

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH THEMES AND PROJECTS

The School of Social Work and Social Policy aims to be recognised internationally as a leading centre of excellence for research and knowledge exchange in the disciplines of Social Work and Social Policy, contributing to academic debates through the publication of internationally-recognised research outputs and helping to shape the future direction of research in the two disciplines.

Our work is organised under the four broad headings of **Children, young people and families**; **Health and wellbeing**; **Citizenship and communities**; and **Social and criminal justice**. This document provides brief illustrations of the range of funded and unfunded research projects undertaken in these areas.

Theme 1: Children, Young People and Families

Digital storytelling: empowering young people in care when attending Children's Hearings.

PI/CI: Gavin Heron & Laura Steckley; Funder: Big Lottery; 2015-2016

This study examines digital storytelling as a way of enhancing young people's participation in children's hearings. A coproduction approach is used to create a model for supporting young people's participation in their hearings. Semi-structured interviews and a focus group were used to ascertain the views of young people and staff about the process of developing the model. Findings suggest that a digital story approach allows for the complex task of articulating personal emotions and experiences to be deconstructed by the young person before attending their hearing. Separate parts of the story can be constructed, rehearsed and edited, a process which facilitates personal development and learning. Starting with the young person's interpretation also aligns with a strengths-based approach by enabling the individual to be active rather than passive, and to convey insight, creativity and agency. Watching the story prior to the meeting better prepares those attending the children's hearing, and watching the story with the young person at the start of the meeting shows a preparedness to listen.

Scoping Exercise – Parents with Learning Disabilities and Supported Parenting in Scotland

PI/CI: Gillian MacIntyre, Ailsa Stewart; Funders: Scottish Government; 2015-2016

According to the Scottish Government (2008), being a 'good enough' parent requires parents to be able to provide basic physical care, love and affection, security, guidance, boundaries, and age-appropriate responsibility and independence. Several of the skills and knowledge synonymous with being a 'good enough parent' have been found to be lacking in some parents with learning disability including the ability to provide a safe home environment, adequate

nutrition, positive and nurturing interactions, being able to recognise and treat medical emergencies and having a basic understanding of child development (Feldman, 2004). Yet, when provided with enough support, many parents with a learning disability can improve their skills and knowledge and learn to parent more effectively (Murphy & Feldman 2002; Coren, Thomaes & Hutchfield, 2011).

This study will therefore explore progress made in the following areas since the publication of the national strategy: what range of services are available to support parenting for parents with learning disabilities, to what extent do parents with learning disabilities have access to supported parenting services, to what extent are professionals following the Scottish Good Practice Guidelines for supporting parents with learning disabilities, and what outcomes are being achieved for parents with learning disabilities from the perspective of key contacts?

Children and young people's experiences and views of poverty and inequalities: Policy and practice implications

Principal Investigator: Daniela Sime; Partner organisations: Glasgow School of Art, Glasgow Life, Glasgow City Council, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen City Council, Child Poverty Action Group

Funder: Scottish Universities Insight Institute (SUII), £20k, 2015

In Scotland, like in many societies around the world, unequal access to opportunities remains a chronic and cumulative impediment to individuals' education, health and civic participation. Over 220,000 children in Scotland live in poverty and the IFS estimates that by 2020, this number will increase by a further 100,000 (Child Poverty Action Group, 2014). Children and young people remain at greatest risk of being marginalised and excluded. This Programme aimed to increase equality and help realise human potential through a series of activities which encouraged evidence-based practice, stimulate collaboration between a range of stakeholders and involve young people as active citizens. The Programme objectives were to:

- Give voice to children and young people's experiences of inequalities through a *series of engagement workshops* aimed at young people
- Engage a range of practitioners, policy makers and researchers in meaningful KE opportunities through *four policy briefings* and the wide dissemination of these
- Create a space for the general public across Scotland to engage with the ideas of inequalities, as experienced and represented in an *arts exhibition at Scotland ST School Museum* designed and produced by children and young people
- Bring together practitioners, policy makers, researchers and young people to identify solutions to the current key challenges in tackling social and economic inequalities through *two policy and practice events*, to support evidence-based practice in tackling social disadvantage.

Historical Abuse of Children in Care and the Needs of Adults Who Experienced Care as Children

PI: Andrew Kendrick; Funder – various

This programme of research has addressed the historical abuse of children in residential and foster care and the needs of adults who experienced care as children. The research has identified the factors involved in the historical abuse of children in care, and the key issues in protecting children in care, addressing three main themes: recruitment, support and training of staff and carers; inspection, monitoring and standards; and listening to children and children's participation. The research has adopted a theoretical framework drawn from transitional justice to address acknowledgement and accountability for victims/survivors of historic abuse in Scotland, and the initiatives which have been put in place to address their needs. In particular, the research is focusing on issues of memory, narrative and identity through oral history; archives, access to records, and information about care services; forgiveness; and commemoration and memorialisation.

Children on the margins: Roma migrant children's experiences of schooling and other services

Principal Investigator: Daniela Sime; Partner: Glasgow City Council

Funder: British Academy, £10k

The discrimination of Roma children across Europe has been highlighted by several reports (UNICEF, 2007; European Commission, 2007, 2012; The Council of Europe, 2010). Roma children are excluded from mainstream schooling, segregated in special schools, and remain the lowest achievers among all ethnicities. For many families in Eastern Europe, their exclusion from education is a 'push' factor when deciding to migrate abroad. This study aimed to explore Roma families' views of education post-migration, their perceived needs, expectations and cultural attitudes to education. The study was conducted in a highly deprived area in Scotland, with high proportion of Roma families. It aimed to investigate the nature and effectiveness of the services available for families, with a specific focus on education. The project focused on capturing the experiences of parents and children, what they perceived as effective support from the school staff and their barriers to engagement. Findings reinforced the need for different approaches to engagement of Roma families – several events were organised for teachers, other service providers, policy makers, to engage them with the findings.

Assessment and support of the sibling relationships of long-term fostered and adopted children

PI/CI: Dr. Christine Jones (PI), University of Strathclyde and Dr. Gillian Henderson, Scottish Children's Reporter's Administration

Funder: Sir Halley Stuart Trust; Duration: 2015-2016

Within UK policy, the principle has been established that siblings requiring foster care or adoption should be placed together, where this is possible and in the best

interests of the children. However, in practice, sibling separation remains a common experience for children within the care system. Where children are placed separately from siblings, contact arrangements vary in terms of type, frequency, quality and availability of support. Sibling contact also tends to become less frequent over time. Empirical research has focused primarily on outcomes of sibling placement type and relatively little attention has been paid to the quality of sibling relationships and meaning of these relationships for children. This study will address this gap through a series of interviews with children in permanent placements, their siblings and their adoptive parents or carers. The study also involves an analysis of case files held by the Scottish Children's Reporters' Administration in order to map the characteristics of sibling relationships of looked-after children and to examine pathways through the system towards permanent placement in a fostering or adoptive family. The study seeks to influence the assessment and decision-making processes used by social work professionals and Children's Panel members regarding sibling placements and contact arrangements. The study is supported by an advisory group made up of representatives from Scottish Government, CoramBAAF, The Fostering Network, ClanChild Law, CELCIS, City of Edinburgh Council, NSPCC and Children's Hearings Scotland.

The Landscape of Child Protection Research in the UK

PI/CI: Prof. Julie Taylor, University of Birmingham (PI), Dr. Kirsteen MacKay, University of Edinburgh, Dr. Christine Jones, University of Strathclyde.

Funder: NSPCC; Duration: 2014-2016

This study, undertaken for the NSPCC, is the first comprehensive systematic search and mapping review of research undertaken in all four nations of the United Kingdom on the subject of child protection. It covers the five-year timespan January, 2010 through December, 2014. Published academic and grey literature was mapped and categorised to determine patterns and gaps. A concurrent search of more than 94 databases was used to locate the academic literature, with further additional checks against other sources to confirm completeness. Grey literature was searched primarily through the NSPCC catalogues with some adjunct searches of key organisations. A two-stage screening process examined the literature against inclusion criteria. All included articles were coded onto an 85 field SPSS dataset which included 'substantive topic', 'type of maltreatment' and 'methodology'. A total of 467 academic articles and 243 items of grey literature met the inclusion criteria and were coded onto the SPSS dataset, a combined total of 710. An additional search of 53 funding councils and key funders of child protection research was undertaken. The data collected in this project represent a comprehensive map of UK child protection research in the last five years. Analysis of the dataset is ongoing with the aim of informing future child protection research priorities.

Talking about Child Protection: the views and experiences of deaf and disabled children and young people who have been abused

PI/CI: Prof. Julie Taylor, University of Birmingham (PI), Dr. Deborah Fry and Dr. Audrey Cameron, University of Edinburgh, Dr. Anita Franklin, Coventry, Prof. Kirsten Stalker and Dr. Christine Jones, University of Strathclyde

Funder: NSPCC ; Duration: 2013-2015

Research internationally has highlighted the increased vulnerability of deaf or disabled children to abuse and the frequently inadequate response of services. However, first-hand accounts of deaf or disabled children have rarely been sought. This is one of the first studies exploring deaf and disabled children's experiences of help-seeking following maltreatment. The study brings together research leaders in the field of both child protection and disability studies to understand key issues relating to the accessibility and efficacy of the child protection system for deaf and disabled children and young people in the four nations of the United Kingdom. Innovative and sensitive research methods were employed to support ten deaf or disabled people (children and adults) to take part in guided conversations. The study provides data relating to the enablers and barriers of help seeking, recognition of abuse and responses of formal services. Recommendations are directed towards policy makers, practitioners and families of disabled children. A full report is available at

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/globalassets/documents/research-reports/deaf-disabled-children-talking-about-child-protection.pdf>. A number of papers from this study are in preparation.

Summary of current and recent research activity in CELCIS

Funder: Core grant from Scottish Government, plus additional commissioned work

PI/CI: Various including. Vicki Welch, Fiona Mitchell, Graham Connelly, Jennifer Davidson, Moyra Hawthorn and Ian Milligan

CELCIS has core funding from Scottish Government for various activities; a proportion of this is used for research projects that are of relevance to the looked after children's sector. The outcomes of the research often include a range of recommendations taken forward by CELCIS in partnership with a range of stakeholders. Recent research funded in this way includes: a study of the Children's Hearings Service examining the role of Safeguarders, a study of the development of a new outcomes framework for residential care and education, an evaluation of an early years intervention service with families at risk of (or experiencing) removal of their baby, a state of the nation survey of Throughcare provision, a study of the role of designated managers for looked after children in school, action research into the provision of music opportunities for children in care, and internal evaluation of CELCIS activity.

We also attract various research grants from other funders, including national bodies (e.g. Care Inspectorate, Social Work Scotland, Scottish Legal Aid Board, Equalities and Human Rights Commission, etc.), and from local and national charities (e.g. Barnardos Scotland, Notre Dame Centre, Quarriers, Care Visions, Etc.).

As above, CELCIS works with the commissioning body and other stakeholders to ensure that these studies have impact. This may include using core funds for training, consultancy, improvement work, and policy implementation activities. Research funded in this way recently has included: A study of the role and practice of solicitors in Children's Hearings, a scoping study of sexual exploitation of looked after children in Scotland, a review of the potential impact of health and social care integration for children's services, a literature review of finding permanence for disabled children, a study of the needs and provision for children looked after at home, a review of the implementation of Moving Forward (UN guidance on alternate care), and various evaluations of services for looked after children in Scotland and across the globe.

Theme 2: Health and Wellbeing

Promoting the health and well-being of ethnic minority families in Glasgow

Principal Investigator: Daniela Sime

Funder: Bridge the Gap internal fund, £10k, 2015-2016

This study aims to document the experiences of ethnic minority families' engagement with health services. The project explores the experiences of families with children from three minority groups (established minority, new minority, nomadic minority) to generate findings to inform further research applications. The proposed activities include dataset analysis on migrants' health, interviews with service providers and families, and policy analysis. The project adopts a cross-disciplinary approach to investigating minorities' health and well-being. Outputs will include a research report, publications and conference papers, a policy briefing, and dissemination events with potential research users, to explore further projects.

Long-term change in health, living standards and wellbeing

PI: Bernard Harris

My work in this area focuses on two broad issues: understanding the impact of public health reforms on the decline of mortality in England and Wales during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries; and understanding the causes and consequences of long-term changes in morbidity.

I am currently exploring the relationship between sanitary effort (as measured by the value of the loans contracted by local authorities for public works) and changes in mortality. This work is being undertaken with Andrew Hinde (University of Southampton) and we are currently investigating plans for a Europe-wide project involving colleagues from Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

The second project examines long-term changes in patterns of non-fatal morbidity. This work builds on earlier work, undertaken with Andrew Hinde, Martin Gorsky

(London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) and Aravinda Guntupalli (Open University). That work examined the causes and consequences of changes in morbidity among members of the Hampshire Friendly Society. I am currently seeking to extend this investigation to Sweden, in association with Liselotte Eriksson and Lars-Fredrik Andersson (University of Umeå).

People Powered Health and Well Being – Action Research Project

PI/CI: Gillian MacIntyre, Ailsa Stewart; 2015-2016

Funder: Health and Social Care Alliance, People Powered Health and Well-Being

Participatory action-research methods are being used to support a group of people with lived experience to undertake an individual research project. Participants in the group have identified their own research question, chosen and justified their individual methodology and undertaken fieldwork and data analysis. Support from University of Strathclyde and ALLIANCE staff was provided throughout the project including methods training. The project was guided by the principles of action research that suggest: an emphasis on equal partnership and collaboration between all participants, an emphasis on taking action that might change and adapt as you learn, an emphasis on partnership at each stage of the research process from identifying the problem to sharing the results and an emphasis on shared control of the agenda and learning from one another.

The group has aimed to explore whether or not inclusion and engagement activities enhanced wellbeing and aided recovery. This topic reflected the shared interests and passions of the group members. The project also considered what promotes and hinders engagement and inclusion by exploring lived experiences. Each group member considered the broad research question within their own area of interest. This included: end of life care, creative writing, volunteering and long-term conditions. The group are currently preparing their final report to accompany two short videos that have been created around the findings of each of the projects and the experience of the researcher journey.

Vulnerable parents with and without a learning disability: Long-term outcomes for families with and without prior involvement in a parenting skills programme

PI/CI: Ailsa Stewart, Gillian MacIntyre

Funders: NHS Ayrshire and Arran

In 2001, the Learning Disability Service based in NHS Ayrshire and Arran reported on the outcomes of a parenting programme implemented with vulnerable parents, with and without a learning disability, as part of a pilot study between 1998 and 2000 (Denny et al., 2001). The interventions trialled within the programme were developed from evidence-based research (e.g. Feldman, 1998; Kelly et al., 1996; McGaw, 1996), reflected good practice within the Learning Disability Service, were forward thinking for the time in the flexible nature of its delivery and with the

involvement of primary care staff, and echo interventions that subsequent research has advocated for parents with a learning disability (e.g. Booth & Booth, 2003; Feldman, 2004).

The aims of this present research project were to follow up on the 12 families involved in the original intervention, their immediate family members (consisting of their children who are now over 16 years old) and up to three professionals who have been involved with the families over the last 10 years only (the original project was implemented between 1998 and 2000, just over 17 years ago). The objective was to establish the extent to which recommendations within the original project's final report for each family were met, what aspects of the support delivered were most successful in the long-term and what parenting supports parents have since experienced from services, if any. The current research project also aimed to establish what supports children have received, how the support received by families has changed as the children matured and the children's experience of services. In doing so, the current research project hopes to inform and contribute to the growing evidence base in relation to vulnerable parents and their families.

Personalisation and the use of health care technologies

Principal Investigator: Andrew Eccles

My research interests lie in two - potentially intersecting - areas; (1) care technologies and (2) personalisation, both in the area of health and social care. Research on the former has emerged from the catalyst of recent Scottish Universities Insight funding which pulled together various parties from technology designers, policy makers, operational managers and academics. The current spin off from this is an Alan Turing Institute funded project on data use in telehealth care, which has involved several Strathclyde academic disciplines and the Scottish Government. The funding for this is earmarked for 2016 only, but is aimed at securing a significantly longer term project around the management, interpretation and application of data to help map future telehealth care policy. The personalisation research is exploring Self-Directed Support in Scotland amongst third sector organisations, aimed at understanding what enables or hinders implementation of the policy - primarily looking at workforce, organisational and cultural change. This research, being carried out in conjunction with Strathclyde Business School (SBS), is funded by the Coalition of Care and Support Providers and is projected to run from 2015 to 2018. A further research project with SBS, funded by Capita and earmarked to be concluded in 2016, is exploring the use and acceptance of remote care technologies amongst medical practitioners.

Meaningful and Measurable outcomes

Research Lead: Emma Miller

Funding: ESRC (2012-2013 KE Fund); (2013-15 KE Fund with University of Edinburgh)

Current Funding: Horizon 2020 RISE programme (University of Strathclyde as lead institution, with this programme informing one of four strands 2016-2020)

Joint Improvement Team of the Scottish Government (2007-present)

This extensive research and knowledge exchange programme builds on previous research at the University of Glasgow (2004-2006). Emma Miller has worked with colleagues at the University of Edinburgh and Swansea University, practitioners and policy makers to develop and embed an evidence-based approach to person-centred practice, across health, social care and other provided services. This approach involves focusing on personal outcomes, rather than starting from standardised outcomes and performance indicators pre-determined by services. The aim is to ensure that the priorities of people using services remain paramount in decision-making at both the individual and organisational levels. While much of the early work focused on wrestling with complex cultural and system based barriers, that is problems of implementation, more recent research increasingly confirms the importance of dialogical approaches, and person centred narrative recording, to contribute to positive identities and maximise the agency of people using services. The approach has been referenced in a range of Scottish Government Strategies, including those for autism, carers, self-directed support and dementia, and has directly informed the national outcomes for health and social care integration. For further information visit:

<http://personaloutcomescollaboration.org/>

<https://meaningfulandmeasurable.wordpress.com/>

The Horizon 2020 RISE programme has been undertaken in collaboration with colleagues based at New York University, Yale University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Ulm University, Finland Association for Mental Health, and the Mental Health Foundation.

Scottish Citizenship Measure with Yale University

PI/CI: Ailsa Stewart, Gillian MacIntyre, Lee Knifton, Neil Quinn 2016-2017

Funders: Scottish Recovery Network, Turning Point Scotland and Health and Social Care Alliance - £24,000

This study will use participatory methods and concept-mapping techniques to develop a greater understanding of the construct of citizenship from the perspective of people with lived experience. Alongside this an instrument to assess the degree to which individuals, particularly those experiencing 'life disruption', perceive themselves to be citizens in a multifaceted sense (not simply a legal sense). Participants will be people with recent experience of receiving mental health

services, having criminal justice charges, having a serious general medical illness of having more than one of these 'life disruptions'. Community-based participatory methods, including a co-researcher team of person with experience of a 'life disruption', will be employed to work with the researcher. One aim of the study is to provide a comparison of the construction of citizenship in Scotland and the US.

Human & Human Rights Participatory Action Research

PI/CI: Neil Quinn, Lee Knifton, 2015-16

Funder Health Scotland £24,000

Supporting citizens who are homeless and who are refugees to undertake action research on a human rights-based approach to health to inform concepts, practice and policy.

Citizenship, Recovery, Inclusive Society Partnership

PI/CI: Lee Knifton, Neil Quinn, Emma Miller 2016-20

Funder EC RISE Programme 477,000 Euros

A four year multi-level research and KE collaboration with New York University, Yale, Illinois Institute of Technology, Ulm University, Finland Association for Mental Health & Mental Health Foundation.

Centre for Doctoral Training Mental Health

PI/CI Lee Knifton, Neil Quinn 2016-20

Funders: first cohort 3 students funded by NHS Lothian & NHS GGC £190,000

A newly funded CDT focusing upon mental health, citizenship and poverty in partnership with NYU and Yale Universities exploring comparative policy. Students spend up to 12 months in US.

Theme 3: Citizenship and Communities

To what extent is there a distinctive Scottish approach to race equality?

PI: Nasar Meer

Funder: Royal Society of Edinburgh (RSE) ; 2014-2019

This research examines approaches to race equality in Scotland. Even though matters of equality are formally reserved in the Scotland Act (1998), Scotland appears to be innovating with local and national race equality policy measures, in a context where the prevailing discourse appears to be diverging as well. Yet there is

a clear and significant gap in academic research charting this, despite a wide-ranging literature on race and racism in the UK. This project builds on a British Academy/Leverhulme grant exploring where ethnic minorities rest in debates about Scottish nationhood, as well as a European Union (FP7) funded study of international approaches to race equality in contexts of migration related diversity (across nine EU member states). The research adopts a multi-method and interdisciplinary approach and makes a timely contribution to at least five of the Scottish Government's National Outcomes. To learn more about the project visit www.raceequalityscotland.com

Here to Stay? Identity, belonging and citizenship among Eastern European settled migrant children in the UK (a decade after EU Enlargement)

Principal Investigator: Daniela Sime; 2016-2018

Funder: Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), £425,000 (with universities of Glasgow and Plymouth)

Eastern Europeans who have arrived in the UK in the last decade are the fastest growing ethnic groups in the UK. This study will be the first to focus specifically on Eastern European migrant children who have lived in the UK for at least three years, and to compare their everyday lives and sense of cultural and national identity and belonging in Scotland and England. The primary aim of the research is to inform public debate, policy makers and service providers on the issue of children of Eastern European migrants settled in Britain. The study will promote social inclusion, by exploring the experiences of settled migrant children in relation to the distinct discourses around migration, identity and citizenship in the UK and by ensuring that voices of children from the 'new' minority groups are taken into account in current debates on national identity. Settled migrant children's perspectives help us understand whether or not they are being socialised into their local communities' culture and can highlight the spatial and temporal dimensions of their social lives and opportunities for future. Focussing on children aged 12-18 of Eastern European migrants living in the UK for 3+ years, the study will provide a unique understanding of migrant children's long term experiences of settlement, exploring family, peer and community social networks. The study will address the relative absence of migrant children's voices in public debates and provide policy makers and the public with an improved understanding of the lives of children who were originally migrants, but have settled long-term in the UK.

Justifying policy changes

PI: Ian Greener

Ian Greener is currently working on a project which follows up work previously funded by the ESRC under the 'Cultures of Consumption' funding programme, and which aims to examine how policymakers justify the choices they make, especially with regard to significant welfare changes. Examining textual data including white papers, policy debates and speeches, it uses techniques from philosophical

argument mapping, combined with techniques I developed in the ESRC programme which make use of quantitative textual analysis, to examine and compare the justifications policymakers present for major welfare changes and the extent to which the points they raise are challenged through Parliamentary processes, as well as increasingly through on-line critiques of policy from both individuals and interest groups. I am currently examining debates around the 2010-2012 English NHS reorganisation using this method, along with the current dispute over junior doctor contracts and claims of the need for a '7 day NHS'. After this, I intend to examine policy changes in education (around curriculum change) and social security (around the 'bedroom tax').

Towards Social Investment and Inclusive Growth in Scotland?

PI: Christopher Deeming

Funder: Chancellor's Fellowship; Duration: 2016-2021

This programme of research considers the new and emerging model of Social Policy in Scotland, particularly with the Scottish Government embracing the new policy perspectives of 'social investment' and 'inclusive growth' (illustrated by Scotland Performs and the Scottish Government's Wealthier and Fairer policy frameworks, for example). Relations between citizens and state, families and communities are now being reframed by policymakers to promote investment and socially-inclusive models of growth. There is a growing emphasis on active citizenship and the social (cohesion, inclusion, investment, and innovation). Yet there is a clear and significant gap in academic research charting this. This project will address this gap in three main ways. Firstly, it will examine the policy formation and the narrative and the reasoning behind this. Secondly, the project will situate the Scottish case more broadly within the international context by drawing comparisons with investment and inclusive growth strategies pursued elsewhere in the advanced economies. Third, the project will consider and attempt to evaluate progress, drawing not only on high-level national indicators (the Scottish Government has introduced new monitoring systems to track progress, covering key areas of health, justice, environment, economy, and education), but also drawing on the changing attitudes of ordinary citizens towards social justice in Scotland.

Voluntary action, mutual aid and the welfare state

PI: Bernard Harris

I have a longstanding interest in the history of both charity and mutual aid. I am currently conducting an investigation into the relationship between friendly societies and the growth of the modern welfare state in Britain. This research was originally provoked by claims that the welfare state 'destroyed' an earlier tradition of voluntary action and mutual aid and undermined the virtues and values which that tradition represented. I have since broadened out that agenda to examine the relationship between friendly societies and the expansion of state welfare provision in Britain between *circa* 1914 and 1945.

Since moving to Strathclyde, I have become increasingly interested in differences between 'English' (or Anglo-Welsh) and Scottish approaches to social policy. This interest has been stimulated, in part, by the role which questions of social policy played in the debate over Scottish independence. However, it also reflects a more long-standing interest in the differences which exist between welfare states across the English-speaking world.

Helping people be more physically active: scaling up local project and the impact of the Legacy 2014 Physical Activity Fund

PI: Robert Rogerson (Institute for Future Cities), Col: Sue Sadler (School of Social Work & Social Policy), colleagues in the School of Psychological Sciences and Health (Alison Kirk and David Rowe) the Department of Computing and Information Sciences (Marilyn Lennon and Mark Dunlop) and SIBPS (Sir Harry Burns)

Funder: Spirit of 2012 Trust/Scottish Government

This research is assessing the impact of local projects across Scotland encouraging inactive people to become more active. The initiative, one of a number of Scottish Government-funded legacy programmes from the 2014 Commonwealth Games, will provide valuable insights into how small-scale projects can be scaled up and sustained. Strathclyde's expertise in measuring physical activity, in using new technologies to encourage more activity, and our involvement in legacy evaluation excited the Spirit of 2012 Trust and the original project has been extended to consider wider health benefits from the programme. The project over the next 18 months is intended to inform future Scottish Government policy and will help local councils achieve their outcomes towards a more active Scotland.

Theme 4: Criminal and Social Justice

Our Life with Others

PI/CI: Nina Vaswani/Sally Paul; Funder: Robertson Trust; 2015-2016

Previous research has suggested that young people involved in offending experience higher rates of parental, multiple and traumatic deaths than the general (adolescent) population. Specifically, research by the Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice (CYCJ) has identified high rates of bereavement and loss among young men in HM YOI Polmont. For this reason, HM YOI Polmont is piloting 'Our Life with Others', a new approach to dealing with trauma, bereavement and loss. CYCJ and the University of Strathclyde (School of Social Work and Social Policy), with the collaboration of HM YOI Polmont, and with the support of the funding body 'The Robertson Trust', will evaluate this pilot. The project will make use of surveys, interviews and focus groups with young people, staff members and key stakeholders to collect data that aim to produce new knowledge and understanding on trauma, bereavement, loss and the attachment needs of young people involved

in offending, as well as provide evidence to inform service developments at HM YOI Polmont.

Implementation of *Equally Safe* in a Scottish HEI

PI (joint): Anni Donaldson, Melanie McCarry, Roisin McGoldrick, Kevin Pilkington

Funder: Scottish Government; 2016-2018

Stalking, harassment, sexual assault and domestic abuse are significant issues facing Scottish women today. The National Union of Students found that 1 in 4 female students have reported unwanted sexual behaviour during their studies (2011). This project aims to implement *Equally Safe*, the Government's strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls and produce a toolkit for challenging gender based violence (GBV) for all Scottish HEIs.

Our project involves a number of work streams and methodologies. We will work with students, staff, senior university managers, Strathclyde University Students Association and external partners such as the Violence Reduction Unit, Police Scotland and Glasgow City Council to maintain a safe campus environment for all staff, students and visitors. The project plans to carry out campus-based surveys and develop a new MOOC. This (free) online course will reflect current national and international research findings in the field of gender-based violence and will also be available for free to the general public. The project will also be looking at ways to expand the coverage of GBV in social work, education and other professional degree programmes. The project team aims to collaborate closely with colleagues across the education sector and also with outside experts in the field including Rape Crisis Scotland, The Women's Support Project, Zero Tolerance Scotland and Medics Against Violence. These partnerships will help build a critical mass of good practice to be shared across all of Scotland's higher and further education sectors.

Understanding Forced Marriage in Scotland

PI Khatidja Chantler (University of Central Lancashire), CI Melanie McCarry, CI Mhairi Mackenzie (University of Glasgow)

Funder: Scottish Government; 2015-2016

Forced marriage is widely recognized at a national and international level as a violation of women's and children's human rights and as a form of violence against women and children. Within the EU there have been a number of legal interventions to combat Forced Marriage including civil remedies, creating a specific criminal offence of forced marriage and increasing the age of sponsorship and marriage for those marrying non EU nationals. In Scotland, the Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Act 2011 provides civil protection in the form of Forced Marriage Protection Orders (FMPO) for those at risk of forced marriage as well as those already in forced marriages. Breaching an FMPO is a criminal offence. A specific criminal offence of forcing someone to marry in Scotland was created under section 122 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and came into

force on 30th September 2014. Criminalisation of forced marriage is mired in controversy. This project is partnered with key service providers Scottish Women's Aid, Shakti and Hemat Gryffe. We are using a multi-methodological framework including policy analysis, survey and in-depth interviews to address 3 RQs:

RQ 1: level and profile of service use relating to forced marriage (FM).

Methodology: national organisational database analysis and national survey.

RQ2: mapping of FM services across Scotland; the coordination of services across Scotland; and professionals' understanding and responses to FM.

Methodology: national survey; interviews with strategic leads and service providers

RQ 3: The impact of interventions (civil and criminal) for victims of FM.

Methodology: in-depth semi-structured interviews with victims/survivors of FM

Responding to high risk and high vulnerability: Chief Social Work Officer and Local Authority Approaches

PI/CI: Kristina Moodie/Alison Gough

Funder: CYCJ/Scottish Government

This study is intended to examine the legislation and policy framework and role and responsibilities of Chief Social Work Officers and Local Authorities, to explore the approaches, processes and practices adopted by Local Authorities in relation to how they identify and respond to high risk and vulnerability and to explore how Local Authority structural and cultural issues impact on their value base, approaches and usage of secure care and complementary services. Semi-structured interviews will be analysed using a content analysis methodology and findings will be fed back to participants at an event post publication in order to encourage next steps. The study is responding to some of the questions which were raised about decision making and routes into secure care/thresholds, through a scoping study into Secure Care in 2015 ([Secure Care in Scotland: A Scoping Study](#)) and to inform the work of the secure care national project, which has also identified from initial gaps in knowledge about the different systems and approaches in place in local authority areas.

Responses to offending in residential child care – factors that influence decision making

Funder: CYCJ/Scottish Government

PI/CI: Kristina Moodie/Debbie Nolan

There is a lack of national figures regarding offending within the looked-after and accommodated child population type or frequency. It is known that looked after and accommodated children offend more than young people not looked after and more than young people looked after by kinship carers and foster carers. However, young people who have been placed in looked after accommodation also often share the

same risk factors as young people who offend. Similarly there is also no formal guidance nationally regarding how best to deal with young people who offend while in care. This short term study will examine the decision-making processes regarding dealing with potential criminal behaviour in young people and in which situations the police and youth justice systems would be involved by children's homes and residential schools. It will also collate offending figures from young people placed in two local authorities pre and post the current placement to further examine the concern that looked after young people may be criminalized while in care.

Pilot and Evaluation of the Strength and Resilience Monitor for Girls (SRM)

Funder: CYCJ/Scottish Government

PI/CI: Nina Vaswani/Kristina Moodie

There has been an increased focus on the needs and risks of young women in both the youth and adult justice systems in recent years, not least as a result of the report of the Commission on Women Offenders (Scottish Government, 2012). This work stressed the need for a gender-specific response to women offenders, in light of a justice system that was primarily designed around the needs of male offenders. Unsurprisingly, concerns have also emerged that existing risk assessment tools also tend to be normed mainly on male populations and therefore do not reflect the vulnerability that underlies much of young women's offending (Risk Management Authority, 2007). In order to address this substantial gap, the charity Up-2-Us designed the Strengths & Resilience Monitor (SRM), drawing upon the available research literature and their substantial experience in working with high-risk and vulnerable young women in the community. The SRM is designed to assess and monitor attitudes and behaviours in vulnerable females aged 15-20, and considers both risk and protective factors. The SRM tool will be examined for inter-rater reliability and concurrent validity. The research team will undertake a desk-based analysis of needs profiling, reliability, validity and will interview a sample of workers to assess utility.

A Picture of Loss: exploring the nature and experience of loss among young people with offending behaviours in care, £5,115.00

PI: Nina Vaswani, Funder: Carnegie Trust

Although there is acknowledgment in the literature about the presence of loss and grief among this population of young people, there is little research that documents these experiences from a young person's perspective or explores how they understand and respond to different types of loss. This research aims to address this gap by exploring with young people in care the following research questions:

- How do young people understand the concept of loss, and what are the different types of losses that young people have experienced?

- How have young people responded to these losses and what are the similarities or differences in their experience of different kinds of loss?
- What are the implications for practice for professionals working with young people in care?

Trauma, Bereavement and Loss Services at HMP Polmont, £16,130.00

PI: Nina Vaswani, Funder: Robertson Trust

Polmont is developing its approach to trauma bereavement and loss. The aims of the service are:

- To deliver training to 350 staff in order to raise awareness about trauma, loss and attachment among young people
- To conduct a basic assessment to screen for trauma, loss, relationship and attachment issues for all new admissions.
- To develop a referral process to move young people on to appropriate service provision (using existing and new services such as: listeners; art therapy; open secret; seasons for growth; counselling and support and psychological/psychiatric services as necessary.
- To implement a counselling and support service for young people who need it, focused on trauma, loss and attachment / relationship issues.

During the pilot phase Barnardo's will deliver the training, undertake the screening, make onward referrals, and deliver interventions where appropriate. The pilot is currently planned to run for 12 months between April 2015 and March 2016.

The overarching aim of the research is to generate learning about the new processes and interventions in order to inform service delivery and to enable a formal tendering process to be undertaken in 2016.

CURRENT RESEARCH FUNDING AWARDS - CYCJ

June 2015 – March 2016: Scottish Funding Council: Studying with Convictions– Impact for Access. PI: Recruit with Conviction, £29,880

The project aims to research and establish barriers to admissions and outcomes which arise throughout the student cycle and will take a lateral approach to unpicking the conviction barrier and good practice to support students and prospective students who have convictions in order to benefit the students and the FE Institute in terms of positive destinations.

May 2015 – June 2016: The Robertson Trust: Developing and Designing the Women and Family Centre Programme: Exploring Effectiveness and Sharing Learning. PI: Beth Weaver, £18,413

This project involves working with the stakeholders involved in developing two women and family centres initiated by The Robertson Trust to:

- Explore the effectiveness of the approach taken during the development and design phases of the centres
- Share learning throughout the evaluation process to inform future work in this area for the Trust, those involved in the programme and other interested organisations.

May 2014 – August 2016: Glasgow City Council: Coproducing Community Justice: Tomorrow's Women.

PI: Beth Weaver, £21,020

Dr Beth Weaver of the School of Social Work and Social Policy and Dr Claire Lightowler, Director of the Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice have been awarded a contract for an action research project with Glasgow City Council. The study will use qualitative methods to work with Glasgow Women's community justice centre, Tomorrow's Women and their stakeholders to understand and improve processes, dynamics and experiences of co-production.

CURRENT KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE FUNDING AWARDS– CYCJ

April 2016 – March 2017: Scottish Government: Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice, PI: Claire Lightowler, £700,000

To provide a knowledge exchange and practice development centre focused on improving youth justice practice and policy in Scotland.

April 2016 – March 2017: Scottish Government: Interventions for Vulnerable Youth (IVY), PI: Claire Lightowler, £200,000

To deliver risk assessment, risk management, assessment and interventions for young people in Scotland who pose the highest risk to others.

March 2016 – March 2017: Forth Valley NHS: Interventions for Vulnerable Youth (IVY) – Forth Valley, PI: Claire Lightowler, £25,000

To support risk assessment, risk management, assessment and interventions for young people in the Forth Valley who pose the highest risk to others, and provide practice development support to build risk management capacity amongst professionals in the Forth Valley.

August 2015 – August 2016: The Butler Trust: Butler Trust Nomination Support, PI: Claire Lightowler, £4,022

To support the Butler Trust in assessing the quality of youth and criminal justice applications for their awards, and encourage and promotion applications from practitioners in Scotland.

April 2015–March 2017: Scottish Government: Secure Care Project

PI: Claire Lightowler, £155,600

To review secure care in Scotland developing recommendations about future options and identifying areas for improvement.

Towards a Sociology of Rights Consciousness in Russian Prisons

Funder: Leverhulme Trust, 2015-2017, £44,000

PI/CI: Laura Piacentini and Elena Katz (CI)

This research examines how Russian prisons are engaging with rights and rights consciousness through the dynamic new phenomenon of online chat rooms. Russia has made significant progress in reforming its legislation, penal policies and penal practices in an effort to transform the system from the penal aberrations of the past. However, how rights are disseminated and understood has proved problematic not least since the partial break down of civil society under current President Vladimir Putin. Engagement with online fora has generated new insights into how prisoners and personnel are understanding how rights are framed and diffused. This project builds on work conducted by Piacentini over the last 12 years in particular into how penal elites frame rights in societies in transition. The research adopts a potentially pioneering new methodology in prison sociology - digital ethnography - combined with a multidisciplinary approach of online chat room participation in Russian language. Details can be found at:

www.russianprisonsociology.org

Coproducing Desistance: The Role of Social Cooperative Structures of Employment

PI: Beth Weaver

Funder: ESRC Future Research Leaders £140,418

Duration: Jan 2015- Jan 2018

Across the UK, and indeed further afield, increasing political, professional and public concern has been expressed about the economic, social and human costs of the increasing use of imprisonment and of reoffending following release. Consequently, there is now growing interest in developing innovative and sustainable practices that can facilitate the social integration and desistance of former prisoners. Research on how and why people stop offending (desistance) has incrementally refocused attention on the kinds of conditions and supports that

variously enable or constrain social integration and desistance. However, despite the identified correlations between participation in employment and desistance, this is an area that has received limited attention in policy, practice and research. Yet most serving and former prisoners want to work and see this as critical to their efforts to give up crime on release but they face particular challenges to accessing employment because of criminal records, employer attitudes and discrimination, which can pose a threat to their longer-term prospects for desistance. Responding to this gap in research, policy and practice, this study examines the potential of a recent innovation in the use of social cooperatives in the UK, namely the use of social co-operative structures of employment as a mechanism for supporting the resettlement of prisoners and enabling longer term processes of desistance. In particular, this research uses case studies of more established through-the-prison-gate social cooperatives in Italy and in Sweden to inform emerging cooperative structures of employment in the criminal justice system in the UK in order to consider what social cooperatives might contribute to the integration and desistance of former prisoners; to consider how this learning can translate into improvements for policy design and service delivery in a criminal justice context; and crucially, to inform new ways of working to support social integration and desistance. To learn more about the project visit www.coproducingdesistance.org.uk

Title: Developing and Designing the Women and Family Centre Programme: Exploring Effectiveness and Sharing Learning

PI: Beth Weaver; CI Claire Lightowler and Briege Nugent

Funder: The Robertson Trust £18,413; Duration: May 2015-May 2017

This project is an action research study which is focussed on exploring the effectiveness of the approach taken during the development and design phases of two women's and family centres, and sharing learning throughout the evaluation process to inform future work in this area for the Trust, those involved in the programme and other interested organisations.

The two women's centres, initiated by the Robertson Trust, are located in two distinct geographical locales. Both centres are intended to be asset-based, co-productive and community-led so as to support and empower women, girls and families to meet their specific needs and aspirations. They will engage with all women, girls and families but focus on those who are most vulnerable, including those who have been involved in offending or who are at risk of so being. The Robertson Trust's aspirations for the centre are to: divert vulnerable women and girls away from the criminal justice system and help break inter-generational cycles of negative outcomes within families and communities and support women in the criminal justice system to successfully reintegrate back into their community. These aspirations can be viewed in the wider context of the Christie Commission which, in 2011, emphasised the need for public services to be built around people and communities and for a shift towards preventative approaches (Christie Commission, 2011). There is also an emerging policy narrative around a 'Scottish approach to the

transformation of public services' which expands on the Christie commission's recommendations to articulate the need for asset-based approaches, partnership working, innovation and an outcomes focus (Social Work Strategic Forum, 2015: 14).

This study is focused on the development and design phases of each centre. Therefore, our primary focus is on how things are being done, assessing whether the approach adopted makes it likely that the aspirations for the centres will be realised and identifying how the approach can be improved as work progresses. We will seek to capture not only the direct and indirect outcomes of the model and approach adopted but the intended and unintended consequences. One of the central tenets of the development of the Centre model being developed here is that women from the respective communities need to play a fundamental role in designing, development and leading the centres.

Co-producing desistance? An exploration of the dynamics and effects of a mutual aid group of former prisoners.

Funder: North Ayrshire Council FEC £16,276; **Duration:** July 2015- July 2016

There is a growing interest in developing innovative and sustainable practices that can facilitate the social integration and desistance of formerly incarcerated people. However, what shape such practices might take remains inadequately understood. The Mutual Aid Group (MAG) on which this study is based is one of few examples of coproduction in criminal justice social work in the UK. This project is participatory in approach and aims to explore the operation, dynamics and effects of the MAG from the perspective of different stakeholders.

Co-designing, Developing and Implementing a User Engagement strategy

PI: Beth Weaver; **CI:** Claire Lightowler and Kristina Moodie

Funder: North, South and East Ayrshire Community Planning Partnerships £93, 804

Duration: April 2016-April 2018

This project seeks to inform and support the design, development, implementation and review of a multi-layered user engagement strategy across Ayrshire Criminal Justice Social Work services. One of the central tenets in the development and effective implementation of a sustainable user engagement strategy is that key stakeholders (and/or 'champions') need to play a fundamental role in supporting the implementation, refinement and maintenance of such a strategy. With this in mind, and as a mechanism to encourage stakeholder ownership, participation and buy-in, this project utilises methods of action research, of participatory community planning, of community mobilisation and empowerment and of knowledge exchange. These approaches are oriented to engaging everyone who has a stake in the project and who is critical to its sustainability. Not only will this participatory action research approach enhance an understanding of the rationale and aspirations for the project among key stakeholders, but it offers them an opportunity to

contribute to its design and development and, in so doing, encourages buy-in, if not ownership, and longer-term cooperation.

Custody to Community Voice: An Evaluation. User Voice

PI, Monica Barry; **CI:** **Beth Weaver**, Bethany Schmidt, Mark Liddle and Shadd Maruna

Funder: NESTA with User Voice £69,361

Duration: May 2014-May 2016

The aim of this evaluation is to assess the implementation, operation and short-term outcomes of a pilot study of 6 prisons across England adopting the User Voice through-the gate Council Model of prisoner/service user participation/integration. The evaluation has five objectives:

1. to evaluate the effectiveness of the project in addressing the outcomes and goals delineated in the Theory of Change and participant journey;
2. to evaluate the success of the project in meeting commissioners' objectives and priorities;
3. to identify consistent and rigorous data collection methods across the projects and across time which can measure performance, impacts and outcomes as outlined in the Theory of Change;
4. to evaluate the Council Model and operational and administrative processes used in the project; and
5. to undertake a cost-benefit analysis of the pilots, in order to assess their ability to offer added value and efficiency to prisoner engagement and community reintegration.