

Commissioner Guide: Reducing parental conflict

EARLY INTERVENTION FOUNDATION
UPDATED MARCH 2023

- *What do I need to know about the impact of parental conflict on children?*
- *How can I measure the impact of parental conflict and understand local need?*
- *How can I reduce the impact of parental conflict on children in my area?*



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Using this guide

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**EARLY
INTERVENTION
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**What Works for
Children's
Social Care**

Coming together as What Works for Early Intervention & Children's Social Care

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1. What is this guide about and who is it for?

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1. What is this guide about and who is it for?

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This Guide is a practical planning tool to support local commissioners and leaders of services for children and families to reduce the impact of conflict between parents on children. This resource builds on our innovative reviews of research conducted by the Early Intervention Foundation in collaboration with Professor Gordon Harold, currently at the University of Cambridge, highlighting the latest scientific and intervention evidence on how the interparental relationship affects multiple outcomes for children, including emotional, behavioural, social and academic development.

The Guide is designed to be modular and interactive – while we encourage you to read the whole guide, each section is written to stand alone, to directly address the questions that you want an answer to, whether that is to develop your understanding of the evidence, to find ways to measure the impact of what you are doing, or something else. Each question also has links to further detail, and tools and resources that can help you.

You don't need to be an expert in conflict between parents to use this Guide, but it is specifically written for public sector leaders and commissioners with responsibility for family services. It is intended to support them to use the best available research and practice evidence on parental conflict in their work to get the best outcomes for children.

In the design of this Guide we have taken our What Works reviews and sought to translate these for practical use by commissioners. However, commissioning services on parental conflict is not simple. While there is strong and consistent scientific evidence that conflict between parents can impact on children's long-term mental health and life chances, this is a new policy area in the UK. Few services are commissioned locally and evidence on what works to support families is at an early stage.

This Guide is designed to grow and develop. Please let us have your views about the content, and your examples of tools and case studies, which will help others to tackle how conflict between parents affects children.

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“The Guide takes you on a logical journey from understanding the evidence base through to assessing the needs of your local area and then on to how you can impact on the reduction of parental conflict for families in your area. It is easy to navigate, with intelligent links to other sources of information. No two people will use this guide in the same way. But that doesn’t matter because the content is strong and its application far-reaching.”

Commissioning Manager, Dorset Children’s Services

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2. What do I need to know about the impact of parental conflict on children?

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This section gives a brief introduction to the issue of relationship quality and conflict between parents and the impact on children.

It defines some of the key terms and uses the latest UK and international evidence to explain when parental conflict that impacts on child outcomes is most likely to happen. It also describes the relevant UK policy and service landscape.

1. What is this guide about and who is it for?

2.1 What does 'parental conflict' mean?

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2.1 What does 'parental conflict' mean?

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Conflict between parents is a normal part of relationships and family life. Not all conflict is damaging, but the way conflict manifests – its frequency, intensity, and how it is resolved – can negatively affect children.

At EIF, we have published pioneering evidence reviews on the links between parental conflict and child outcomes. We found that there is a large body of robust research evidence which indicates that the quality of the relationship between parents, specifically how they communicate and relate to each other, has a significant influence on effective parenting and children's long-term mental health and future life chances.

Where conflict between parents is **frequent, intense** and **poorly resolved**, it can harm children's outcomes – regardless of whether parents are together or separated. This includes family contexts not usually regarded as 'high-risk', not just where parents have separated or divorced or where there is domestic violence.

Conflict can affect children in all types of parental relationships, which includes:

- Parents who are in a relationship with each other, whether married or not
- Parents who are separating or have separated or divorced
- Biological and 'step' parents
- Foster and adoptive parents
- LGBTQ+ parents.

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Parental conflict can be reflected in a wide range of behaviours, from constructive (helpful) to destructive (harmful) behaviours.

Destructive conflict behaviours which put children's mental health and long-term life chances at risk include aggression, non-verbal conflict or 'the silent treatment'. By contrast, constructive conflict – where there continues to be respect and emotional control, and conflict is resolved or explained – is linked to lower risks of child distress. This suggests conflict resolution skills are an important focus for intervention to improve child outcomes.

The focus of this guide is parental conflict and not domestic abuse. Where there is domestic abuse there will be an imbalance of power and one parent may be fearful of the other.

There are a range of difficulties that can influence parental conflict and its impact on children. These are explored in more detail in other sections, but can include parents' mental health, disability, substance misuse, family transitions and economic pressure.

MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [What works to enhance interparental relationships and improve outcomes for children](#) 
2016 report with Professor Harold providing a more detailed description of the impact of parental conflict on outcomes for children.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Online hub: [Reducing parental conflict](#) 
Repository of reports and resources from EIF and other organisations on understanding and reducing parental conflict, produced to support DWP's national programme.
- Animation: [Reducing parental conflict: why it matters to children and why it matters to services](#) 

2. What do I need to know about the impact of parental conflict on children?

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There is a large body of evidence that shows that conflict between parents can have a negative impact on children's long-term mental health and future life chances.

When conflict between parents is frequent, intense and poorly resolved, it puts children's mental health and long-term outcomes at risk. Children of all ages can be affected by destructive parental conflict, from infancy to adulthood, but they may be affected in different ways. Children as young as six months show symptoms of distress when exposed to parental conflict, infants up to the age of five display symptoms such as crying or acting out, and children in middle childhood (six to 12 years) and adolescents show emotional and behavioural distress. Children who witness or are aware of conflict between parents, or who blame themselves, are affected to a greater extent. This suggests that child perceptions of parental conflict could be an important focus for interventions.

Children who witness severe and ongoing parental conflict can display:

- externalising problems (such as aggression, hostility, and non-compliant and disruptive behaviour)
- internalising problems (such as low self-esteem, depression and anxiety)
- physiological symptoms of distress (such as elevated heart rate, poor soothability, and disrupted sleep patterns)
- cognitive and academic problems (such as poor early verbal communication and abstract thinking, memory and learning problems, and low academic motivation)
- physical health problems (such as reduced physical growth, obesity and fatigue)
- risky health behaviour (such as smoking, risky sexual behaviour and poor diet)
- behavioural problems (such as vandalism, delinquency and antisocial behaviour).

In the long term, the above poor child outcomes are associated with: mental health difficulties, poorer academic outcomes, negative peer relationships, substance misuse, poor future relationship chances, low employability, and heightened interpersonal violence. The impact of parental conflict on children can therefore be varied and long-lasting, as well as the risk that relationship behaviours and problems are repeated across the generations, as evidence suggests these children can go on to experience destructive conflict in their own future relationships.

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A key finding of our What Works reviews is that **parental conflict is a primary influence or central mechanism through which family stress (such as economic pressure and parental mental health) impacts both parenting and children's long-term outcomes**. Parental conflict is then in turn a precursor to poor parenting practices (such as insensitivity, low quality and quantity of time spent together, harsh parenting or over-controlling behaviours) and also negative child outcomes. Parents who are in a hostile and distressed couple relationship are typically more hostile and aggressive towards their children, and less sensitive and emotionally responsive to their children's needs. This then affects the parent-child relationship.

Evidence suggests that parental conflict may have more of a negative impact on the father-child relationship than the mother-child relationship. Fathers are more likely to respond to parental conflict by withdrawing from their children or being hostile towards them. In addition, parental separation can lead to reduced and inconsistent contact between children and non-resident parents, who are typically fathers, further disrupting the father-child relationship. For these reasons, including fathers in family-focused interventions is an important future direction for both practice and research.

MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [What works to enhance interparental relationships and improve outcomes for children](#) 
Chapter 2 of our What Works review with Professor Harold sets out the evidence on how destructive parental conflict affects child outcomes.
- EIF: [Interparental conflict and outcomes for children in the contexts of poverty and economic pressure](#) 
2017 What Works review with Professor Harold explores how poverty and economic stress affect parental relationships and in turn child outcomes.
- One Plus One & Good Things Foundation: [See It Differently](#) 
A series of four short videos to help people understand how parental conflict affects children and what they can do to better manage conflict at home.

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TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- **Tool: [Outcomes framework](#)** 
The outcomes framework outlines the relationships between risk factors associated with harmful conflict between parents, and a range of outcomes from exposure to interparental conflict affecting children at all ages.
- **Guide: [Reducing parental conflict evidence guides](#)** 
Series of practical guides provides information and advice to local Reducing Parental Conflict teams who are developing activities designed to engage and support specific target groups.
- **Infographic: [Family stress model](#)** 
Illustrates the links between poverty, economic pressure, psychological distress in parents, parental conflict, disrupted parenting and child wellbeing.
- **Case study: [How parental conflict impacts children](#)**
- **Case study: [How economic pressure can affect parental relationships](#)**

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Family case study: How parental conflict impacts children

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Conflict between parents is a normal part of family life, but there are times when it becomes destructive and can impact negatively on children. Marriage Care specialises in helping couples build strong and healthy relationships, and in providing support in times of relationship difficulty. This case-study tells the story of Rachel and her partner who came for counselling at Marriage Care's centre in Portsmouth.

"I was depressed due to my job and having suffered from cancer a number of times over the past few years. We were both very unhappy in each other's company for much of the time. We couldn't agree on matters which were important to us and every time they came up yet another argument started.

"Our children were telling us that we argued a lot, and occasionally asked if we were going to get a divorce. Our disagreements made dealing with a teenage daughter even harder and our patience with her was very short. I felt that our arguing and shouting was giving her an entitlement to also shout and argue. I felt that we were a really bad example to our children and didn't want them to think that this sort of behaviour was ok.

"For a long time I felt too embarrassed to discuss my personal life with a counsellor but in the end I knew we couldn't sort out our problems on our own so out of desperation, I eventually contacted Marriage Care and made an appointment."

How counselling helped

"The counselling enabled us both to be able to make our point without the other interrupting. At times during the sessions I was able to laugh about some things, at other times I found them quite challenging, uncomfortable or frustrating.

"We now try to spend more quality time together, my husband watches a little less TV and I have given up relying on social media. I try not to shout anymore which has helped to stop things escalating out of control. Some of the things which caused us problems are still there but now I can see more constructive ways of dealing with our differences.

"It reached a point when we felt it was time to stop the counselling and try to take what we had learned and make a go of things ourselves. I began to realise that although it was very necessary to have the support of someone else for a while, it was important we didn't come to rely on a third party long term. In a way I found it very soothing to have someone to listen to me without making judgments, but eventually that person must really be my husband. We have to do it ourselves eventually."

Rachel's story is typical of many of those in crisis who seek out relationship counselling with Marriage Care. Fortunately Rachel and her husband realised their conflict was having a negative impact on their children and eventually found the courage to ask for help. But many do not, as the stigma in asking for help with intimate relationships remains an issue, and many couples convince themselves their children are unaware of any conflict.

SOURCE: MARRIAGE CARE

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Family case study: How economic pressure can affect parental relationships

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Poverty and economic pressure can put couple and family relationships under considerable stress. Last year, Relate conducted research into the links between debt problems and relationship issues. Families they spoke to who had experienced debt problems and relationship issues spoke of the enormous strain that financial pressure caused on relationships.

"There is constant stress between me and my wife. It feels like we are constantly down each other's throats ... We seem to be just two people sharing a house rather than a married couple."

"It has made us argue more, both of us are very stressed and worried."

"It has become a living nightmare. The shame and guilt has become a part of daily life, fear of spending money has become a constant worry, arguments are regular at present, it is just not a good life at the moment."

How parental conflict affects children

Many families also explained how this pressure on the parental relationship impacted upon children too.

"The children are suffering as we have no spare money for them and their school activities. I'm constantly stressed out and have a short fuse so I seem to always be shouting at them! I avoid talking to my husband as I worry that the talk will turn to money and end in an argument."

"I was stressed, angry, depressed which has a massive impact on relationships with children and family. We're not able to enjoy family time."

"It has created a critical breakdown in our relationship and every day we struggle to be civilised with each other, it's just not a nice life at the moment, and it affects the whole family, there is a lot of accusations as to where and who the blame lies with, this situation is just not constructive."

Support for families

Relate provides relationship counselling services that can help parents whose relationships come under stress, including where there are financial difficulties. Their counsellors provide a caring and supportive environment to help people find a way through any problems they may be facing in their relationship. People often come to Relate for help with issues surrounding finances and debt. The counsellor will be non-judgmental and won't take sides or tell clients what to do – they'll simply listen and try to help to find a way back to working together as a couple.

Relationship counselling is not currently widely funded, and most clients pay a fee. Wherever possible, however, Relate offers sliding scales according to income, and free or subsidised counselling for those on lower incomes, where they are able to bring in funding for this.

SOURCE: RELATE

2.3 Why does parental conflict affect some children more than others?

Some children may be more vulnerable to parental conflict or may respond to the same levels of conflict in different ways. To begin to understand this, we need to look at risk and protective factors that affect how parental conflict affects children. EIF's outcome framework outlines what risk factors can influence parental conflict, and ultimately affect child outcomes. The risk factors fall into four categories which are outlined below.

Economic stress, and the home environment

- **Experience of poverty and economic pressure:** for families where there is economic pressure and insecurity (due to low income or employment for example), parents are at an increased risk of emotional distress, including anxiety and depression. Parents' emotional distress can in turn lead to an increase in harsh or inconsistent parenting practices, and to an increase in parental conflict. Harsh parenting practices can cause disruptions in the parent–child relationship, which can result in an increased risk of a range of negative outcomes for children. Child's exposure to acrimonious parental conflict can cause negative emotions, cognitions, and representations of family relationships, which in turn can lead to negative outcomes, including internalising problems (such as anxiety or depression), externalising problems (such as aggression or conduct problems), a decrease in social competence, and lower cognitive outcomes. Parental conflict is increasingly seen as a precursor to parenting problems and poor child outcomes (see Tools & downloads: Outcomes Framework). Lower wages and unemployment may lead to poverty and housing or material insecurity which could lead to stresses in the home environment. There is some evidence to suggest some groups of families are more likely to experience poverty and economic pressure, including some minority ethnic families and families with children with neurodevelopmental difficulties and diagnosed neurodevelopmental conditions.
- **Home environment:** A lack of cohesion of the family unit may lead to poor outcomes. Father absence, for example, appears to be an important factor that can negatively impact child outcomes, including internalising symptoms and educational attainment by increasing problem behaviours, and increasing risky behaviour such as smoking or early pregnancy. Although the role of parental conflict is not clear, research suggests that some minority ethnic children are more likely to live in single-parent households. Nearly half of all Black Caribbean children live in single-parent households, as well as over a third of Black African households. This is compared to around a quarter of White British households. For Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi households with dependent children, this figure is around one in 10.

2.3 Why does parental conflict affect some children more than others?

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Parent's risk factors

- **Poor mental health and wellbeing:** is both a cause and a consequence of parental conflict and is a significant risk factor for negative child outcomes. Some groups may be more likely to experience poor mental health. UK data shows that women from minority ethnic groups are more likely than White women to experience a common mental health disorder, like anxiety, depression or obsessive-compulsive disorder. International evidence suggests that levels of depression are elevated among parents of children with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Anxiety, depression and lower wellbeing in parents of autistic children have been linked with lower marital quality and satisfaction.
- **Poor quality of parent-child relationships:** Harsh parenting practices can cause disruptions in the parent-child relationship, which can result in an increased risk of a range of negative outcomes for children.
- **Poor parenting practices:** Parental conflict can indirectly affect children by negatively affecting parenting practices. [The use of harsh parenting practices like physical punishment or verbal hostility have been shown to lead to long-term health consequences for the child.] UK data further suggests that the harm inflicted by negative behaviour is stronger than the impact of positive parenting behaviour.
- **Parent alcohol and substance misuse:** has been associated with increased parental conflict, higher frequencies of physical violence and poor parenting that damages child outcomes. Parental alcohol and substance misuse is both a cause and consequence of parental conflict.
- **Parent gender:** parental conflict affects parenting differently in mothers and fathers. Fathers are more likely to withdraw or to be hostile with their children, which means the father-child relationship is more likely to be negatively affected by parental conflict.

Interparental risk factors

- **Poor co-parenting behaviours:** There is evidence that suggests that the combination of separation and negative, destructive co-parenting is associated with relational problems, emotional symptoms, hyperactivity and conduct problems for children aged 2 or 3 years. Research also suggests that divorces characterised by high co-parental hostility and low co-parental cooperation can negatively impact children leading to reduced self-esteem, delinquency problems, and problems with intimacy in young adulthood.

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Child risk factors

- **Child age:** children of all ages can be affected by parental conflict, but younger children are more likely to blame themselves for conflict, whereas older children are more likely to display behaviour problems and, as they are exposed to conflict for a longer period, they may be more negatively affected.
- **Child ethnicity:** there is mixed evidence on whether the impact of parental conflict differs between girls and boys among minority ethnic communities, therefore it is unclear whether child ethnicity has an impact.
- **Child temperament:** children with a more positive attitude to life, and the ability to regulate emotions, behaviour and attention may be more protected from the impacts of parental conflict.
- **Child gender:** evidence suggests the effects of parental conflict are equally damaging for boys and girls but that they may react in different ways. Girls may be more likely to feel caught in the middle of conflict, internalise the conflict or see it as a threat to the harmony of the family, whereas boys are more likely to see conflict as a threat to themselves and experience externalising problems (such as behaviour difficulties).
- **Child disability:** evidence shows that autistic children and their siblings are more frequently exposed to parental conflict when compared with other families and are more likely to be discussed as a topic during such conflict.
- **Child physiological responses:** a child's nervous system (such as levels of stress hormones) may determine how resilient a child is to parental conflict.
- **Peer relations and child social support:** there is evidence that social support, such as peer friendships or a supportive adult outside the family can protect children from the negative effects of parental conflict.

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MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [What works to enhance interparental relationships and improve outcomes for children](#) 
Chapter 2 of our What Works review with Professor Harold explores risk factors in greater detail.
- EIF: [Interparental conflict and outcomes for children in the contexts of poverty and economic pressure](#) 
What Works review with Professor Harold examines how families in or at risk of poverty are at an increased risk of experiencing couple conflict.
- Guide: [Reducing parental conflict evidence guides](#) 
Series of practical guides provides information and advice to local Reducing Parental Conflict teams who are developing activities designed to engage and support specific target groups.
- EIF: [Factors affecting how interparental conflict influences children](#) 
Briefing outlines four areas of moderating influence that have implications for whether a child will be negatively affected when they witness hostile interparental relations.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Tool: [Outcomes framework](#) 
Outlines the relationships between risk factors associated with harmful conflict between parents, and a range of outcomes from exposure to interparental conflict affecting children at all ages.
- Infographic: [Family stress model](#) 
Illustrates the links between poverty, economic pressure, psychological distress in parents, parental conflict, disrupted parenting, and child wellbeing.

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2.4 What do we know about parental conflict at crucial points in family life?

Families can be particularly vulnerable to stress and parental conflict at key transition points in family life. This includes:

- **Poverty and economic pressure:** being in or at risk of poverty and economic pressure due to worklessness, underemployment or ill-health for example, increases parental stress and mental health difficulties. This in turn increases the risk of parental conflict and poor parenting, which impacts negatively on child outcomes.
- **Becoming a new parent or having a baby:** the birth of the first child and the transition to parenthood can put strain on relationships, cause a decrease in relationship satisfaction, and increase parental conflict.
- **Children starting primary or secondary school:** children's performance at school can be negatively affected by parental conflict. Targeting a child's transition into school can be a key moment at which to intervene early and identify relationship difficulties between parents.
- **Diagnostic process for children with neurodevelopmental difficulties:** Seeking and awaiting a diagnosis can be a stressful time period for parents and their relationship. Contributory factors include the time taken to receive a diagnosis, satisfaction with information provided at diagnosis, stress experienced in association with the diagnostic process, the manner of the diagnosing professional, and satisfaction with post-diagnosis support.
- **Life events for children with neurodevelopmental difficulties:** When compared with other parents, parents of children with neurodevelopmental difficulties and diagnosed neurodevelopmental conditions may exhibit different changes in stress across time. For instance, a US study found that while stress in parents of neurotypical children tends to decrease as their children get older, this isn't the case for parents of children with neurodevelopmental difficulties. These parents experienced constant or increasing stress over time due to some life events being particularly challenging, for example school entry.

2.4 What do we know about parental conflict at crucial points in family life?

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- **Parental separation or divorce:** separation between parents represents a specific risk for children when ongoing conflict exists. Children in this situation are more likely to have internalising or externalising behavioural problems compared to those from intact families. In particular, divorces characterised by high co-parental hostility and low co-parental cooperation can negatively impact children leading to reduced self-esteem, delinquency problems and problems with intimacy in young adulthood.
- **Periods of family disruption:** According to UK research evidence, periods of family disruption (for example, temporary separation, or the divorce process) have a particularly negative impact on children, who can consequently experience more conduct and hyperactivity problems than children from stable, or divorced families.

These key life-course transition points for families are predictable stressors and so provide an opportunity to intervene in a more preventative way. As identified in our report on engaging disadvantaged and vulnerable parents (see 'More information' below), these periods of key transition can be particularly fruitful for recruiting participants into programmes or services. For example, there is value in utilising services and professionals with whom a couple already has contact in order to signpost and refer families to relationship support services. Findings from qualitative research have suggested that the birth of a new child can be a good time to engage with families, as parents are already in routine contact with numerous professionals and tend to be more receptive to the possibility of accessing relationship support. Similarly, relationship support is considered valuable when couples are transitioning to either living together or marrying. In these cases, support can focus around the importance of maintaining good communication and seeking help in times of trouble.

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2.5 What sorts of services seek to address the impact of parental conflict on children?

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MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [What works to enhance interparental relationships and improve outcomes for children](#) 
Chapter 3 of our What Works review with Professor Harold explores the impact of interventions at key life transition points.
- EIF: [Interparental conflict and outcomes for children in the contexts of poverty and economic pressure](#) 
Chapter 2 of our What Works review with Professor Harold examines poverty and economic stress as a unique point of vulnerability that may increase the risk of parental conflict.
- EIF: [Interparental relationship support services available in the UK: Rapid review of evidence](#) 
Report highlights different services that are available for couples depending on where they are in the lifecycle of their relationship.
- EIF: [Engaging disadvantaged and vulnerable parents: An evidence review](#) 
Report on encouraging disadvantaged and vulnerable parents to take up, fully participate in and complete parenting and parental conflict programmes and services.
- Guide: [Reducing parental conflict evidence guides](#) 
Series of practical guides provides information and advice to local Reducing Parental Conflict teams who are developing activities designed to engage and support specific target groups.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- EIF: [Outcomes framework](#) 
The outcomes framework outlines the relationships between risk factors associated with harmful conflict between parents, and a range of outcomes from exposure to interparental conflict affecting children at all ages.
- Infographic: [Four key moments for extra support](#) 
Recognising the extra pressures around key transition moments in family life.
- Blog: [Parental relationships: how we weather family life, or not](#) 
Honor Rhodes of Tavistock Relationships talks about the importance of sustaining and supporting family relationships with the power to weather the pressures of life.

2.5 What sorts of services seek to address the impact of parental conflict on children?

Services that support parental relationships take many different forms. This includes interventions that are specifically designed to improve child and parent outcomes where there is parental conflict. Section 4 gives information on the evidence-based interventions we have identified to date in our What Works reviews and EIF Guidebook as being effective for child outcomes.

As highlighted in our mapping studies of relationship support services in the UK, there are also wider services that are specifically designed to improve the quality of the relationship between parents. These services may have a focus on improving child outcomes in their design and/or they may focus on the parent/couple relationship:

- relationship counselling and therapy
- marriage and relationship education, including new parenthood programmes
- family mediation and legal support, including in-court conciliation and Cafcass
- online information and advice.

There are also services that, while not explicitly defined as relationship support services, focus more broadly on supporting families and supporting the relationship between parents alongside other aspects of family life:

- child and family support services, such as early help, social care, children's centres and Supporting Families teams.
- parenting programmes, where they have a specific component that looks to improve child outcomes in the context of parental conflict (see [section 4](#))
- health services, including GPs and practice nurses, midwives or health visitors, and mental health services, including such as Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT)
- schools, through sex and relationships education or school counselling.

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Some of this support involves practitioners working face-to-face with families, but other services are delivered over the phone or through video chat. There are also many online services that provide information and advice to parents with issues in their relationship, allowing them to 'self help' without the involvement of a practitioner.

Some services are designed for parents at different stages in their relationship, including key transition points such as marriage, new parenthood, and separation or divorce. These can be tailored to particular family demographics or child characteristics.

There are many services that aim to train practitioners to effectively spot and address relationship difficulties. This includes in-work training, such as online or face-to-face courses for practitioners, or formal education programmes to train people to become relationship support practitioners or counsellors.

While there is strong scientific evidence of the link between parental conflict and poor child outcomes, the UK evidence about the effectiveness of many of these services is currently at an early stage, which means we don't yet know what impact they are having on family outcomes – and child outcomes in particular.

2.4 What do we know about parental conflict at crucial points in family life?

2.6 What is the national and local context for work on parental conflict?

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2.5 What sorts of services seek to address the impact of parental conflict on children?

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SEE ALSO IN THIS GUIDE

- 4.3 What interventions can reduce parental conflict and improve child outcomes?

MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Exploring parental relationship support: A qualitative study](#) 
Report provides qualitative research on relationship support, mapping current provision and how it is provided.
- EIF: [Interparental relationship support services available in the UK: Rapid review of evidence](#) 
Report highlights different services that are available for couples depending on where they are in the lifecycle of their relationship.
- EIF: [Types of relationship support services](#) 
Briefing sets out categories and sub-categories of services with examples.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Tool: [Conducting a needs assessment on parental conflict](#) 
A step-by-step guide on how to conduct a needs assessment on parental conflict
- Sector briefing: [Why parental conflict matters for the NHS](#) 
- Sector briefing: [Why parental conflict matters for local government](#) 
- Sector briefing: [Why reducing the impact of parental conflict matters for schools](#) 
- Blog: [What's good for the goose is good for the gosling: Providing support services that work for both adults and children](#) 
Richard Meier of Tavistock Relationships talks about the importance of services that work across the divide between adults' and children's services.

2.4 What do we know about parental conflict at crucial points in family life?

2.6 What is the national and local context for work on parental conflict?

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2.6 What is the national and local context for work on parental conflict?

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Tackling parental conflict and supporting family relationships has become increasingly prominent in national policy in recent years, most recently led by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The DWP has developed a national offer of parental relationship support, including face-to-face provision, workforce training and the development of tools to support practitioners when working with families, and a central 'what works' infrastructure to support local delivery.

From 2015 to 2017, the DWP piloted the Local Family Offer trial across 12 local authorities (LAs) in England, aimed to build learning and best practice on how local authorities can support parental relationships.

The trial informed the development of the RPC programme, which aims to promote improved outcomes for children, with a focus on disadvantaged families. Its objectives are to:

- develop the evidence base on what works to reduce parental conflict, to inform future commissioning practice
- help local areas integrate support to reduce parental conflict in local services for families.

In early 2019, the DWP offered every top-tier local authority in England the opportunity to apply for Strategic Leadership Support funding to strengthen their strategic capability to reduce parental conflict.

In 2019–20, the practitioner training offer was developed as four standalone modules with an additional 'Train the Trainer' component. The training was designed to develop the confidence, knowledge and skills of anyone working with families to reduce conflict and drive more positive outcomes for children.

In 2021, DWP offered a further Workforce Development Grant to train frontline staff to deliver specialist interventions and to build capacity across the whole system of children's services.

2.5 What sorts of services seek to address the impact of parental conflict on children?

2.7 What are the implications of parental conflict for local family services?

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2.6 What is the national and local context for work on parental conflict?

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Looking to the future, DWP is committing £33 million over 2022–25, to build on the progress of the RPC programme so far and enable local areas to train greater numbers of their workforces to address conflict in families locally.

Locally, we know that supporting parental relationships is recognised as a significant issue by those working with families. Key findings of the analysis of the planning tool data collected from 130 local areas in 2021 indicate that the vast majority of areas reported that they had some form of RPC local offer. However, despite overall progress, the majority of local areas are still at early stages in the planning and delivery of their RPC offer. Local areas identified several factors which contributed to the challenges to progress which included contextual challenges, like the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic; structural challenges, such as staff turnover and lack of capacity; and staff development needs, for example statistical skills.

2.5 What sorts of services seek to address the impact of parental conflict on children?

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The RPC Programme is built around the following components:

- strategic leadership support for every local authority area to plan for reducing parental conflict, using a new Planning Tool
- training for the relationship support workforce, to increase the supply of evidence-based help
- exploring the potential of digitally delivered support, particularly around key life events known to increase the risk of conflict
- training and guidance for the frontline workforce, to improve identification and effective referral to appropriate support
- regional support to embed addressing parental conflict, delivered through a team of Regional Integration Leads (RILs) with experience of local public service delivery
- a 'what works' function to ensure that local commissioners understand why addressing parental conflict is important and how to do it
- evaluation to continue building the evidence base.

2.5 What sorts of services seek to address the impact of parental conflict on children?

2.7 What are the implications of parental conflict for local family services?

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2.6 What is the national and local context for work on parental conflict?

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MORE INFORMATION

- DWP: [Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families](#) 
Government policy paper on tackling parental conflict and supporting family relationships.
- EIF: [Interparental relationships survey results](#) 
2016 polling explores the extent to which local family services prioritise supporting parental relationships.
- EIF: [About the RPC Programme](#) 
Information on the national Reducing Parental Conflict programme, including details on the Strategic Leadership Support.
- Innovation Unit / OnePlusOne: [Creating A Local Family Offer](#) 
Lessons from local authority pioneers on developing local systems of support to improve interparental relationships.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Tool: [Reducing Parental Conflict Planning Tool](#) 
A self-assessment tool to measure progress in delivering a system-wide approach to reducing the impact of conflict between parents on their children.
- Summary: [Face-to-face support interventions for reducing parental conflict](#) 
Brief description of the eight interventions that DWP has selected to be trialled in the UK as part of the national Reducing Parental Conflict Programme.

2.5 What sorts of services seek to address the impact of parental conflict on children?

2.7 What are the implications of parental conflict for local family services?

2.7 What are the implications of parental conflict for local family services?

The robust evidence about the impact of parental conflict on outcomes for children suggests that tackling family conflict should be a focus for early intervention. Local family services often focus on the parent–child relationship, and particularly the mother–child relationship. The quality of the relationship between parents is often not well attended to in mainstream maternity, children’s and family services. The impact of this is felt in various ways:

- Interventions for families which focus solely on supporting the parent–child relationship in the context of ongoing parental conflict are unlikely to be effective or improve outcomes for children. Policymakers and commissioners should consider interventions to support both the couple and the parenting relationship, and focus on the father–child relationship as well as the mother–child relationship.
- Frontline practitioners in, for example, health, schools and social care services lack the tools and knowledge to identify, assess, support and refer families experiencing parental conflict. They need greater help to equip them to play this role, including training in how parental conflict impacts on child outcomes; how to use the tools to spot signals of risk on parental conflict; how to overcome access barriers with families (such as the stigma associated with discussing relationship difficulties); understanding what support different workforces can provide; and how to refer families appropriately.
- Support for parental relationships is limited in many local areas. The voluntary sector is the main provider but has suffered funding instability. Practitioners report that there are gaps in support for parents in poverty and in support tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups. Many providers of relationship support services do provide subsidised or free services in order to reach low-income families. But this is challenging, given limited funding. And even when these services do exist, there is a lack of awareness among both parents and practitioners about what is available. There is a need in many areas for local commissioners to map what local relationship support services are available, particularly those offering low-cost support.
- Relationship difficulties are seen as a private matter, and couples tend to only seek help when they are in crisis or at the point of relationship breakdown.

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2.7 What are the implications of parental conflict for local family services?

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EIF has developed a self-assessment tool to help measure how advanced a local area is in creating a local system to reduce the impact of parental conflict on children and young people, and to guide planning to make this local system more effective. This is one of a suite of early intervention matrices and planning tools developed by EIF, and is produced as part of DWP's Reducing Parental Conflict Programme.

SEE ALSO IN THIS GUIDE

- 4.1 How ready for change is my workforce and how can I mobilise them?

MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Stakeholder views of effective relationship support](#) 
Provides a summary of the key findings from our qualitative study of relationship services.
- EIF: [Engaging disadvantaged and vulnerable parents: An evidence review](#) 
Report on encouraging disadvantaged and vulnerable parents to take up, fully participate in and complete parenting and parental conflict programmes.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Animation: [Reducing parental conflict: why it matters to children and why it matters to services](#) 
- Tool: [Reducing Parental Conflict Planning Tool](#) 
A self-assessment tool to measure progress in delivering a system-wide approach to reducing the impact of conflict between parents on their children.
- Case study: [Using the new Reducing Parental Conflict Planning Tool in Rochdale](#) 

2.6 What is the national and local context for work on parental conflict?

2.8 Which parts of the workforce can have an impact on parental conflict?

2.8 Which parts of the workforce can have an impact on parental conflict?

Parents are at greater risk of relationship conflict at key transition points in family life, such as having a baby, children starting school, or relationship breakdown. Experiencing poverty and economic stress, including loss of employment or housing, are also key times of risk.

Responding to parental conflict is not the responsibility of any single agency or workforce. Rather, because people need relationship support at different points in their family life, any practitioner or volunteer who works with families can have an impact. Universal, targeted and specialist services for children, young people and families (see section 4.2) all have a role in the prevention and treatment of parental conflict:

- Schools can reinforce healthy relationships through the provision of relationships and sex education (now statutory), having a role in identifying children and families affected by parental conflict, signposting to other services or supporting children through school counselling initiatives.
- GPs, midwives and health visitors are well placed to discuss how becoming a parent, or the arrival of a new baby, can affect relationships and identify families who are at risk of or experiencing difficulties early, and provide support. Many health visitors in particular have specialised in developing their skills to work with parents who find relationships difficult and are adept at using their relationship with parents to develop sensitivity to the needs of others. These are families who are the least likely to attend appointments or groups and who have a history of problems relating to others.
- Family support and early help services in both public and voluntary sectors, from Family Hubs to local Supporting Families services, can identify and provide support to parents experiencing relationship difficulties.
- Statutory services such as police, housing services, children's social work services and Cafcass have significant contact with parents on low incomes experiencing relationship stress, so could play a role in identifying and referring or signposting couples who would benefit from relationship support.

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2.8 Which parts of the workforce can have an impact on parental conflict?

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- Mental health and emotional wellbeing services for both children and adults can take account of relationship stress, and tailor the support they provide. Children and young people's mental health services are already routinely seeing children negatively affected by family relationship difficulties: according to the Child Outcomes Research Consortium, among 42,798 cases of children using Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) services, the most common presenting problem was family relationship difficulties.
- There are organisations specifically focused on delivering relationship support services and interventions (see section 2.9), often in the voluntary sector. Other practitioners (such as GPs and teachers) who have identified couples in need of relationship support services may be able to signpost couples to these organisations.

This wider 'family workforce' doesn't always recognise the role that they can play in reducing parental conflict. Some services which do seek to improve the parental relationship are often not explicitly defined as 'relationship support', such as couple and individual counselling delivered by the NHS. There is an urgent need to build workforce capability and develop tools and training to enable different workforces to effectively spot, assess and refer families with high levels of parental conflict.

"Don't just think about how to reach professionals: there are lots of other roles for whom it is important to be aware of relationships. Our colleagues in housing, for example, are very well placed to pick up the early signs of things going wrong in families."

LUTON FLYING START PROGRAMME MANAGER (SOURCE: LOCAL FAMILY OFFER RESOURCE PACK, DWP/IU/OPO)

2.7 What are the implications of parental conflict for local family services?

2.9 Which organisations have specialist knowledge about parental conflict?

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2.8 Which parts of the workforce can have an impact on parental conflict?

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MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Interparental relationship support services available in the UK: Rapid review of evidence](#) 
Report uses a sample of key studies to sketch out the landscape of relationship support services available in the UK.
- EIF: [Exploring parental relationship support: A qualitative study](#) 
Report shares insights into current provision from stakeholders and relationship support providers in five local areas.
- EIF: [Engaging disadvantaged and vulnerable parents: An evidence review](#) 
Report on encouraging disadvantaged and vulnerable parents to take up, full participate in and complete parenting and parent conflict programmes.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Sector briefing: [Why parental conflict matters for the NHS](#) 
- Sector briefing: [Why parental conflict matters for local government](#) 
- Sector briefing: [Why reducing the impact of parental conflict matters for schools](#) 
- Webinar: [Engaging disadvantaged families in parenting and parental conflict programmes](#) 
- Case study: [Building capacity among practitioners across the early help system, Hartlepool](#) 
- Case study: [Relationship support navigator, Dorset](#)

2.7 What are the implications of parental conflict for local family services?

2.9 Which organisations have specialist knowledge about parental conflict?

Case study: Relationship support navigator, Dorset

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Dorset created a Relationship Support Navigator role, whose main aim is to advise a range of practitioners in directing parents to the appropriate level of support. The post is co-funded by the local authority and the Chesil Education Partnership.

The Navigator's role is to raise awareness in school staff about the importance of providing support to parents around relationships, to build their skills and confidence in responding to issues and knowing where to refer people for more help.

"Teachers are busy people. Looking after the emotional health and wellbeing of parents is not the only thing they have to do. This role has made it possible for professionals to work more as a team, and it has strengthened trust between teachers and parents." (Relationships Navigator, Chesil Education Partnership)

Sustaining and embedding change

As part of her role, the Navigator developed CPD training sessions on relationships for school staff. She also created drop-in sessions on relationships for parents and adapted the content to be suitable for secondary school pupils.

Recruiting to the Navigator post was challenging due to the unique skill set required. In the end, a trained counsellor with a teaching background was seconded from Relate into the role.

To establish this as a sustainable service the Navigator is embedded in the wellbeing team with other frontline practitioners (including family support workers, an educational psychologist, and a social worker). She is also training teachers and head teachers to grow their awareness and skills in supporting relationships.

"One impact of the work has been building trust between different layers of support (ie, teachers and counsellors) and making better connections between them."

Working with families

Initially the role was to be limited to providing advice and signposting for practitioners and did not include any direct work with families. However, as some of the families that were referred to counselling services didn't follow up, the Navigator started having initial meetings with some parents to discuss their situation and outline possible support available.

This made clear that working directly with some families was extremely helpful. The Navigator, who is a trained family counsellor was able to take on a small caseload of parents to whom she offers counselling. This helps to ensure that the service does not 'lose' the most vulnerable people due to the delays in referral, or through having to establish a relationship with a different professional.

"In the beginning it was hard to turn down direct referrals for families. When you introduce delay you lose some families and these may be ones that really need the support. We have now flexed the role to address this. I can only hold a small caseload, but being able to directly offer more intensive support and continuity in the relationship makes a very big difference for some people."

The role has evolved flexibly during the course of the project to respond to emergent learning. The plan is for this to be a two day per week post, with one and a half days spent on support and advice to professionals and supported conversations with families and half a day on direct counselling.

SOURCE: LOCAL FAMILY OFFER GUIDE, DWP/IU/OPO

2.9 Which organisations have specialist knowledge about parental conflict?

Although support for the interparental relationship is not yet consistently available to families across the UK, there are strong champions and experts whose knowledge is important to the development of this agenda.

Evidence & research

- The [Early Intervention Foundation](#) has published a series of reviews on interparental relationships.
 - EIF assesses programmes for their strength of evidence, with results published on the [EIF Guidebook](#).
 - EIF also maintains an online repository of reports and resources at the [Reducing Parental Conflict Hub](#).
- [Professor Gordon Harold](#) is a leading source of expertise on child development and the role of the family in children's psychological development. Other key academics on interparental relationships include **Professor Yulia Kovas**, an expert in genetics and psychology at Goldsmiths College; **Professor Stephen Morris**, a specialist in evaluation and prevention science at the Policy Evaluation Research Unit; **Professor Leslie Leve**, senior fellow scientist at Oregon Social Learning Centre; and **Emeritus Professor Janet Walker OBE**, a specialist in family policy affiliated with Newcastle University.

Relationship support specialists

- The Relationship Alliance is a collaboration between four national relationship support organisations designed to help develop and support strong relationships:
 - [Marriage Care](#) provides marriage preparation, counselling and relationship education across over 50 centres and around 100 counselling locations across England, Wales and Gibraltar.
 - [OnePlusOne](#) undertakes research and evaluation, and provides a wide range of digital services to support people with their relationships as well as training for frontline practitioners.

2.9 Which organisations have specialist knowledge about parental conflict?

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- [Relate](#) provides face-to-face counselling and mediation services, online information, phone, email and live chat counselling and support, and also undertakes research and campaigning.
- [Tavistock Relationships](#) provides relationship counselling and therapy, policy and research, service development, education programmes, and practitioner training in therapeutic and psycho-educational approaches to supporting couples.
- There are also other services that have a core focus on relationships, or on supporting families' relationships in the context of other issues such as parenting, mental health, family law and practical advice, including [Care for the Family](#), [Gingerbread](#), [Future Men](#) (previously Working with Men), [Fatherhood Institute](#) and [Mind](#), among others.

Local areas

- There is a growing network of local champions and pioneers. Every local authority area has a Single Point of Contact for the RPC Programme, and many have also recruited local co-ordinators to lead partnership working.

Government

- There is cross-departmental support for action on couple relationships, across the Department for Work and Pensions, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, Department for Education and Ministry of Justice.
- As part of the Reducing Parental Conflict Programme, DWP has created a team of Regional Integration Leads, or RILs, to support and challenge local leaders and commissioners to address parental conflict. Each RIL has a professional background in local public services, and they support local authorities and their partners to use the Reducing Parental Conflict Planning Tool as part of their local strategic planning.

2.8 Which parts of the workforce can have an impact on parental conflict?

3. How can I measure the impact of parental conflict and understand local need?

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2.9 Which organisations have specialist knowledge about parental conflict?

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MORE INFORMATION

- DWP: [Improving Lives: Helping Workless Families](#) 
Government policy paper on tackling parental conflict and supporting family relationships.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Online hub: [Reducing parental conflict](#) 
Repository of reports and resources from EIF and other organisations on understanding and reducing parental conflict, produced to support DWP's national programme.
- Tool: [Reducing Parental Conflict Planning Tool](#) 
A self-assessment tool to measure progress in delivering a system-wide approach to reducing the impact of conflict between parents on their children.

2.8 Which parts of the workforce can have an impact on parental conflict?

3. How can I measure the impact of parental conflict and understand local need?

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3. How can I measure the impact of parental conflict and understand local need?

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This section gives advice on the data and measurement tools that operational leads and commissioners can use to better understand the need for relationship support.

Measurement is one of the most challenging areas identified by local areas, and there are currently gaps in the readily available data at both national and local levels.

Despite such challenges, assessing local needs can play an important role in informing local strategic approach to reduce parental conflict and engage stakeholders in this subject.

To support local areas in this work, we have developed a [step-by-step guide](#) on how to conduct a needs assessment on parental conflict and local area case studies.

2.9 Which organisations have specialist knowledge about parental conflict?

3.1 What data can I use to understand local needs relating to parental conflict?

3.1 What data can I use to understand local needs relating to parental conflict?

There is limited data, both locally and nationally, on the levels of parental relationship distress, partly as a result of the difficulty in measuring this precisely. Being unable to quantify this has been identified as a barrier to commissioning since a clear measure of need is one of the main drivers for commissioning. Although data may be available on separation and divorce, for example, this does not capture relationship distress in intact couples or those going through separation and therefore cannot be relied upon as an accurate measure of need. Also, measurement of relationship distress needs to consider multiple domains (such as the interparental relationship quality, parental mental health and co-parenting) and data on these are not currently available.

Considering what data is currently available is a good starting point for this work, as it helps to foster a clearer understanding of the likely levels of need in your area, providing a basis for comparison with neighbouring local areas and the nation as a whole.

National data

According to data published in 2020, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) has estimated that there were around 2.4 million separated families, including 3.5 million children, living in the UK in 2017/2018, and that 52% of separated families did not have a child maintenance arrangement. The overall numbers of separated families and children in separated families have remained relatively stable since 2014/15. Based on DWP data from 2015/16, we also know that 48% of children in separated families did not see their non-resident parent regularly (at least fortnightly).

Back in 2017, as part of its 'Improving Lives' strategy, the DWP undertook analysis on the levels of couple conflict in the UK. They have since published an update to this data, and are planning to continue publishing this 'parental conflict indicator' (now an official statistic) every two years. The most recent data pertains to 2017/18:

- 12% of children living in couple-parent families have at least one parent reporting relationship distress. Although this figure shows no statistically significant variation over time, it is one percentage point less than the reported value in 2011/12 (13%) and one percentage point higher than that reported in 2015/16 (11%).

3.1 What data can I use to understand local needs relating to parental conflict?

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- 21% of all children living in workless families live with parents in a distressed relationship. This means that children where both parents are workless are twice as likely to experience relationship distress than those children where both parents are working (10%).

In 2016 the charity Relate published their own analysis which estimated that the proportion of intact couples in relationship distress across the UK was around 18% in 2013/14, reflecting 2.87 million people.

Local data

No data is currently published on the levels of parental conflict in local areas. This is partly because there is no agreed way of measuring or prioritising aspects of parental relationship distress. The analysis conducted by DWP for its 'Improving Lives' strategy highlights factors that are highly correlated with couple conflict. Data relating to these factors are locally available and can be used as proxy measures to better understand what the scale of the problem might be in your area, as well as what populations or geographical areas might be in particular need of targeted relationship support. This will include collecting local data from the voluntary community sector, specific local services (such as early help services) or even directly from families and local communities.

As set out in EIF's **Needs Assessment tool** and recent **evidence guides**, data associated with couple conflict worth considering includes data related to:

- **Poor parental mental health:** Public Health England publish data on the prevalence of adult mental health difficulties. For parents specifically it may be possible to obtain data from local mental health services.
- **Ethnicity:** Some ethnic minority families are at greater risk of experiencing unemployment, economic pressure and poor mental health.
- **Sexuality and gender identity:** Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) parents are at greater risk of experiencing poor mental health.

3.1 What data can I use to understand local needs relating to parental conflict?

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- **Age:** Teenage parents are more likely to experience risk factors including financial difficulties and poor mental health.
- **New parents:** the transition to parenthood can result in increased parental conflict.
- **Longstanding illness or disability:** Data on health conditions or illnesses lasting more than 12 months is available at a local authority level from the Office for National Statistics' Annual Population Survey.
- **Low household income:** The Office for National Statistics publishes gross disposable household income statistics at a local authority level. Regional Households Below Average Income data are also available on gov.uk. Data on Free School Meals may also be a useful indicator.
- **Worklessness:** NOMIS and the Office for National Statistics publish regional data based on the Annual Population Survey, and NOMIS publishes data on rates of worklessness at a local level based on 2011 Census data.
- **Problem debt:** The Money Advice Service published in 2016 research estimating levels of problem debt. Levels of household problem debt are available at regional level from the Office for National Statistics, based on the Wealth and Assets Survey.
- **Substance misuse and alcohol problems:** NHS Digital and the Office for National Statistics provide data on substance misuse as well as data on treatment for substance misuse. Local alcohol profiles are published by Public Health England and NHS Digital publishes data on a range of statistics related to alcohol.
- **Homelessness:** The Government Statistical Service publishes data on statutory homelessness as well as an interactive tool on homelessness.

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3.1 What data can I use to understand local needs relating to parental conflict?

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Although there is not yet strong evidence to show how investing in addressing some of these areas will help to reduce parental conflict, it seems likely that those with a high concentration of these factors will have higher levels of relationship distress. You can therefore use this local data to assess the levels of overall risk among your population. You can also use it to identify and target specific groups within your local population that may be particularly vulnerable.

Local areas can also use data from the ONS on family breakdown or divorce and single-parent birth registrations. However, it is important to note the limitations of using these as proxies for parental conflict, considering we know that conflict can damage child outcomes in both intact and separated families.

A step-by-step guide on how to conduct a needs assessment on parental conflict is currently being produced by EIF, to support local areas in this process and to provide examples of work done at a local level which others might find helpful.

If parental conflict is to become a more visible issue at a local level, measures and proxies of parental distress and conflict need to become embedded in performance monitoring and local strategy development. This means including headline measures of parental relationships in joint strategic needs

assessment and analysing what is known about families and communities that are most vulnerable to destructive parental conflict in the local area. It also means routinely monitoring data on service outputs and target population outcomes as part of local performance and outcome frameworks. This should combine implementation monitoring (such as training reach, customer satisfaction rates, practitioner awareness and confidence rates, service capacity, or take-up and drop-out rates) with impact measurement (such as population measures or reduction in prevalence at higher thresholds).

3. How can I measure the impact of parental conflict and understand local need?

3.2 What approach should I take to evaluation?

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3.1 What data can I use to understand local needs relating to parental conflict?

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MORE INFORMATION

- DWP: [Parental Conflict Indicator](#) 
Statistics on the proportion of children affected by parental conflict from 2011/12 to 2017/18.
- DWP: [Separated families population statistics](#) 
Population statistics of separated families and child maintenance arrangements from 2014/15 to 2016/17.
- DWP: [Improving lives: Helping Workless Families, Analysis and Research Pack](#) 
Research pack includes DWP's use of indicators to track the prevalence of parental disadvantages, including parental conflict.
- Children's Commissioner: [Children in families with poor interparental relationships](#) 
- Relate: [Relationship Distress Monitor](#) 
2016 report which uses data from the Understanding Society survey to estimate the proportion and number of people nationally who are in distressed relationships.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Coming soon: A step-by-step guide on how to conduct a needs assessment on parental conflict
- Infographic: [Family stress model](#) 
Illustrates the links between poverty, economic pressure, psychological distress in parents, parental conflict, disrupted parenting, and child wellbeing.
- Checklist: [Sources of national and local data on relationship distress and family separation](#) 
- Data: [Recent national data on the prevalence of family breakdown](#) 
- Case study: [Using data to drive a whole family approach, Dorset](#)

3. How can I measure the impact of parental conflict and understand local need?

3.2 What approach should I take to evaluation?

Case study: Using data to understand local needs and set priorities, Lancashire

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The local context

Lancashire is a large county, with an estimated population of 1.5 million (in 2020) across 12 districts. A significant number of its small areas are in the 10% most deprived localities in England.

Conducting a needs assessment

Using the EIF step-by-step guide, Lancashire conducted a local population needs assessment to find out the prevalence of parental conflict. They used data from their early help case management system, to identify how often parental conflict was a presenting need at referral, and an identified need after assessment, and how this related to other risk factors, such as mental health or poverty.

Mapping interventions and developing a local support pathway

Based on EIF's intervention mapping template, Lancashire sent out a survey to a range of stakeholders. They wanted to find out: what support for parental conflict is available, what form it takes, whether a local toolkit is being used, and where the gaps in services are, and what the barriers to accessing support are. The analysed responses helped them to develop a local support pathway, showing the types of services and interventions available to those struggling with parental conflict.

Setting priorities for the future

Lancashire identified gaps in provision and challenges in supporting families, such as a lack of specialist provision for the most vulnerable families, or the lack of awareness among professionals about where to refer families for support with parental conflict. This enabled them to set priorities for the future, such as more training for practitioners. Comparing the findings of the needs assessment and the mapping helped to determine the key priorities for reducing parental conflict in Lancashire and how to best target resources.

MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Lancashire – Using needs assessment and support mapping to drive local plans to reduce parental conflict](#) 

3.2 What approach should I take to evaluation?

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Evaluation should be factored in to any plans to develop or commission services targeting interparental relationships. Without a suitable evaluation you won't really know if or why new services have worked or had an impact.

This is particularly important for work on reducing parental conflict and improving interparental relationships because it is a new policy field, and future funding will follow the evidence. Thinking about evaluation before services are actually commissioned is crucial, as you often need to collect data before delivery starts in order to later see if it had an impact (compared to the baseline data), or to plan how the service is provided so that you can create comparison groups.

It is unlikely that you will be able to evaluate everything, so you need to decide:

- **What questions do you want your evaluation to answer?** Are you more interested in the impact of a service on families, the process of how it worked, or whether it was value for money?
- **Who is the audience of your evaluation?** Is your evaluation for national policymakers, senior management in your local authority, or practitioners delivering services on the ground?
- **How will the evaluation be used?** Is the learning from your evaluation aimed at improving your service as it develops, or is it for accountability purposes to confirm that the funding was put to good use?
- **Over what time period will your evaluation be conducted?** Are the results of the evaluation linked to a short-term schedule for key funding decisions, or can the evaluation run over a longer period to discover whether impacts on families are sustained over time?
- **What specific outcomes do you want to improve?** This will affect whether you can use existing administrative data or need to collect new data.

3.1 What data can I use to understand local needs relating to parental conflict?

3.3 How can I measure parental conflict and its impact at a family level?

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3.2 What approach should I take to evaluation?

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- **What resources do you have for the evaluation?** Are your resources proportionate to the kind of evaluation you want to do, and is your evaluation cost proportionate to the importance of the service? Will you commission externally or self-evaluate? Will pooling resources or staff help to keep costs low? Will you need to allow resources to support intervention providers to collect child outcome data?

Next, we introduce you to a few guidelines on how best to approach the evaluation of programmes and services, and describe some of the common pitfalls we come across when evaluating programmes.

MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [A practical evaluation guide for local areas](#) 
A practical tool to support your local area to evaluate activities aimed at reducing the impact of conflict between parents on children.
- EIF: [Early intervention into action: Innovation and evaluation](#) 
Includes case studies of local places which have put in place formal evaluation of their early intervention innovations.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Checklist: [Sources of evaluation support](#) 

3.1 What data can I use to understand local needs relating to parental conflict?

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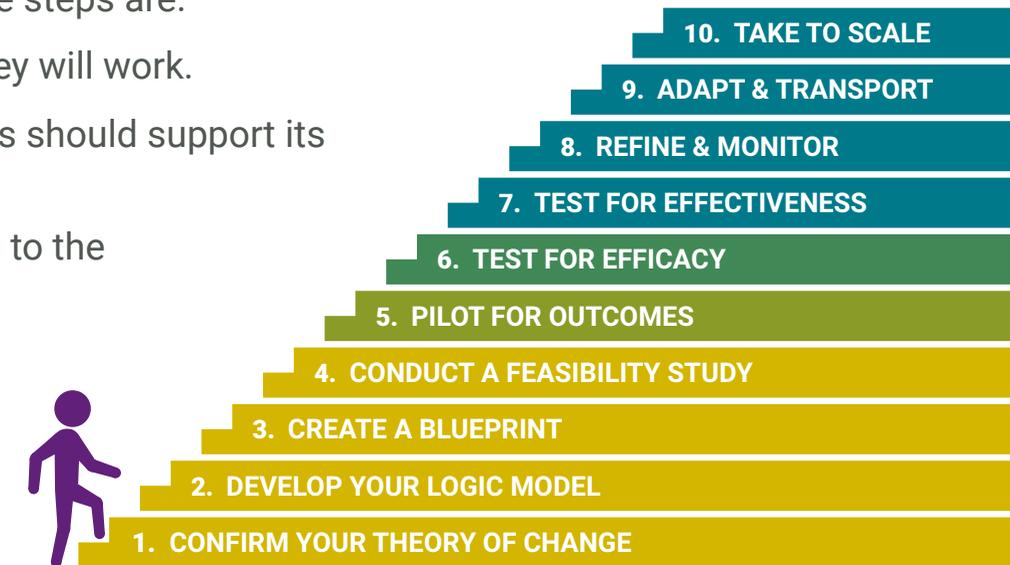
3.2 What approach should I take to evaluation?

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How should I evaluate programmes to reduce parental conflict?

There are 10 steps we believe all programmes should follow, in order to make good services even better, and confirm they are making a positive difference for families. Most programmes to reduce parental conflict are at an early stage in their evaluation journey. Our first five steps are:

1. **Confirm your theory of change:** theories of change explain why interventions are needed and how they will work.
2. **Develop your logic model:** logic models are graphic representations of how an intervention's activities should support its intended outcomes.
3. **Create a blueprint:** blueprints identify specific learning objectives for each core activity and link them to the intervention's short-term outcomes.
4. **Conduct a feasibility study:** to test whether the intervention can achieve its intended outputs, including its ability to recruit and retain its intended participants.
5. **Pilot for outcomes:** to consider an intervention's potential for improving outcomes through the use of validated measures.



FURTHER READING

- EIF: [A practical evaluation guide for local areas](#)

A practical tool to support your local area to evaluate activities aimed at reducing the impact of conflict between parents on children.
- EIF: [10 steps for evaluation success](#)

Step-by-step guidance on how to develop or commission interventions, starting with a science-based theory of change and leading to more rigorous designs for understanding and monitoring impact.

3.1 What data can I use to understand local needs relating to parental conflict?

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3.2 What approach should I take to evaluation?

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How should I evaluate whole-system offers?

It is challenging to move from individual evaluations of particular programmes to broader evaluation of complex systems or offers involving many partners and services. But it is possible. We have developed advice on the six principles to apply.

- 1. Know where you are starting from:** you need to work with partners to gain a good understanding of local families if you are to evaluate the services they receive.
- 2. Prioritise outcomes to evaluate:** set the scope of your evaluation by defining where the boundaries of your system lie.
- 3. Embed evaluation in commissioning and practice:** as part of a continuing cycle of learning and improvement.
- 4. Use high-quality measures:** exploit existing sources of routinely collected outcomes data, or if unavailable, gather data using valid and reliable measures that are appropriate for the target population.
- 5. Make comparisons:** follow up with as many families as possible and check whether differences are statistically significant.
- 6. Follow through:** be open and transparent by publishing your findings, acknowledging limitations and avoiding causal claims unless these are justified. Wait for data on long-term outcomes. Plan to develop and improve your evaluations over time.

FURTHER READING

- EIF: [A practical evaluation guide for local areas](#) 
A practical tool to support your local area to evaluate activities aimed at reducing the impact of conflict between parents on children.
- EIF: [Evaluating early help: A guide to evaluation of complex local early help systems](#) 
Guidance on how to apply six principles of good impact evaluation to complex local systems, such as an early help offer.

3.1 What data can I use to understand local needs relating to parental conflict?

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3.2 What approach should I take to evaluation?

How can I ensure my evaluation is high quality?

There are some common pitfalls we often see at EIF that hold evaluations back from being able to establish whether a programme has led to an improved family outcome. If you are running an impact assessment, overcoming these pitfalls maximises the quality of an evaluation.

- 1. No robust comparison group:** without a comparison group who do not receive a service, evaluations cannot say whether improvements seen in those who do receive services would have happened anyway.
- 2. High drop-out rate:** loss of people from an evaluation can make the sample unrepresentative and introduce differences between the comparison group and the group who do receive services.
- 3. Excluding participants from the analysis:** even people who drop out or only receive some of a service should be included in an evaluation, to avoid biased results.
- 4. Using inappropriate measures:** inappropriate measures have not been tested and found valid and reliable, or are not suitable for the programme's outcomes, or inappropriate for the target population.
- 5. Small sample size:** for EIF, a robust evaluation must have at least 40 people in the final sample, after people have dropped out: 20 in the intervention group and 20 in the control group.
- 6. Lack of long-term follow-up:** no assessment of long-term outcomes, which are often the most important and meaningful outcomes, in terms of the ultimate goal of services.

FURTHER READING

- EIF: [Evaluating early intervention programmes: Six common pitfalls, and how to avoid them](#) 

Guidance document for anyone planning, commissioning or running an evaluation, based on the most common issues we have seen in our 100+ assessments of programme evaluations.

3.3 How can I measure parental conflict and its impact at a family level?

Measuring how families are affected by local interventions or services is essential to determine if they are working for the people they are designed to help. However, we know that measuring progress for individual families is one of the most challenging issues that local areas grapple with when delivering parental conflict support. It is difficult to decide what outcomes to measure as well as how to go about measuring them.

What to measure

Given the link between couple conflict and child outcomes, it is important to ensure that you measure changes for children as well as parents.

Due to gaps in the existing data, you may have to collect your own primary data using a range of available measures. Where possible, however, you should try to use existing administrative data, for example on school attainment.

It can be challenging to measure interparental relationship distress in families because there are multiple levels: the couple, the individuals (children and parents), and the wider family functioning. The second iteration of our outcomes framework for addressing parental conflict sets out these different levels. It covers:

- **child outcomes**, including social and emotional, physical, cognitive, and behavioural problems
- **child's exposure to interparental conflict**, including child's processing of conflict
- **parents' risk factors**, such as parental mental health, parent-child communication and parenting
- **interparental risk factors**, such as relationship quality and interparental conflict
- **economic stress, family and household outcomes**, such as the quality of the home environment, family income and functioning.

There are different tools which allow us to measure changes in the above outcomes. Some measure very specific outcomes (such as the frequency of overt hostility observed by the children), others measure broader outcomes (such as relationship satisfaction), and some assess multiple outcomes.

3.3 How can I measure parental conflict and its impact at a family level?

The key thing to keep in mind is that, to understand the impact that an intervention or service is having, you need to measure change in your outcomes of interest using valid and reliable instruments. Without valid and reliable measures, it is not possible to have confidence in the findings and conclusions of studies.

How to select an appropriate measure

Choosing the right measurement tool needs careful thought, as it will depend on the nature of the intervention or service being tested, the families using it, and the desired outcomes. If gathering your own data, you should:

- select **validated measures** that are **consistent with the intervention's theory of change** and capable of assessing at least one of the intended outcomes
- consider measures that are **appropriate for the target population** under consideration, paying special attention to participant age, level of need, demographic characteristics and preferred language
- select an **adequate number and appropriate combination of measures** that will not overburden participants and will take into consideration the time and resources available for the evaluation, as well as the cost, licensing, ease of scoring and training requirements of each measure
- consider including **measures completed by different respondents** and/or **collect administrative or observational data** (if interested in conducting more robust and ambitious evaluations)
- conduct further due diligence by **consulting with subject-matter experts**, to decide whether the selected measures are the most suitable ones.

The measures you select also need to be suitable for the way you collect the data, be this face-to-face, over the phone or by self-completion. It is also important that the methods are acceptable to your participants. Many instruments must be purchased and require licences and training, and those that are free may have conditions attached. The best tool for the job depends on local circumstances. EIF does not recommend particular measurement tools, but we have developed a guidance report on how to select and use measures. We have also compiled a list of measures used in evaluations of programmes targeting the interparental or couple relationship, and as part of our guidance report, have objectively assessed the validity, reliability and practicality of 18 commonly used measures.

3.3 How can I measure parental conflict and its impact at a family level?

How to use measures appropriately

Once you have selected valid and reliable measures that are appropriate for the purpose and context of your evaluation, it is important that you use those measures in a suitable manner by taking the following considerations into account

- **ensure measures are completed at least twice**, once before participants receive the intervention and then again after the intervention has been delivered
- **use measures in their entirety**, without changing, adding, deleting or altering any items or how they are ordered
- **administer measures in a standardised way**, to ensure data is collected validly and reliably
- **consider logistical aspects of research**, including ethical approval, informed consent and data collection, as set out by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- **introduce measures in a sensitive manner and respond appropriately** if the data collected highlights a particular safeguarding risk
- use the information collected from participants to **assess whether the intervention or service has worked**
- **acknowledge the authors and developers** of the measures used
- **be aware of the strengths and limitations** of the measures used.

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3.3 How can I measure parental conflict and its impact at a family level?

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MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Measuring parental conflict and its impact on child outcomes](#) 
EIF guidance report on selecting and using valid, reliable and practical measures to evaluate interventions targeting the interparental relationship, including an assessment of 18 measures.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Tool: [Outcomes framework](#) 
Outlines the relationships between risk factors associated with harmful conflict between parents, and a range of outcomes from exposure to interparental conflict affecting children at all ages.
- Blog: [Measuring what matters: updating the RPC outcomes framework for addressing parental conflict](#) 
Information on example validated measures used in evaluations of interparental relationship programmes.
- Blog: [A place for everything and everything in its place: using the Outcomes Stars in combination with validated measures of impact](#) 
Read about EIF's updated position on the usefulness of the Outcomes Stars to evaluate the impact of services and intervention.
- Examples: [Measures used in programmes targeting the interparental relationship](#) 
This document includes a selection of measures used in evaluations of interparental relationship programmes, as well as links to other measurement resources.

3.2 What approach should I take to evaluation?

4. How can I reduce the impact of parental conflict on children in my area?

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4. How can I reduce the impact of parental conflict on children in my area?

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This section gives practical information about the steps that commissioners should take to secure evidence-based interventions and workforce support.

3.3 How can I measure parental conflict and its impact at a family level?

4.1 How can I mobilise my workforce?

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4.1 How can I mobilise my workforce?

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Ready for change

Relationship support for parents is commonly described as fragmented and largely uncoordinated at a local level, with limited workforce understanding of how seriously parental conflict can affect children or what to do about it.

Making change happen at a local level depends on an interaction between individual, professional and organisational factors which can accelerate or hinder the implementation of a new way of working. You may find it helpful to use one of the tools developed in the field of implementation science to judge readiness for change (see [Tools & downloads: Example readiness framework](#)).

Developing tools and workforce training

An essential first step to setting up new services and interventions to support couple relationships is developing tools and training to help workforces to spot and assess risk on inter-parental conflict. This means that practitioners can then refer families appropriately to the right type of intervention to match their needs. Through our research, EIF identified 19 relationship training services delivered by six different voluntary sector organisations (see [Tools & downloads: Training provided by UK services](#)).

For more details see [section 3.3](#) 'How can I measure parental conflict and its impact at a family level' and our summary of training provided by UK services in the [Tools & downloads](#) section below.

From the outset, it is important to build in evaluation of the training delivered. This makes it possible to find out, for example, whether the training is effective in building awareness and confidence among the workforce, whether the workforce is using any new tools in practice, and where there are gaps in work teams being trained. The training offer can then be continuously improved to meet the workforce needs – see our step-by-step training evaluation guide in the [Tools & downloads](#) section below and the case study '[Evaluating training, Walsall](#)'.

4. How can I reduce the impact of parental conflict on children in my area?

4.2 How can I choose evidence-based interventions to match my local needs?

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4.1 How can I mobilise my workforce?

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Mobilising the workforce

Local Family Offer sites have focused on building understanding and confidence among the practitioners who work directly with families, so that they can ask the right questions about relationships.

“When staff received the training it resonated with them immediately. They were saying that they’d known the couple relationship was important for years. The programme gave staff the opportunity to engage with dads and talk to both partners rather than focusing just on the mum. The workforce have always seen the value of talking about the couple relationship but now they have been given the tools and knowledge to do that; to make changes in how they work. This was not just another training session.”

FAMILY INTERVENTION TEAM MANAGER, GATESHEAD COUNCIL (SOURCE: LOCAL FAMILY OFFER RESOURCE PACK, DWP/IU/OPO)

Parental conflict is a sensitive topic, and so empathetic communication and language plays an important role in talking with families about parental conflict. Knowing how to have inclusive and positive conversations can be a complex task, as it depends on the cultural backgrounds, personal experiences and language preferences of individuals. EIF’s guide ‘Talking with families about parental relationships’ offers practical guidance on how to speak with all parents about parental conflict, as well as guiding questions for specific groups of vulnerable families – see the Tools & downloads section below.

“From my point of view, asking the family [about the language they prefer], getting their perspective and then using the language that they use, makes it much more effective.”

LOCAL PRACTITIONER

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4.2 How can I choose evidence-based interventions to match my local needs?

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MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Interparental relationship support services available in the UK: Rapid review of evidence](#) 
Report uses a sample of key studies to sketch out the landscape of relationship support services available in the UK.
- EIF: [Exploring parental relationship support: A qualitative study](#) 
Report provides qualitative research on relationship support, mapping current provision and how it is provided.
- EIF: [Engaging disadvantaged and vulnerable parents: An evidence review](#) 
Report on encouraging disadvantaged and vulnerable parents to take up, full participate in and complete parenting and parent conflict programmes.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Sector briefing: [Why parental conflict matters for the NHS](#) 
- Sector briefing: [Why parental conflict matters for local government](#) 
- Sector briefing: [Why reducing the impact of parental conflict matters for schools](#) 
- Guide: [How to evaluate training on reducing parental conflict: A practical guide for local areas](#) 
- Guide: [Talking with families about parental relationships: Practical tips and guiding questions](#) 
- Webinar: [Engaging disadvantaged families in parenting and parental conflict programmes](#) 
- Example readiness framework: [EIF](#) 
- Summary: [Training provided by UK services](#) 
- Case studies: [Workforce training, Gateshead](#); [Relationship support navigator, Dorset](#); [Training frontline practitioners, OnePlusOne](#); [Building practitioner capacity, Hartlepool](#) 

4. How can I reduce the impact of parental conflict on children in my area?

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Case study: Workforce training, Gateshead

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Gateshead describe their approach to workforce training as ‘incremental’. They commissioned Tavistock Relationships to provide introductory training to the workforce and more specialist training to a group of specialist practitioners.

Raising awareness

Think Couple training was delivered to 57 practitioners from the family intervention team, health visiting, safeguarding & care planning, youth offending team, family group conference service, Children’s Centres and the Positive Pathways team. The one-day relationship awareness raising training helps participants to develop their knowledge about family relationships, including conflict and attachment, and introduces them to ways of identifying and responding to relationship problems.

The majority of participants reported increased knowledge about relationship issues and greater confidence in working effectively with couples following the training. They were keen to look at how they could use the training in their everyday work with families. Practitioners were aware that their work tended to be focussed around mothers; they wanted to challenge this and become more inclusive of fathers. Just over half of respondents were hoping to use what they had learnt in their teaching or supervisory practice, ensuring that they used their learning in supporting their staff. The majority of staff felt they would benefit from greater skills development to complement the knowledge base they had acquired.

Couple conflict training

Training on ‘Couple Conflict’ was delivered to a small group of more specialist practitioners, over half of whom work in specialist domestic violence and abuse services. The course is designed to help practitioners to develop their capacity to think relationally about couple conflict, intimate partner violence and abuse. The course was deliberately designed to challenge practitioners to think about working differently with couples involved in domestic violence and abuse and adopt more relational approaches where appropriate and safe. Gateshead report seeing a change in the culture of working with some of their higher need families. This has also generated greater debate among Local Authority leads and workforce about approaches to domestic violence.

“We see more practitioners working with couples not on the basis of how the practitioner wants things to be but on the basis of what the family wants, assessing the relationship dynamics in depth, enabling and encouraging couples to be open and honest about the nature of their relationship and work with them as a couple rather than just separating them” (Team Manager, Family Intervention Team, Gateshead Council).

Looking ahead

Gateshead plan to build on the significant progress they have made with workforce development and train staff in Parents as Partners (individual family approach), Incredible Years (baby care) and Standard Teen Triple P (parenting teenagers). They will also develop the skills of management staff through training in supervising and developing ‘relational practitioners’.

SOURCE: LOCAL FAMILY OFFER GUIDE, DWP/IU/OPO

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4.2 How can I choose evidence-based interventions to match my local needs?

Case study: Relationship support navigator, Dorset

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Dorset created a Relationship Support Navigator role, whose main aim is to advise a range of practitioners in directing parents to the appropriate level of support. The post is co-funded by the local authority and the Chesil Education Partnership.

The Navigator's role is to raise awareness in school staff about the importance of providing support to parents around relationships, to build their skills and confidence in responding to issues and knowing where to refer people for more help.

"Teachers are busy people. Looking after the emotional health and wellbeing of parents is not the only thing they have to do. This role has made it possible for professionals to work more as a team, and it has strengthened trust between teachers and parents." (Relationships Navigator, Chesil Education Partnership)

Sustaining and embedding change

As part of her role, the Navigator developed CPD training sessions on relationships for school staff. She also created drop-in sessions on relationships for parents and adapted the content to be suitable for secondary school pupils.

Recruiting to the Navigator post was challenging due to the unique skill set required. In the end, a trained counsellor with a teaching background was seconded from Relate into the role.

To establish this as a sustainable service the Navigator is embedded in the wellbeing team with other frontline practitioners (including family support workers, an educational psychologist, and a social worker). She is also training teachers and head teachers to grow their awareness and skills in supporting relationships.

"One impact of the work has been building trust between different layers of support (ie, teachers and counsellors) and making better connections between them."

Working with families

Initially the role was to be limited to providing advice and signposting for practitioners and did not include any direct work with families. However, as some of the families that were referred to counselling services didn't follow up, the Navigator started having initial meetings with some parents to discuss their situation and outline possible support available.

This made clear that working directly with some families was extremely helpful. The Navigator, who is a trained family counsellor was able to take on a small caseload of parents to whom she offers counselling. This helps to ensure that the service does not 'lose' the most vulnerable people due to the delays in referral, or through having to establish a relationship with a different professional.

"In the beginning it was hard to turn down direct referrals for families. When you introduce delay you lose some families and these may be ones that really need the support. We have now flexed the role to address this. I can only hold a small caseload, but being able to directly offer more intensive support and continuity in the relationship makes a very big difference for some people."

The role has evolved flexibly during the course of the project to respond to emergent learning. The plan is for this to be a two day per week post, with one and a half days spent on support and advice to professionals and supported conversations with families and half a day on direct counselling.

SOURCE: LOCAL FAMILY OFFER GUIDE, DWP/IU/OPO

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Case study: Training frontline practitioners

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Many practitioners lack the confidence and skills to spot and respond to relationship difficulties between parents. OnePlusOne has a number of tried and tested training programmes for frontline practitioners aimed at equipping them to raise parents' awareness of the impact of conflict on their children and help parents develop a more constructive way of managing their conflict.

Difficulties for families

Frontline practitioners often come into contact with parents struggling with their relationship:

'We have several families with issues around their relationship ... Problems with finances, housing etc are adding pressure for couples, and we're seeing more and more couples coming with problems around relationship issues.' (Family Support Worker)

'Mum is a single parent, Dad lives locally. The split remains acrimonious between the parents, with the children often being drawn into conflicts and expected to take a position against the other parent. Resentments are now surfacing in the relationship between mother and daughter ... and the daughter is becoming more closed to her.' (Family Worker)

Training practitioners

A one-day training course, Brief Encounters®, helps practitioners to recognise when people are experiencing relationship difficulties, how to respond effectively, and review the need for further support:

'I think it's helped me to feel more confident in addressing it, asking how they are, how's their relationship, and having the skills for doing that sensitively.' (Family Support Worker)

'I'm more and more aware now that if we want to support children, we have to support their parents and their relationship issues. I think the course gave me more confidence and a few more strategies ... with a little bit of understanding you can signpost people to different services.' (Family Support Worker)

Another one-day training programme, How to Argue Better, focuses on helping parents to manage their conflict better through a 'Stop', 'Talk it out' and 'Work it out' approach. It uses behaviour modelling videos of family scenarios to show how conflict can be destructive and how these same situations can be resolved more constructively:

'One activity I found particularly useful in my practice in working with parent-to-parent conflict is the hidden issues. Reflecting on what maybe going on, under the surface ... and restricting your response to open the way to try new approaches.' (Family Worker)

How this helps families

Practitioners used the training and accompanying resources to help parents adopt solution-focused approaches to parental conflict and to practise new ways of managing their differences. They shared examples of where parents benefitted from their increased learning and confidence with relationship difficulties:

'It helped Mum to reflect upon and understand the pressures facing her daughter [around her parents' separation] ... and left her open to explore ways to change her approach to communicating with her. We have planned further sessions so that Mum can explore her conflict style.' (Family Worker)

'I got to talk to [the practitioner] on a couple of occasions when I felt there really was no way forward ... I was able to see things better from my partner's point of view, without the heated discussion. It made things seem clearer and I definitely felt more supported.' (Parent)

SOURCE: ONEPLUSONE

4. How can I reduce the impact of parental conflict on children in my area?

4.2 How can I choose evidence-based interventions to match my local needs?

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Case study: Evaluating training, Walsall

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The local context

The Reducing Parental Conflict Black Country Partnership was launched in 2021 to respond to the evidence that parental conflict has a negative effect on child outcomes, by offering training to staff across four local authorities. These local areas include some of the most economically deprived communities in the UK, some of which have a significant minority ethnic population. The Partnership was set up to deliver training, with four aims:

1. Build awareness of parental conflict
2. Equip early help lead professionals and case-holders to use a parental conflict toolkit and deliver interventions
3. Develop more specialist support
4. Develop parental conflict champions within specific services and teams.

Measuring the effectiveness of training

Walsall used EIF's guide, 'How to evaluate training on reducing parental conflict', to plan the evaluation of their training, collect and analyse the results, and report conclusions. They wanted to answer questions such as:

- Has the training been implemented as intended?
- Is the training effective in meeting the needs of participants?
- Has the training changed participants' understanding or confidence?
- How do participants journey through different levels of training?
- Are they using the tools in their practice with families?

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They used a mixed-methods approach. First they developed a survey to gather quantitative data on whether and to what extent knowledge, skills and confidence were perceived to have improved. The survey was sent out online, and received a 20% response rate. Then, for a focus group, a sample was purposively selected to represent different boroughs and levels of training. The focus group topic guide was designed to explore participants' experience of the training, going more in depth than the survey, and yielding rich qualitative data around participants' reactions, learning and behaviour.

"Pooling resources, and having support from senior leaders, a clear plan of action and support from colleagues helped us to mitigate these challenges [of enough time available to conduct the evaluation]."

Improving training for the future

Through evaluating the training, Walsall found that it was already perceived as having positive effects: for instance, 80% of respondents said that their knowledge, confidence and skills had increased, and over half said that because of level 1 training, they have more relationship-focused conversations with families.

However, Walsall was also able to see where training could be improved, for instance in designing a clear and timely pathway through the levels of training, and support for embedding learning into practice. They were also able to see which agencies or boroughs were being reached with training and where there were gaps.

MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Walsall: Leading, planning and conducting an evaluation of reducing parental conflict training across the Black Country Partnership](#) 

4.2 How can I choose evidence-based interventions to match my local needs?

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4.2 How can I choose evidence-based interventions to match my local needs?

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Introducing evidence-based interventions into a new context is not straightforward – it takes time and careful planning. Just because an intervention has reported evidence that it has worked elsewhere doesn't mean that it will be a good fit with your local context, or that it will be easy to implement. Some programmes have been developed in other parts of the world, and there may be no expertise and support available in the UK. The training on which the intervention depends may only be available in another country.

So, rather than starting with a list of programmes which have previously shown somewhere else that they can improve couple relationships and child outcomes, you should start with a detailed understanding of your local place.

- **Focus on the people you are seeking to help:** Who are they? What do you know about their needs? Why are they vulnerable? How many of them are there? Where do they live? A good way to answer these questions is to complete a local needs assessment ([see section 3](#)).
- **Identify how you currently interact with them:** What kind of public services do they already receive? Do public services find them hard to reach? Do public services currently work well together with these families, use common processes, and manage change well?
- **Review the current pathway of support available targeting the interparental relationship at different levels of need:** How do you currently identify and support parents who are vulnerable to parental conflict? Is that support sufficient and specific to the needs that you have identified? Do you have hard data on how much difference the current steps in the pathway make for families? Does your pathway offer alternatives to widen reach? Do you have gaps or weaknesses? You might find it helpful to develop a support pathway using our resource ([see section 4.5](#)).

Only then will you be ready to look at evidence-based programmes and interventions, and whether they match up well with what you need.

[4.1 How can I mobilise my workforce?](#)

[4.3 What interventions can reduce parental conflict and improve child outcomes?](#)

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4.2 How can I choose evidence-based interventions to match my local needs?

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Universal versus targeted

EIF uses the following classifications to group interventions that are assessed for the Guidebook and in its published reviews:

- **Universal:** Refers to interventions that are available to all children or families. These activities may take place alongside or as part of other universal services, including health visiting, schools or children's centres.
- **Targeted selective:** Applies to services that target or 'select' children or families that may be at greater risk of experiencing problems. For example, selected children or families may include those struggling with economic hardship, single parents, young parents or minority ethnic families.
- **Targeted indicated:** Refers to a smaller percentage of the population of families with a child or parent with a pre-identified issue or diagnosed problem requiring more intensive support.

MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Reducing parental conflict in the context of Covid-19](#) 
Report on what virtual and digital interventions are available to support interparental relationships.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- EIF: [EIF Guidebook](#) 
Spotlight set on programmes focused on improving aspects of the relationship between parent couples, whether living together or apart, and which have been shown to improve outcomes for their children.

4.1 How can I mobilise my workforce?

4.3 What interventions can reduce parental conflict and improve child outcomes?

4.3 What interventions can reduce parental conflict and improve child outcomes?

There is strong evidence that interparental relationships are crucial to achieving positive children's outcomes and development. Despite this, the evidence about interventions and what works to improve parental relationships is still at an early stage. The majority of interventions which have robust evidence come from outside the UK, and many lack of evidence of how they improve child (rather than parent or couple) outcomes. There are, however, a growing number of interventions that have shown that they can be effective in improving relationship quality and child outcomes.

Interventions assessed against EIF's evidence standards

We have assessed a number of programmes against EIF's evidence standards. 13 of these are included in the EIF Guidebook because they have demonstrated an impact on child outcomes: they have either preliminary or robust evidence of positive impact (meeting the threshold for an EIF evidence rating of level 2 or higher). Outcomes include reduced couple conflict and improved parental wellbeing, child behaviour and attachment. Of these 13 programmes:

- four programmes focus directly on the couple relationship and nine are parenting programmes with a couple component
- three programmes are specifically for parents who are separated or divorced
- two programmes are aimed at parents expecting their first child
- one programme is designed for online delivery, and one has an online version, with the rest assessed for group or individual in-person delivery.

All programmes included in the Guidebook can be found in the Improving interparental relationships spotlight set (see [Tools & downloads](#)). Each programme is listed with key characteristics, such as the relevant age group, child outcome targeted, delivery mode and setting, as well as detailed information about the programme and the evidence available for its effectiveness.

Commissioner Guide > 4. How can I reduce the impact of parental conflict on children in my area?

4.3 What interventions can reduce parental conflict and improve child outcomes?

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Online parenting interventions

Our 2020 review on reducing parental conflict in the context of Covid-19 identified 12 virtual and digital interventions targeting interparental relationships.

They include:

- five interventions that focus on specific aspects of conflict within the couple relationship (separating and divorcing couples)
- two preventative interventions to increase parental protective factors and decrease parental risk factors associated with child outcomes
- one parenting intervention with a couple component
- four interventions that focus on couple relationships in intact families (one of which specifically for parents at transition to parenthood).

However, most of the pre-existing virtual and digital interventions had yet to show robust evidence of improving outcomes for children: of the 12 in the review, most had no evidence or limited evidence; only two had preliminary evidence, and one had robust evidence.

While in general studies have indicated that online delivery can be as effective face-to-face approaches, a survey of local areas conducted by EIF in 2020 also pointed to potential challenges for delivering parental conflict interventions online, such as difficulty identifying escalating risk or maintaining privacy and confidentiality. The survey also found that 83% of local areas who responded to a survey from EIF intended to evaluate their adapted online provision.

[4.2 How can I choose evidence-based interventions to match my local needs?](#)

[4.4 How do I match an intervention with my local context?](#)

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4.3 What interventions can reduce parental conflict and improve child outcomes?

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Considerations for commissioners

Evidence that a programme has worked in the past is important but not sufficient to guarantee similar results in a different location. Commissioners have to balance the strength of evidence with consideration of other factors such as implementation capability, fit with local context, cost–benefit analysis, and an understanding of your local population needs (see [section 4.2](#)). Interventions that are yet to collect robust evidence that they have a positive causal impact on parents and children may nonetheless be an important part of a local support pathway where there is an appropriate evaluation in place.

EIF reviews have predominately looked at non-violent conflict between parents and recommended programmes suitable for this context. We have not reviewed the evidence for interventions appropriate for use in high-risk contexts where the relationship is violent or abusive.

[4.2 How can I choose evidence-based interventions to match my local needs?](#)

[4.4 How do I match an intervention with my local context?](#)

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4.3 What interventions can reduce parental conflict and improve child outcomes?

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MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Standards of evidence](#) Find out more about the evidence ratings at the heart of EIF's assessments.
- EIF: [What is 'good evidence'?](#) Briefing sets out the characteristics of rigorous evidence.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- EIF evidence assessments of programmes with a focus on interparental relationships: [EIF Improving interparental relationships spotlight set](#)
- EIF: [Reducing parental conflict in the context of Covid-19](#) Report on what virtual and digital interventions are available to support interparental relationships
- Infographic: [Three aspects of strategic commissioning](#) Balancing evidence, implementation and value for money.
- Summary: [Face-to-face support interventions for reducing parental conflict](#) Brief description of the eight interventions that DWP has selected to be trialled in the UK as part of the national Reducing Parental Conflict Programme.

4.2 How can I choose evidence-based interventions to match my local needs?

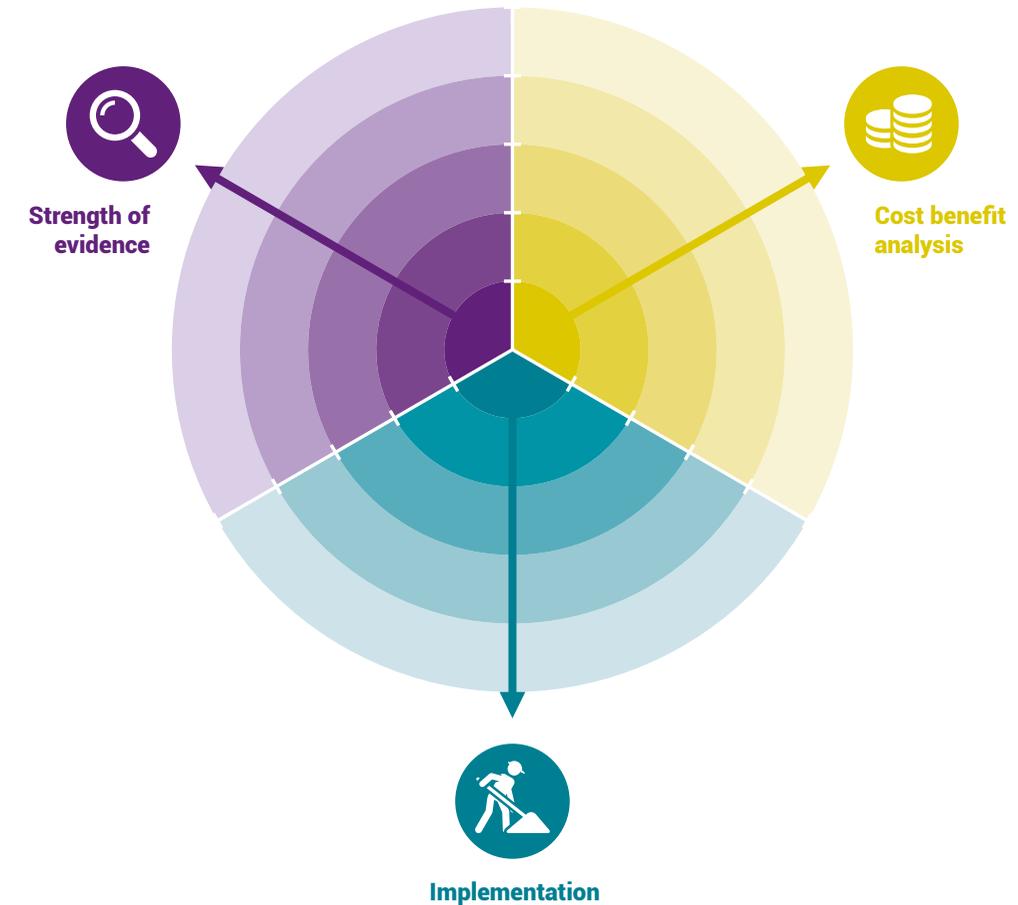
4.4 How do I match an intervention with my local context?

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Infographic: Three aspects of strategic commissioning

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- 1. Strength of evidence** provides insight as to whether a programme has previously been found to improve outcomes for children.
- 2. Implementation** concerns both the extent to which a programme's implementation requirements are clearly specified by the programme developer, and the readiness for change of local partners.
- 3. Cost-benefit analysis** of local implementation and impact assesses whether the likely results for families are sufficient to meet the local community need and justify the investment cost required.



4.2 How can I choose evidence-based interventions to match my local needs?

4.4 How do I match an intervention with my local context?

4.4 How do I match an intervention with my local context?

Evidence can show that an intervention has worked previously, but is no guarantee that it will work in the future in a different place with a different population. As a commissioner you will have to ascertain whether a particular intervention is a good match for your local context and therefore likely to benefit your population. The points below have been collated from local areas who we have been working closely with on this agenda for the past few years, with the purpose of sharing the learning to support other local areas.

10 things to consider

Strategic fit

1. How clear are you about what you are trying to achieve, the gap that this intervention will plug and the value it will add? To answer these questions, please read [section 3](#) on how to assess local needs.
2. How well will the intervention synchronise with current local pathways of parenting, relationships and family support? For example, if you are already using Triple P or Incredible Years with families, it may be more practical to extend the use of these to focus more strongly on parental conflict than to introduce a new intervention which feels separate and different both for families and practitioners.
3. How will this intervention fit with your existing support pathways to ensure families who are the target population are identified and referred to start the intervention and supported after the intervention to help sustain any improvements?

“Support before and after intervention so people are not left cold after gaining support.”

LOCAL FAMILY OFFER NETWORK

“Requires quality referrals, not just a tick list – this means practitioners having sufficient time to refer effectively and appropriately.”

LOCAL FAMILY OFFER NETWORK

4. How will you evaluate the impact of the intervention in terms of population reach and impact on parent/couple and child(ren)?

4.4 How do I match an intervention with my local context?

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User needs

5. How well does the intervention use a language and tone which translates well to your context and families? How culturally appropriate does it feel to the families for whom it is needed?
6. How well does the methodology for delivering the intervention work well in your context? For example, if the intervention is delivered through a network of community centres do you have appropriate facilities and are families likely to travel to these? Or is an intervention which can be embedded in the practice of a home visiting service more likely to reach your target population because of distance and public transport issues?

“Evidence-based interventions are only a part of the local offer – a mixed offer is required to ensure the right support is provided to customers.”

LOCAL FAMILY OFFER NETWORK

7. How important is fidelity for this intervention? If there a history locally of adapting interventions (for example, by broadening or changing the target population or adapting the content around local skills and interests) this could undermine an intervention that requires a high level of fidelity. Some approaches permit a greater degree of local adaptation than others.

“Is there any flexibility around delivery in the local context without losing the credibility of the intervention?”

LOCAL FAMILY OFFER NETWORK

4.4 How do I match an intervention with my local context?

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Resourcing needs

8. Does your workforce currently have the skills and capacity to deliver this intervention with training, or are you generally able to recruit to the roles required for this intervention? Which roles in which services are best placed to achieve a sustainable trained workforce to deliver the intervention? Could commissioned services, including voluntary sector services, have a role to play in delivering this intervention?

“Identify the right people to train and think about a sustained career development pathway to reduce natural wastage of people trained.”

LOCAL FAMILY OFFER NETWORK

9. If the intervention is less well evidenced, it will require more investment in evaluation to test and learn at a local level. Is this kind of evaluation infrastructure in place locally, or would it make more sense to invest in a more established and evidence-based intervention?
10. Some interventions can be complex and time consuming to implement, and expensive to sustain. Do you know what capacity and resources you will need for successful implementation? Are these licencing and /or ongoing workforce training costs? Do you have what you will need? How thorough, straightforward and easy to access is developer implementation support for this intervention? Do you have the resources to sustain delivery of this intervention?

Commissioner Guide > 4. How can I reduce the impact of parental conflict on children in my area?

4.4 How do I match an intervention with my local context?

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MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Engaging disadvantaged and vulnerable parents: An evidence review](#) 
Report on encouraging disadvantaged and vulnerable parents to take up, full participate in and complete parenting and parent conflict programmes.
- EIF: [Reducing parental conflict in the context of Covid-19](#) 
Report on what virtual and digital interventions are available to support interparental relationships.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Webinar: [Engaging disadvantaged families in parenting and parental conflict programmes](#) 
- Case study: [Adapting delivery, Newcastle](#)

4.3 What interventions can reduce parental conflict and improve child outcomes?

4.5 How can I persuade my stakeholders to engage on interparental relationships?

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Case study: Adapting delivery, Newcastle

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Newcastle paid particular attention to the conditions that enable families to access support quickly once their need has been identified. They learned that, in order to access the support available, some families need a considerable amount of help.

“Just getting mum to attend her appointment with a counsellor required a lot of work. We had to help her deal with her anxiety and supporting her to access the service became the priority. It is of no use having a great service if for whatever reason people are not going to be able to access it.” (Family Support Worker, Newcastle)

They made a concerted effort to fit their service offer around families who have multiple and complex needs, often involved with multiple services and often in crisis. In practice, this meant anything from ensuring that conversations could take place in the most appropriate spaces to arranging transport and childcare, from sending reminder texts to timing interventions to fit with family commitments.

“Making that pathway work has been a priority. We have been constantly refining and honing the service, responding to families’ needs to make it as smooth as possible. This means complex logistics: from transport, to childcare, timing and communication around the interactions.” (CEO, Relate Newcastle)

When asked about top learning and tips on ensuring that pathways to support are as smooth as possible, they mentioned:

- Getting the practical logistical processes right.
“The smallest omission can mean precious support resource is wasted. Transport and childcare cut down attrition and barriers to a family taking up support”.
- Some handholding for families from a practitioner they know as part of assessment and review makes it much more likely that families will take up support.
- Training for frontline practitioners should enable them to provide some support and to refer when necessary, as opposed to systematically defaulting to referrals.
- Good communication between teams is key to smooth and effective referrals and integrated support.
- A steering group can play a very important role in leading the development and adaptation of the service in response to emergent learning.

SOURCE: LOCAL FAMILY OFFER GUIDE, DWP/IU/OPO

4.3 What interventions can reduce parental conflict and improve child outcomes?

4.5 How can I persuade my stakeholders to engage on interparental relationships?

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4.5 How can I develop a relationship support pathway for families?

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Once you have understood the needs of your local population, the next step is to develop a system-wide response to parental conflict that supports different types of families across a continuum of need. Ultimately, this is about commissioning services and interventions that fit together to create a pathway of support that will comprehensively prevent and address parental conflict and the impact it has on children in your area.

Provision should be available at all levels of need: universal, targeted-selected and targeted-indicated (see section 4.2). Universal services such as GPs and children's centres can play a key role in identifying relationship difficulties early on and referring for more targeted support, as well as offering preventative support such as healthy relationship education. Additional relationship support can then be determined through understanding and assessing the level of conflict in a family and how this is impacting children.

However, children and parents can have varied needs and benefit from interventions and services at different levels simultaneously. Movement between levels of support is fluid: some families will respond to a targeted intervention on reducing parental conflict and then, going forward, may only need universal services and light-touch support, such as from a health visitor or a school teacher. Other families will go on to have a more persistent need for support, requiring specialist services such as an intensive intervention on parental conflict and parenting, psychological therapy from a local mental health service, or mediation to resolve disputes when parents are separating. However, these families may also still need universal services, such as regular contact and monitoring from their GP.

When developing a relationship support pathway, it is therefore important to consider families with universal and targeted needs, including those experiencing destructive conflict, and to think about parents in intact relationships as well as those who are separated. Finally, you may also wish to consider whether you have a sufficient range of support in your area for families at key transition points, such as couples who are becoming new parents, families in which a child is starting school, and those going through separation or divorce. EIF has developed a model pathway and guidance on developing a relationship support pathway, to help local leaders and commissioners map their existing provision on parental conflict, and identify key gaps in support and how these might be filled (see how EIF's tool was used in Lancashire's case example listed in more information below).

[4.4 How do I match an intervention with my local context?](#)

[4.6 How can I persuade my stakeholders to engage on interparental relationships?](#)

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4.5 How can I develop a relationship support pathway for families?

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MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Exploring parental relationship support: A qualitative study](#) 
Report provides qualitative research on relationship support, mapping current provision and how it is provided.
- EIF: [Interparental relationship support services available in the UK: Rapid review of evidence](#) 
Report highlights different services that are available for couples depending on where they are in the lifecycle of their relationship.
- EIF: [Types of relationship support services](#) 
Briefing sets out categories and sub-categories of services with examples.
- EIF: [Lancashire: Using needs assessment and support mapping to drive local plans to reduce parental conflict](#) 
Case example sets out how Lancashire developed a local needs assessment and support pathway for reducing parental conflict.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- TOOL: [Developing a relationship support pathway for families: A support pathway model](#) 
This tool is designed to help you to develop a relationship support pathway for families in your local area, with the goal of reducing the impact of harmful conflict between parents on children.
- Summary: [Programmes that target the couple or interparental relationship](#) 
Descriptive information of programmes seeking to improve the couple or interparental relationship.

4.4 How do I match an intervention with my local context?

4.6 How can I persuade my stakeholders to engage on interparental relationships?

4.6 How can I persuade my stakeholders to engage on interparental relationships?

Those involved in delivering family services often instinctively recognise the importance of parental relationships to outcomes for children, but this has not led to the issue being prioritised in family services. Twelve local areas funded by DWP to deliver a Local Family Offer have explored how to persuade stakeholders to engage.

- 1. Use the evidence:** The evidence about the impact on children of the quality of their parents' relationship is compelling.

"The evidence on interparental relationships dropped like a very large penny. Before, if you had asked 'Do you think it's a good idea for parents to shout and swear at each other in front of their children?' most people would have answered 'no'. But their answer would have been based on ideas of common decency rather than on science. Now we have clear evidence that this is actually damaging to child development. It means we can say for example to GPs 'doing something about parental conflict is your business as much as tackling smoking in the household is. Its impact on children is as harmful, both in terms of direct outcomes and in terms of learnt behaviour."

DIRECTOR OF TRANSFORMATION, NEWCASTLE COUNCIL (SOURCE: LOCAL FAMILY OFFER RESOURCE PACK, DWP/IU/OPO)

- 2. Use your data:** Local data as part of a local needs assessment helps to make the evidence story feel very specific to a local place, and demonstrate the practical relationship between parental conflict and local demand for family support, mental health and social care services.

"We are having conversations with partner schools that are informed by this data - these are feedback rather than performance management conversations. Professionals tell us that having access to this information helps them work better in partnership with other agencies. They say they now know what they need to do and don't need to refer to other professionals. They are talking together rather than referring to each other."

BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE MANAGER, DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL (SOURCE: LOCAL FAMILY OFFER RESOURCE PACK, DWP/IU/OPO)

- 3. Make the fiscal case:** The budgetary cost of acute 'late intervention' associated with the impact of parental conflict can be a powerful advocacy tool (see More information below), particularly as the burden falls across the whole public sector, from schools and the NHS to local authorities and the police. Cost-benefit analysis of specific interventions can also demonstrate the financial potential of intervening early to resolve parental conflict.

4.6 How can I persuade my stakeholders to engage on interparental relationships?

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- 4. Make it real:** Simple and clear messages about the real family impact of parental conflict are hugely powerful. Audiences from strategic leaders to families themselves are more likely to commit to action if they can see practical and real examples, family stories, case studies, and scenarios that they recognise from their experience.
- 5. Focus on leaders:** Parental conflict should be an issue of strategic importance at a local level, which means making the case for change to strategic leaders through partnership bodies like the health and wellbeing boards, schools forums, local authority elected member committees and safeguarding boards, and getting senior leaders in turn to champion and lead this agenda.

“Somebody at the strategic level has to want it, they have to be persuaded that this is the answer to many of the problems they need to solve.”

DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT, TAVISTOCK RELATIONSHIPS (SOURCE: LOCAL FAMILY OFFER RESOURCE PACK, DWP/IU/OPO)

- 6. Use contracting levers:** Local authority and clinical commissioning group commissioners should use procurement levers to raise the profile of interparental relationships, for example establishing expectations about workforce knowledge, reporting requirements or use of specific assessment processes in contracts for midwifery, health visiting, children’s centres, wider adult and child emotional wellbeing services and parenting support services.
- 7. Embed in wider strategic planning:** Parental conflict has a wide impact on the health and wellbeing of children and families, and so must be embedded across the local service transformation agenda, showing local links with agendas like Troubled Families, safeguarding, mental health, maternity transformation, and health and social care integration. As part of the national Reducing Parental Conflict Programme, every local authority area is offered ‘strategic leadership support’ to plan how to reduce parental conflict, using a new Reducing Parental Conflict Planning Tool.

“We sited the programme of work in a strategy that has a lot of energy and focus from the top strategic level right down to the operational level.”

LUTON FLYING START PROGRAMME MANAGER (SOURCE: LOCAL FAMILY OFFER RESOURCE PACK, DWP/IU/OPO)

4.6 How can I persuade my stakeholders to engage on interparental relationships?

MORE INFORMATION

- EIF: [Realising the potential of early intervention](#) 

A major report that sets out a bold plan of action for local and national stakeholders to ensure that effective early intervention is available to the children, young people and families who need it most.
- EIF: [The cost of late intervention: EIF analysis 2016](#) 

Report highlights high cost of late intervention and distribution of costs across services and departments.
- EIF: [Why reducing parental conflict matters for the NHS](#) 

EIF sector briefing which sets out how NHS and health-related commissioners and workforces can understand and address the risks to children associated with long-term, intense and poorly resolved conflict between parents.
- EIF: [Why reducing parental conflict matters for schools](#) 

EIF sector briefing which introduces the evidence on parental conflict and explores what this means for how schools can best support children's needs.
- EIF: [Why reducing parental conflict matters for local government](#) 

EIF sector briefing which sets out how local government service commissioners and workforces can understand and address the risks to children associated with long-term, intense and poorly resolved conflict between parents.

TOOLS & DOWNLOADS

- Tool: [Reducing Parental Conflict Planning Tool](#) 

A self-assessment tool to measure progress in delivering a system-wide approach to reducing the impact of conflict between parents on their children.
- Video: [Two-minute intro: Realising the potential of early intervention](#) 

A short video setting out the main arguments from EIF's major report, Realising the potential of early intervention.
- Video: [Parental conflict: The impact on children and how local authorities can help](#) 

This short film by the Innovation Unit sets out the evidence around parental conflict and shares the experiences of two of the pilot places in the Local Family Offer programme.
- Slide deck: [Parental conflict: The impact on children](#) 

This 'case for change' slide deck is part of the resource pack provided by the Innovation Unit for creating a Local Family Offer.
- Tool: [Opportunity Assessment Tool](#) 

Innovation Unit resource used by Local Family Offer sites to engage with their local data and make sense of the local case for change.
- Case example: [Making reducing parental conflict part of everyday business for frontline professionals, Wirral](#) 
- Case study: [Using data to target services, Croydon](#) 

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Case study: Using data to target services, Croydon

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Croydon's Opportunity Assessment highlighted high levels of unemployment, low pay and homelessness. Mindful of the evidence that links relationship conflict and financial or housing stress, Croydon saw the potential to identify families most at risk of relationship difficulties through their Gateway service.

Gateway is Croydon's one-stop shop delivering housing, welfare, employment and debt support services via the council's 'front door'.

With the help of their data analysis team Croydon were able to identify the number of families in contact with Gateway who may be at risk of relationship difficulties as a result of financial and housing pressures and made a strong case for including relationships in their assessment of family needs as part of Gateway's 'brief'.

They found that out of the 10,000 families known to Gateway in 2015/2016 (which includes just under 20,000 children) 2,676 families were in receipt of income related benefits such as income support, employment support allowance or jobseekers allowance.

A further 900 families were in arrears to the council and more than 800 households containing over 1,800 children were expected to be affected by the benefit cap. 1,680 households approach the council as homeless annually. Croydon's experience highlighted how families in temporary accommodation were also often involved in social care and vulnerable to family instability.

Identifying a clear target group also meant Croydon could build effective monitoring processes into its systems to assess the impact of its LFO programme on families making use of Gateway's service.

"We want to create opportunities for our services to come together and provide support around a family rather than from separate perspectives. We are working towards a whole system approach, where all parts of the system work effectively together with the family at the heart of services." (Director for Gateway and Welfare, Croydon Council)

SOURCE: LOCAL FAMILY OFFER GUIDE, DWP/IU/OPO

4.5 How can I develop a relationship support pathway for families?

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