Mental Health Social Work: the evidence?

Conference or Workshop Item

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Mental Health Social Work: the evidence?

Presentation – Launch Mental Health Social Work Forum
Monday 31st March
Today’s presentation

- Development of Mental Health Social Work looking at each iteration
- Explore the evidence
- Pose some questions of the future of mental health social work
Relieving Officers
Duly Authorised Officers created by Mental Treatment Act 1930
Mental Welfare Officers
Psychiatric Social Workers
Asylum to Community Care
Approved Social Workers and Approved Mental Health Professionals
Contemporary mental health social work

Social work educator and researcher into mental health social work
Explore each iteration
Own background

- Qualified, registered social worker
- Asylum: Winwick
- Community Teams
- Out of hours
- ASW
- Crisis Service Team Leader
- Emergency Mental Health Service manager
- Mental Health Act Commissioner
Relieving Officers

- Poor Law officials responsible for the distribution of ‘outdoor relief’
- Authorised to convey poor people with mental health problems ‘pauper lunatics’ to an asylum if notified by a Poor Law union medical office, obtain a medical certificate within three days and bring the individual before a magistrate
- If pauper lunatic suicidal or dangerous the relieving officer was legally obliged to initiate the certification proceedings. If not, they had some discretion
- Relieving officers higher status than medical officers although psychiatry was emerging as asylums grew in numbers and size
Duly Authorised Officers

- Created by The Mental Treatment Act 1930 the duly authorised officer effectively replaced the relieving officer.
- Firstly, they made applications for temporary treatment with two medical recommendations. Secondly if the individual needed treatment urgently they were authorised to remove the person to hospital for up to three days allowing them to take proceedings under the Lunacy Act 1890.
- Under the Lunacy Act they had a similar role to the relieving officer to contact a magistrate and if certified take the individual to hospital within seven days.
Mental Welfare Officers

- Duly authorised officers were mainly mental welfare officers who worked for local authorities
- Worked increasingly with psychiatrists albeit in a frequently subservient role
- Authority enhanced by The Mental Health Act 1959 which removed judicial control prior to compulsory admission
- Predominantly male
Psychiatric Social Workers

- A ‘profession’ developed by women with its origins in nineteenth century philanthropy
- Founders argued that charitable visiting should be grounded in formal training for objective casework and that social workers needed training in history, social structure and economics as well as professional skills
- First training course at LSE heavily influenced by psychiatry and psychoanalysis
- Worked closely with psychiatrist and were involved in the aftercare of discharged patients
- Perceived as being undesirable to undertake the statutory functions of duly authorised officers
Merging of roles

- Seebohm Report 1968 and the creation of local authority social services departments in 1971 brought together MWOs and PSW
- Increase in generalist social work at this time led to a loss of specialist mental health skills
From Asylum to Community Care

- 1940s saw beginning of move to care based in the community
- 1954 Resident population in psychiatric hospital reached a peak at 152,000 but then began to decrease slowly following the introduction of social methods of rehabilitation in the community, the availability of welfare benefits and the introduction of ant-psychotic medication
Asylum to Community Care Continued

- 1961 Enoch Powell’s ‘Water Tower’ speech – he envisaged that psychiatric hospitals would be phased out and replaced by care provided in the community
- 1962 Hospital Plan for England and Wales stated that large psychiatric hospitals should close and that local authorities should develop community services
Approved Social Workers and Approved Mental Health Professionals

- Introduced by 1983 Mental Health Act
- Extended powers and greater professional autonomy to exercise an independent opinion
- Role to conduct a social assessment of the individual’s circumstances and investigate the possibility of using other services to avoid the need for hospital admission
- Reformed by 2007 Mental Health Act which opened up the role to allied professionals
Contemporary Mental Health Social Workers

- Practised in a variety contexts some multi-disciplinary
- 1999 National Service Framework work for Mental Health; identifies key roles for social work in contemporary mental health services
- 2003 New Ways of Working initiative; common skills and values for all mental health workers
- 2004 Ten Essential Shared Capabilities
- 2014 Care Act integrated services
What is evidence?

- Debate is ongoing as to what it is and how best it is used. For Mental Health Social Work there is a recurring theme; it is meagre and mostly focusses on negative – also varies

- Anecdote
- ‘received wisdom’
- Research studies
- Concept and theory papers
Evidence ? Psychiatric Social Work

- 1962 Timms: 75% of the sample interviewed had not heard of psychiatric social workers, while 80% could not say what they did.
- Of the remainder, most associated them with the actual treatment of mental patients. For example;
People who treat the mentally ill – that is psychological experts

They actually looked after people with some sort of phobia
The ‘psychiatric’ aspect of the work is seen at one point as simply skill in human relations and at another a direct clinical function (Goldberg 1946)
Psychiatric social work is case-work based on the psychological understanding of human behaviour, undertaken by social case-workers who have received special training to equip them for work with children and adults suffering from mental illness or problems of behaviour or personality. (Hunnybun)

We are psychiatric social workers: our casework ...is based on the psychological understanding of....our own behaviour, our own reactions as well as our clients (Myers 1954)
What’s in a name?

We must all have felt the burden of our name. It is certainly ponderous, perhaps a little pompous. The first element is still a mysterious word to many people and it is a teaser to spell

(Margaret Ashdown)
Three main areas for MHSW:

- A working knowledge of symptoms, treatment, cause and prognosis of an individual’s illness
- Therapeutic work with individuals and families involves developing and maintaining a consistent relationship with the individual, knowing the ways the family may be affected, being aware of their particular family relationships and offering psychological and practical support to them
- They identify the use and mobilization of support and services and outside agencies, such as primary health care, social security, housing, social services, and the ability to judge not just what is viable but also apply professional skill in considering what is best for each client
Evidence ASW role

- An analysis of Crisis Management by Mental Welfare Officers Clarke 1971—social workers mismanaged the psychiatric emergency and did not consider their casework skills to be of much value in the crisis situation.
- Just one third of London boroughs and 43 per cent of other authorities required their MWOs to hold a professional qualification (Dunne 1977).
- Uncertain role of social workers acting as MWOs under the Mental Health Act Olsen, and Oram 1978.
- With few exceptions, social work practice was not directly concerned with the alleviation of the mental health problem; rather effort was directed at ameliorating the environmental stresses associated with it i.e. no therapeutic intervention (Fisher et al 1984).
Evidence of ASWs?

- Richardson Review
- To reflect modern practice (integrated multi-disciplinary working)
- Further consideration should take place in the light of relevant research findings
Call for evidence

Recognised that the majority of previous studies of the Mental Health Act have used quantitative methods – how often certain procedures had been invoked, or explored the characteristics of those detained. Missing is how the Act is administered on a daily basis and how it is experienced by those who come within its orbit. ASWs effectively managed complex assessments.
Compared two national surveys conducted in 1992 and 2002

Rates of ASWs per 100,000 population declined by 50%

Disappearing workforce
Stressed and overworked?

The National AMHP Survey 2012: Final Report

Stress and the statutory role: is there a difference between professional groups?

- Hudson and Webber
- Prevalence of stress among AMHPs
- Differences (of stress) between the professional groups that administer the role
- Online survey incorporating same questionnaire and Inventory as Evans et al study
- 106 did not want to continue in the role
- Lack of resources especially beds problematic
- felt undervalued
- 504 (out of approx. 4000) respondents half reached threshold for emotional exhaustion
Evidence pertaining to MHSW

- Practitioners reported high levels of stress and emotional exhaustion with low levels of job satisfaction (Evans et al, 2006)
- Three types of mental health social workers – generacist, traditionalist and eclecticist (McCrae et al, 2004)
- Positive role of assessments in multi-disciplinary teams (Mitchell and Patience, 2002)
- Themes identified by Ryan et al., 2005 include; a lot of hard grind, the stone in the shoe, going ten rounds with the system
- In their daily tasks social workers manage the most complex cases in mental health teams (Huxley et al., 2008)
Evidence today and questions for the future?

- The College; new paper has been drafted on mental health social work. Will this capture the role correctly?
- Chief Social Worker for Adults
- Ministerial Advisory Group on Mental Health; ‘degraded’ profession, failure of community care, no evidence base!
- Impact of ‘new ways of working’ and the opening up of the ASW role – focus of my current research
- Integration
References

- Please ask if you require
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- Approved Mental Health Practice: *Essential Themes for Students and Practitioners* Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke out on 11 April