Professor Barbara Fawcett and Dr Kelly Hall

Birmingham Korean Students

City of Birmingham

- Britain's second city, Population of over 1 million

- Central location, Close to London

- Good transport links, international airport

- Multi-cultural city, 30% ethnic minorities, 44% under 30 years. Strong Korean community

- First class Arts venues, excellent shopping

- Host to international music and sporting events

- 40% of graduates stay after studies
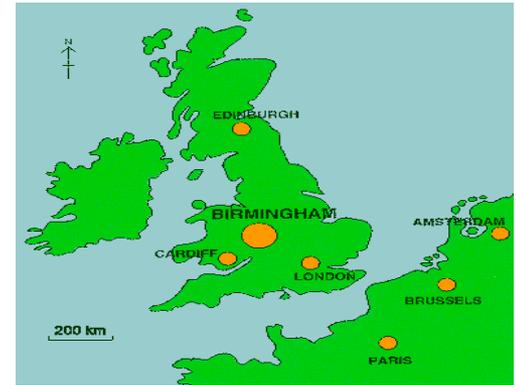
University of Birmingham

- Founded 1900 / Russell Group

- Universitas 21

- 10,000 international students from 150 different countries. 30 students on Government funded scholarships (MA Policy into Practice)

- **RAE 2015:** Clear focus on research excellence

- **Teaching Quality:** Almost 70% students receive first or upper second class degrees

- One of the top 10 universities that major companies target

- Ranked highly in the UK for Social Policy (Complete University Guide)
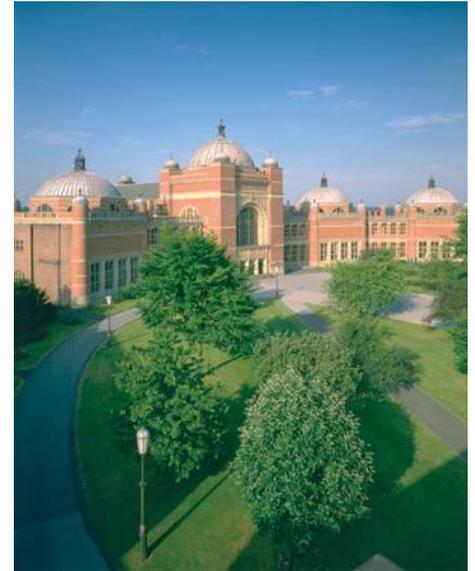
Campus University

- Rated as one of the top 3 campuses in the UK

- Located 10 minutes away from the City centre

- Very own train station, art gallery, concert hall, Botanical gardens

- **Learning resources:**
  9 open access computer suites, free internet
  13 libraries and resource centres

- Banks, shops, food outlets

- State of the Art Sports Facilities

- Guild of Students

- Large number of Student clubs/societies

- Safe, secure and friendly environment

Campus University

Support Services

- International Student Advisory Service (ISAS)

- Personal and Welfare Tutors

- English for International Students Unit Birmingham
- International Academy
- Student Support & Counselling Service

- Academic and Student Administration (ASA)

- Guild of Students

- Chaplaincy / Prayer Room

- Careers Centre

School of Social Policy and School of Government and Society Courses:

- MA Policy into Practice
- MA Social Research (Social Work and Professional Practice)
- MA Social Research (Social Policy)
- MA Migration, Superdiversity and Policy
- MA Social Policy
- MSc Public Management*
- MSc Public Management (Local policy and Leadership)*
- MSc Public Management (Health and Social Care)*
- MA/Diploma International Relations
  MA/Dip Contemporary Asia Pacific Studies
- MA/Dip Diplomacy
- MA/Dip Gender
- MA/DipInternational Peacekeeping
- MA/Dip International Political Economy
- MA/Dip Investigate Methods
- MA/Dip Security
- MA/Dip Terrorism and Political Violence
- MA/Diploma Political Theory
- MA/Diploma Social and Political Theory
- MSc Global Cooperation and Security
- MA/Diploma International Political
- MA/Dip Economy and Development (International
- Development)

Those marked with an asterisk can have a January start date.

Careers

- Government/Public administration
- Diplomatic Service
- International Relations
- University/Education
- Development Management
- Politics
- Management
- Social research
- Non-government organisations
- Health and social care
- Human resources
- Housing
- Public services/Infrastructure
- Social work
- Education/Teaching
- Retail/Hospitality management

Birmingham

- Breathe in Birmingham videohttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GoA1uSee-sk

- Accommodation

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SYZCUYeDfvg

What to bring with you

- Passport, travel documents, UoB documentation, insurance documentation in a safe place in your hand luggage
- Make copies of all these documents and pack them separately
- Any prescription medicine. A letter from your doctor to explain any pre-existing medical conditions for your doctor in the UK
- Basic toiletries, flannel and towel
- Web-site registration details (ID/passwords) and documentation reference numbers (bank accounts, driving licence etc.)
- Something to remind you of home (photographs)
- Something of interest to show others about your culture (national costume, crafts, music)

UK Weather: 4 Seasons

Autumn (Sept - Nov)   10 to 20 C (50 to 68 F)
Winter (Dec - Feb)   -2 to 10 C (28 to 50 F)
Spring (Mar - May)   10 to 20 C (50 to 68 F)
Summer (June - Aug)   18 to 30 C (66 to 86 F

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What is Social Policy?

How Social Policy Can Make a Difference?

B

What is Social Policy?

- Societies responses to social issues and 'wicked' problems.

- Public Policy - all the policies of government.

- Social policy - quality of life issues that affect the overall welfare of citizens.

- Draws on economics, sociology, psychology, geography, history, law, philosophy and political science.

Social Policy Areas

Migration

Fair Work Schemes

Health and Social Care

Disability

Welfare

Education

Support in Older Age

Unemployment

Housing

Social enterprise

Poverty

Family and Child Care

Work-Life Balance

Pensions

How Social Policy Can Make a Difference

Change -

Can take place at macro level – major upheavals, social conflict, global events (GFC), climate change

Can take micro level – individual, family and community

Can be 'bottom up' or 'top down'

- Social entrepreneurship and social/micro enterprise

What is Social Entrepreneurship?

□ Many definitions

□ Drawing from a range of authors - emphasis on attributes:

– Vision – social orientation and social value

– Proactive - flexibility/finding and utilising opportunities

– Problem solving/trouble shooting

– Networking, Engagement and Collaboration

❑ Overarching Aim: Making a difference

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Social Intrapreneurship

Is successful social intrapreneurship possible?

Yes – but attention needs to be paid to:

- Risk adverseness within organisation

- Middle and Senior Management support

- Training and Mentorship

Care Act (2014) England

☐ Major piece of legislation affecting adults and communities for 60 years.

☐ Consolidation but new features:

- People's well being and outcomes important to them at the centre of every decision made (Personalisation) - *social entrepreneurship and social enterprise*

- Prevention - *social entrepreneurship and social enterprise*

- Gives legal right to councils to contract out mainstream social work functions such as assessment, resource allocation and care planning – *social entrepreneurship and social enterprise*

Opportunities

North East Lincolnshire working across health and social care using a social entrepreneurship model to establish a free standing social enterprise called The Social Work Practice

'…Being close to and involved in our local communities will be at the heart of what we do. We are working to change the focus of social work away from 1:1 client work to that of 'community broker', enabling people to take control themselves, to make full use of the community assets available and to develop new community capacity. This requires flexibility, innovation, fleetness of foot, an entrepreneurial culture and the fostering of partnerships and alliances'.

Opportunities

'**The Care Act (2014) expects councils to develop local markets that are as diverse as their local populations and offer choice to all' (NEF, 2015)**

Examples….

GeTIN2 Dance – contemporary dance course for adults with learning disabilities – funded through Personal Budgets - aims to move people away from dependence on statutory services and meet social care and health needs in a more inclusive way.

Allsorts – co produced project with adults with learning difficulties, focusing on trying new arts activities, meeting people and having fun.

Entelechy Arts - weekly arts programme rethinking social day care for older people. Artists work with older participants to plan and deliver work together. Range of activities – weaving, knitting, circus skills, dance.

Social Entrepreneurship and the Third Sector

☐ 'Coalition' government – 'Big Society' (increased role of the third sector).

☐ Localism Act 2011 – Community groups able to take over and run local services.

☐ Social Value Act 2013 - requires commissioners of public services to consider how the services they commission might improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the area.

☐ Care Act (2014)…

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Micro-Enterprise: 'Bottom-Up' Social Entrepreneurship?

- "…*very small local enterprises with five or fewer workers*" (Community Catalysts, 2011; 2014).

- Community based (grassroots) and often run by people who are disabled.

- Often run from people's own homes – may employ family members.

- Flexible – delivered on an occasional basis.

- Unlocks innovation in social care.

Examples of micro-enterprises

☐ Pulp Friction Smoothie Bar

– *Pedal-powered smoothies*

☐ Creative Paths

– *Creative workshops in residential homes*

"Micro-providers are simply local people using their gifts and skills creatively to deliver support and services that benefit other local people and their community…They blur the distinction between service provider and service user – many people delivering micro-services themselves use social care and health services"
(Lockwood, 2013: 27)

Why Microenterprise?

- ☐ Employment for disabled and excluded people.

- ☐ Enhance social capital within a community.

- ☐ More personalised service.

- ☐ More responsive and flexible.

- ☐ Low overheads and small management (less bureaucracy and waste).

But they face a number of barriers:

- Limited/uncertain incomes.

- Limited business skills.

- 'Under the Radar' - Do not tend to appear on national datasets and Local Authority provider lists.

- May fall outside of social care regulation.

- Excluded from public funding – off the radar of commissioners.

Social Enterprise Spin Outs: 'Top Down' Social Entrepreneurship?

- Government wants to '*'free up the often untapped entrepreneurial and innovative drive of public sector professionals*'' (HM Government, 2011,Open Public Services)

- UK Department of Health vow to "*create the largest and most vibrant social enterprise sector in the world*" (DoH, 2010).

- NHS staff encouraged to "spin out" their service into a social enterprise.

Government Support for English Social Enterprises in Healthcare

- '**Right to Request**' / '**Right to Provide**' – Support for health and social care staff to 'spin out' their services into social enterprises.

- **Social Enterprise Investment Fund** (SEIF) (2007) - £120 million from Department of Health to support new and established SEs.

- Right to Request created 40 new social enterprises between 2009 and 2011 delivering community health services in England.

- Over 22,000 NHS staff have transferred into social enterprises.

- Numbers of SEs varied by region.

- Size ranged from 6 to over 2000 staff.
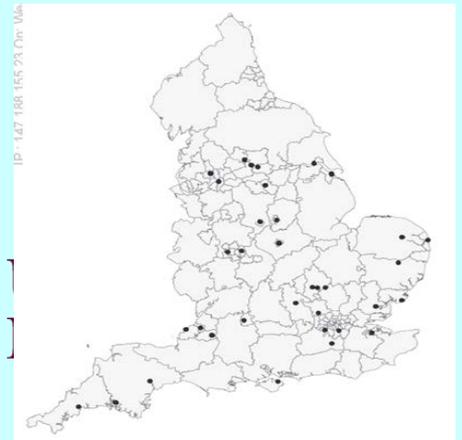
Why Social Enterprise instead of NHS?

☐ Retain the positive elements of the public sector (NHS values, ethics, morals)

☐ Remove the negative elements (NHS bureaucracy, , inefficiency, unresponsiveness)

= Greater staff engagement, innovation, efficiency, responsiveness.

= More responsive, higher quality services for patients.

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The Challenges

1. Government driven social entrepreneurship – some were pushed…

2. Setting up a social enterprise is expensive, time intensive and needs strong business skills.

3. Reliant on government contracts. What happens if they end?

Summary

- We have demonstrated one area of social policy:
  - Increased role of social entrepreneurship and social enterprise in UK social policy.
  - Government policy and societal responses to health and social care.

- Social policy is a dynamic subject and has 'real world' impact.

- Relevance for different international contexts (comparative social policy).

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Some Suggested Reading

Social Policy

☐ Alcock, P. and Craig, G. (eds) (2001) *International Social Policy*, Basingstoke: Palgrave.

☐ Alcock, P. May, M. & Wright, S. (2012) *The Student's Companion to Social Policy*. 4th Edition. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell

Social Entrepreneurship

☐ Hall, K., Alcock, P. and Millar, R. (2012) Start Up and Sustainability: Marketisation and the Social Enterprise Investment Fund in England*, Journal of Social Policy*, 41(4), pp. 733-749.

☐ Hall, K., Miller, R. and Millar, R. (2012) Jumped or Pushed: What Motivates NHS Staff to Set up a Social Enterprise? Social Enterprise Journal, 8(1), pp. 49-62.

☐ Nandan, M and Scott, P.A. (2013) Social Entrepreneurship and Social Work: The Need for a transdisciplinary Educational Model,, Administration in Social Work, 37: 3 pp 257 – 271.

☐ Nandan, M, London, M. and Bent-Goodley, T. (2015) Social Workers as Social Change Agents: Social Innovation, Social Intrapreneurship and Social Entrepreneurship in Human Service Organiations, Management, Leadership and Governance 39, 1, pp 38 – 56.

☐ Savaya, R., Packer, P., Stange, D. and Namir, O. (2008) Social Entrepreneurship: Capacity Building Among Workers in Public Service Agencies, Administration in Social Work, 32, 4, pp, 65 - 86

Micro Enterprise

☐ Community Catalysts (2014) Microenterprise, Available online at: http://www.communitycatalysts.co.uk/products/micro-enterprise/

☐ Needham, Hall and Allen – research project website: http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/research/activity/micro-enterprises/index.aspx

☐ Lockwood, S. (2013) Community assets helping to deliver health and well-being and tackle health inequalities, *Journal of Integrated Care*, 21 (1): 26-33.

Why the Third Sector?

□ Added value (social value)

□ More efficient

□ Community/service user engagement

□ Innovation

□ More trustworthy than the private sector!