



CordisPulse

August 2018

Welcome to August'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.

Much of our work involves working collaboratively with our clients to improve outcomes for vulnerable young people. Part of this work is focused on providing research, evaluation, strategic and operational support to clients working in the area of youth justice.

As such, we were pleased this month that the LGA has published two reports which we conducted alongside Chanon Consulting. The first report identifies the promise of taking a public health approach to reducing violence. This report recognises that a public health approach to reducing violence holds great promise as it recognises both the multi-factorial causes of violence, but also that reducing violence will work best with a co-ordinated response across public services. This report can be accessed [here](#).

The second report explores the link between family violence and youth offending and can be accessed [here](#). This report explores evidence based approaches and interventions for breaking the cycle for young people who experience family violence and go on to be involved in youth offending.

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

Public health approaches to reducing violence

Earlier this year we carried out an evidence review in partnership with Chanon Consulting on public health approaches to reducing violence. The Local Government Association (LGA) has now published our report, *Public Health approaches to reducing violence*, which provides evidence in relation to the following questions:

- What is a public health approach to reducing violence?
- What does a public health approach tell us about violence?
- Which public health approaches are promising in reducing violence?

The relationship between family violence and youth offending

We carried out a second review for the LGA, again in partnership Chanon Consulting, on the relationship between family violence and youth offending. The review explores three key questions:

- What evidence exists to support a link between family violence and involvement in youth offending?
- If a link does exist, are there factors that moderate the relationship between family violence and subsequent involvement in youth offending?
- What public health interventions are available to prevent offending among children and young people who have experienced family violence?

Health and social care literature reviews: managing demand for Continuing Healthcare packages

As an independent evaluator of seven NHS New Models of Care Vanguard projects, we have been sharing key learnings through a series of integrated health and social care literature reviews. This month we look at best practice in managing demand for Continuing Healthcare packages. You can review the report [here](#).

Adult Social Care and Health

Reports

Care Quality Commission, *Beyond Barriers: How older people move between health and social care in England*

The Care Quality Commission (CQC) reviewed 20 local health and care systems to understand how services are working together to meet the needs of older people who move between health and care services. The review's key findings include: while organisations often intended to work together, they mostly focussed on their own goals; the way services were funded did not support them to work together; the regulatory framework focuses only on individual organisations; and organisations did not always share information with each other, meaning that they were not able to make informed decisions about people's care. The report also identifies key ingredients for effective system-working.



Innovation Unit and SCIE, *Named Social Worker pilot: Programme evaluation – final report*

The Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) launched the Named Social Worker (NSW) pilot to build an understanding of how having an NSW can contribute to improved outcomes for people with learning disabilities, autism and mental health conditions. The evidence reported in the evaluation's final report suggests the NSW pilot has had significant positive impact on the individuals and people around them, on the NSWs themselves, and on the NSW pilot sites. The analysis estimates that the pilots have a financial return on investment of 5.14. Accompanying the [full final report](#) are the [Cost Benefit Analysis](#) report (York Consulting), [Putting People at the Heart of Social Work: Lessons from the Named Social Worker Programme](#) (Innovation Unit), and [Peter's Story: The perspective of a person supported by a named social worker](#) (Humanly). A summary report is also available, [The impact of the Named Social Worker pilot: Summary of evaluation findings](#).

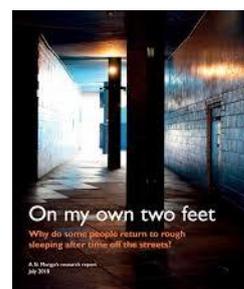
The Health Foundation, *Identifying options for funding the NHS and social care in the UK: international evidence*

This report explores how 16 other high-income countries have thought about and implemented changes to their funding systems for health and social care to better meet future challenges. The reviewed countries took diverse approaches to reform. However, most fund health care primarily from public sources, with social care being funded privately more often or to a greater extent than health care. The review finds that, in general, health and social care reforms in other countries have tended to be incremental and catalysed by changes in economic conditions rather than by rising demand for care.



St Mungo's, *On my own two feet: Why do some people return to rough sleeping after time off the streets?*

This report is based on a small qualitative research project exploring why some people return to sleeping rough after time off the streets. The research was co-produced by people who had experienced homelessness and rough sleeping and the Research Manager at St Mungo's Recovery College. The report explores four key areas: push factors, pull factors, holes in the safety net, and access to services.



St Mungo's
Recovery College

Crisis, *Housing First Feasibility Study Torbay (2018)*

This report forms part of a wider investigation into whether Housing First and housing-led models of support for homeless people can achieve positive change in outcomes for homeless people in the UK, and if so, how these models can be taken to a greater scale in the UK. This report outlines a Housing First model for the Torbay Region and assesses the feasibility of this model with regards to costs, the national and local policy context, and the wider political and social context.



Briefings

The Health Foundation, The King's Fund, The Nuffield Trust and The Institute for Fiscal Studies, *NHS at 70: Public perceptions*

This short briefing reports on polling regarding the public's perceptions of the NHS conducted on behalf of the four partner organisations. The polling found that 79% of people agree that the NHS is currently underfunded. However, there was no clear consensus as to how an increase in spending should be funded: only 54% were in favour of either an additional NHS-specific tax or an increase to existing taxation. There was also no consensus regarding the funding of social care: the poll found 44% of people believe means testing is unfair, whereas 38% disagree and believe that means testing *is* fair.

LGA, *A sustainable adult social care and support system for the long term: Moving the conversation on*

This policy paper outlines the LGA's perspective on how to build a sustainable and long term adult social care system. It sets out the LGA's understanding on whether adult social care should be a local or national service, how it should be paid for in the long term, whether a national consensus on its funding is possible, and how such reform might be brought about.

Tools and Guidance

SCIE, *Delivering integrated care: the role of the multidisciplinary team*

This short document outlines the key evidence on multidisciplinary teams (MDTs), the core aspirations that MDTs seek to achieve, and the key enablers for establishing successful MDTs. It also includes three case studies of different models of MDTs being used in different localities.

Children and young people's services

Reports

Children's Commissioner for England, *Vulnerability Report 2018*

This annual report looks at the numbers of children who are growing up in England with vulnerability and risks that could affect their lives, wellbeing and life chances. The 2018 report finds that there are over 2 million children in England living in families with substantial complex needs, and that 1.6 million of these children have no established form of additional support. The report also looks at the latest data across a range of different types of vulnerability to assess current levels of need, against which future trends will be benchmarked.



All-Party Parliamentary Group for Children, *Storing Up Trouble: A postcode lottery of children's social care*

This is the report from the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Children's (APPGC) inquiry into the causes and consequences of varying thresholds for children's social care. The inquiry heard evidence from Directors of Children's Services, social workers, teachers and lawyers among others. It found that vulnerable children face a postcode lottery in thresholds for support, with vulnerable children facing similar problems entitled to different levels of help depending on where they live. It also found that children often have to reach crisis before social services step in, and that decisions over whether to help a child were influenced by budget constraints even in acute cases.

Kantar Public for the Department for Education, *Implementation evaluation of Slough Children's Services Trust*

Slough Children's Services Trust was set up to improve children's social care services in Slough. This mixed methods independent implementation evaluation looks at how services are managed and organised; the quality of services; staff morale, satisfaction, recruitment, retention and the quality of the workforce; and partner relationships, business support and infrastructure. Overall, the evaluation concludes that the Trust has been on a journey of improvement in service quality and child safety since 2015. The implementation process has been challenging but the Trust model itself is seen to add value in Slough. However, more time is needed before the full impact of the Trust on longer-term outcomes can be assessed.

Ofsted, Care Quality Commission, HM Prison and Probation Service and HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services, *Growing up neglected: a multi-agency response to older children*

This report is part of a series of joint targeted area inspections which examine how well agencies are working together in local areas to help and protect children. The report considers the most significant learning from six inspections of local authority areas with a focus on the neglect of older children, reviewing practice in children's social care, education, health services, the police, youth offending services and probation services. The report calls for a greater awareness of the neglect of older children and a focus on trauma-based approaches to tackling it. It also calls for a greater awareness among professionals in adult

services of the risks of neglect of older children who are living with parents with complex needs.

Barnardo's, 'Transforming Children and Young People's Mental Health Provision': What children and young people think of the Government's Green Paper

As part of their response to the Government's green paper on children's mental health provision, Barnardo's asked some of the children and young people they support what they thought about the proposals. This report presents the findings from five focus groups held with young people aged between 11 and 21 who were being supported by a variety of different Barnardo's services across England and who had a range of mental health and well-being needs.

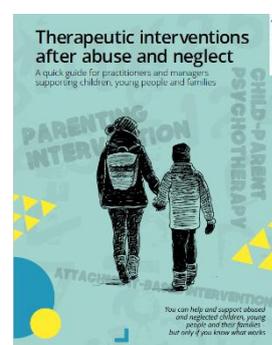
Tools and Guidance

LGA and Worcestershire County Council, Family Front Door: Smart information-sharing portal

This is a case study of a smart information-sharing multi-agency "professionals' portal" that has been developed by Worcestershire County Council. The portal builds an accurate multi-agency picture of children and their families and supports the county's Family Front Door initiative, which provides a single referral pathway for accessing council and partner support services. The report outlines the approach to implementation, challenges and outcomes achieved. It also models an estimation of cost savings.

SCIE, Therapeutic interventions after abuse and neglect: A quick guide for practitioners and managers supporting children, young people and families

This quick guide from SCIE gives an overview of evidence-based interventions that may be effective when working with children and young people who have experienced physical abuse, emotional abuse or neglect. It includes information about the types of therapy that are appropriate for different age groups and describes the aims of each therapy. The guide also covers the principles that children and young people identified as being most important to them in people who work with them following abuse and neglect.



Criminal Justice

Reports

Stonewall and nfpSynergy, *Supporting trans women in domestic and sexual violence services*

This report presents findings from in-depth interviews with professionals delivering support to trans women in domestic and sexual violence services from 15 organisations across England, Scotland and Wales. The research finds that domestic and sexual violence services have been supporting trans women in their single-sex women-only services for some time, with many taking proactive steps to ensure their services are trans-inclusive. Many participants explained that reform of the Gender Recognition Act would have no relevance to how they deliver their services, and several were concerned that there are trans survivors who are currently being let down when seeking support.

Supporting trans women
in domestic and sexual
violence services

Interviews with professionals in
the sector

Stonewall

nfpSynergy

HM Prison & Probation Service, *Understanding the process and experience of recall to prison*

This is an analytical summary of four studies that aimed to identify the obstacles and opportunities in the re-release process and to identify ways for recall to prison to become more rehabilitative. The studies included a risk, need and responsivity profile of recalled prisoners; two qualitative investigations of the experience of recall for men and for women; and a survey of Offender Managers and recalled prisoners. Key findings include that recalled prisoners had high levels of risk and need, and complex responsivity issues; that prisoners found recall distressing and to be solely punitive rather than rehabilitative; and that Offender Managers often experienced barriers to progressing cases such as delays in helping prisoners progress to re-release, which were reportedly due to difficulties establishing frequent contact, heavy workloads and insufficient time.

Home Office, *The economic and social costs of modern slavery*

This research estimates the total cost of modern slavery in the UK in the year ending March 2017 to have been between £3.3 billion and £4.3 billion. The costs are broken down into three distinct areas: anticipation (i.e. expenditure on protective and preventative measures), consequences (including physical and emotional harms, lost time and output, health and victim services), and responses (including police costs and costs to the criminal justice system). The research finds that the physical and emotional harms to victims represent by far the largest component of the cost.

Home Office, *An assessment of Independent Child Trafficking Advocates: Interim findings*

Independent Child Trafficking Advocates (ICTAs) provide specialist independent support for trafficked children in addition to existing statutory service provision. They were introduced in three early adopter sites in January 2017. This report presents findings from the first of two years of assessment. In the first year, 215 children were referred into the service. Most were aged 16 or 17 and the most common nationality of children referred was British, followed by Vietnamese. One key process finding is that the ICTAs were more likely to have face-to-face contact with non-EEA children than UK children, while the reverse was true for social workers, possibly due to differences in existing support networks. The report also highlights

that UK and non-EEA children had different needs (criminal justice and immigration respectively), which was reflected in the ICTAs' advocacy work.

Prison Reform Trust, *What about me? The impact on children when mothers are involved in the criminal justice system*

This report explores how a mother's imprisonment can impact on many areas of their child's life including housing, education, health and wellbeing. It is based on conversations with children and young people who experienced having a mother in prison, mothers in prison and on community orders, grandparents who pick up caring duties, and statutory and voluntary agencies supporting women and children in these circumstances. Key findings include: that only one in 20 children whose mother is sent to prison each year is able to stay in the family home; many children face financial hardship and disruption as a result, such as moving school and separation from siblings; children experience a wide range of emotions as a result of their mother's imprisonment including grief, trauma and shame.



HM Prison & Probation Service, *Intervening with Extremist Offenders – A Pilot Study*

This analytical summary presents findings of the process evaluations of two pilot intervention programmes that aim to encourage and facilitate desistance and disengagement from extremist offending, regardless of ideological background. The Motivational and Engagement Intervention (MEI) and the Health Identity Intervention (HII) were piloted in 2010 and 2011. The study is based on interviews with 22 intervention participants and 22 intervention facilitators, drawn from four prisons and six probation trusts. Overall the interventions were viewed positively by participants and facilitators. For participants who justified offending on religious grounds, a twin-track approach of addressing psycho-social issues alongside religious and/or political issues was recommended. The studies also identified some key barriers to engagement such as solicitors dissuading offenders from participation.

Briefings

The Prison Reform Trust, *Prison: the facts*

This fact file draws on largely government sources to chart changes over time in the prison population, sentencing and prison conditions. Key findings include a large rise in prison numbers in the last 20 years and inflation in sentencing rates. It also charts the deterioration in prison safety during the last six years: assaults on staff have risen by 158% in the last four years, rates of self-harm are at the highest level ever recorded, and the rates of death in prison have risen sharply over the past six years (until the last quarter).

