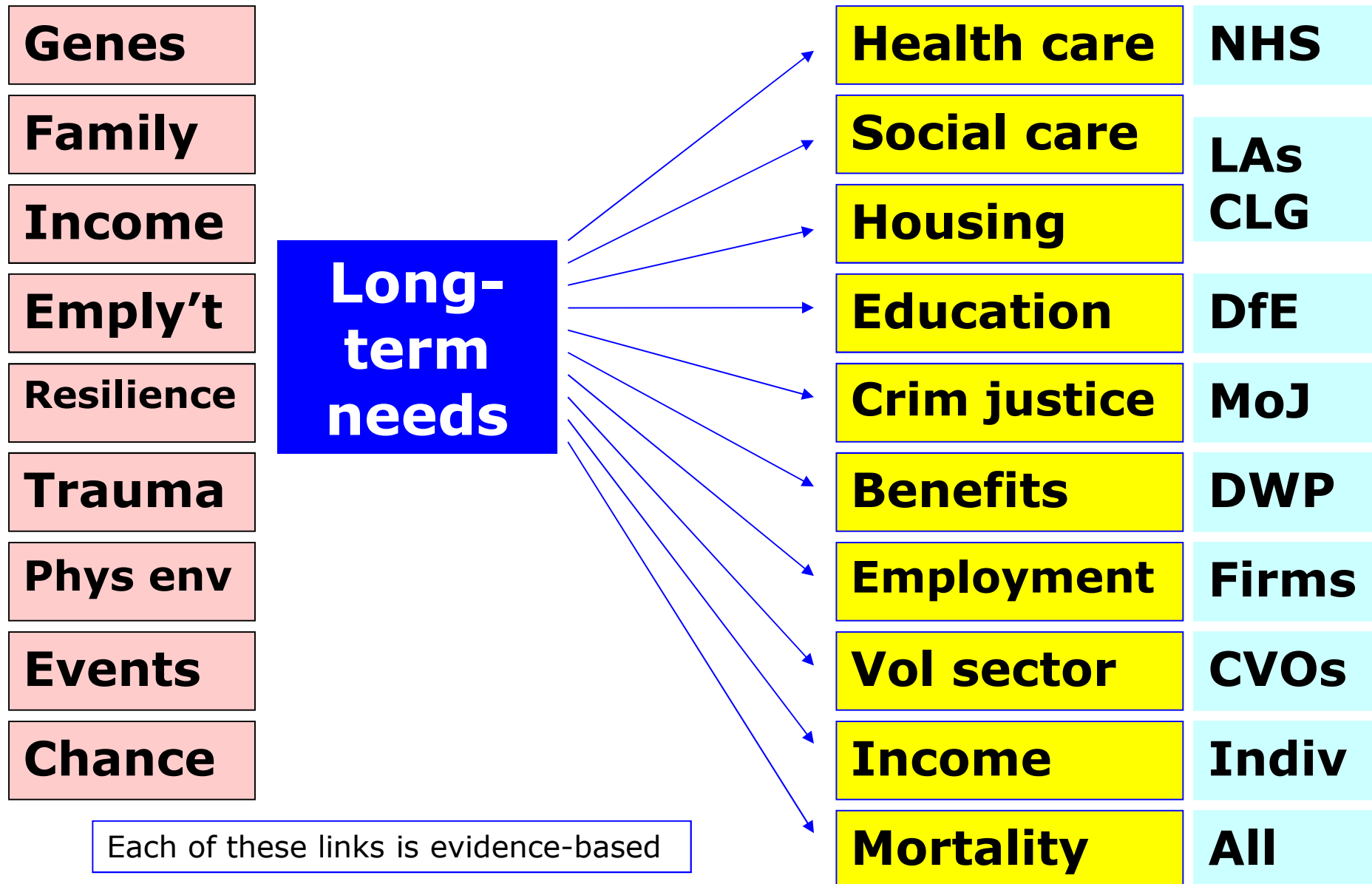
Reflections

- o If I'd known then what I know now...

Many causes; widespread impacts



...on many different budgets (England)



Reflections /issues

- If I'd known then what I know now...
- Breadth – multi-system; multi-sector ... vs slim-line approach
- Recall accuracy – what retrospective period?
- Direct payments, personal budgets
- Self-funders
- Cross-checking – but which is 'correct'?
- Confidentiality (cf. benefit entitlements, sensitivities)
- Blinding difficulties (e.g. psychological therapies)
- Proportionality and relevance (Knapp & Beecham *Health Economics* 1993)
- Standardise on principles, not necessarily on detail