



## **Social Development and Empowerment and Eco and Environmental Social Work @ June 28, 3:00 – 4:00pm**

**SD2 17-28-1-1**

CON-1297

### **Social Housing for Ex-offenders: A Space Makes a Chance!**

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Among the service users of SRACP, over 60% ex-offenders are deprived male without family support. Most of them could only afford the worse choice of bedspace or sub-divided flat which called “coffin room”. Not only does this “coffin room” is tiny with bugs and poor hygiene, it is also a common base for drug users and dealers. As housing intervention is well-proved to be effective in reducing re-offending, SRACP has started a social housing project for ex-offenders, whom cannot reunite with families meanwhile do not have a stable and decent accommodation, namely So UK Project with the aims of improving ex-offenders’ accommodation problem, facilitating social reintegration and preventing re-offending. To explore the impact of So UK Project, a qualitative research study was conducted. 10 ex-offenders with 8 males and 2 females were individually interviewed before and one year after they had joined the project. On individual level, the findings revealed that the stable and decent living place provided in So UK Project can facilitate the residents to i) change their poor living style and live positively, ii) reflect on himself/herself and plan forward, iii) establish pro-social network and learn from the network, and iv) experience love and dedication. On social level, the findings revealed that So UK Project helps to i) prevent re-offending and, ii) facilitate social contribution, acceptance and integration. Despite the small sample size, the present findings provide a preliminary evidence of the positive impacts of social housing on ex-offenders as well as the society as a whole. This study provides new insights into the role of social housing in ex-offender rehabilitation.



SD2 17-28-1-2

CON-1149

## **Promoting Community Resilience Has a Long Way to Go: Case Study of Social Work Services in Ludian Earthquake in Mainland China**

**Tian ZHOU**

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Hong Kong

In August, 2014, Ludian earthquake which happened in Yunan, a province located in south-west China, caused 617 deaths, and over three thousand people got injured. two months later, the Social Workers Across Borders (SWAB) carried out a one-year post-disaster project in the local town named Longtoushan of Ludian, Yunan. Social workers employed community mental health approach to empower victims and families, and hopefully to enhance community resilience and facilitate their psychosocial recovery. Concepts like social networking, self-help, body-mind-social-spirit whole person care model, positive psychology were applied. In a post-service survey, it showed higher level of stress in CES-D among the victims who were social workers' cases. This evidence-based study showed that psychosocial recovery could not be achieved by short term services. It takes longer time and multi-component services should be applied. Moreover, social workers should intervene from pre-disaster phase to after-disaster phase when facing disasters, especially devastating natural disasters which have a huge number of deaths.



SD2 17-28-1-3

CON-1110

## **Evidence Based: Integration Child Safe Guarding Policy into Police Institution to Protect Children in Contact with the Law**

**Siti Fuadilla ALCHUMARIA**

**Tata SUDRAJAT**

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In Indonesia, children in contact with law (CCL) reached up to 7000 cases in 2012-2016. Moreover, based on the research in 2015, it was found that the quality of police service is poor as 44% of 134 respondents experienced physical and verbal abuse, 21% of respondents harshly interrogated, and 9.7% of respondents experienced violence in rehabilitation care. CCL has higher risks to experience repetitive violence during justice system. Meanwhile, based on Law of criminal justice system for children, law enforcers are obligated to conduct child-friendly service to protect CCL.

In 2017, Save the Children committed to support child-friendly justice system as a commitment to prevent multiple abuse experienced by CCL. One of best-practiced conducted in Lampung Province to strengthen the capacity of law enforcers in understanding the importance of child-friendly justice system in handling CCL through capacity building program. The initial work is to integrating child-safe guarding policy for police institution. Polsek Pringsewu (Police Institution in Lampung) committed to implement the initiative by creating internal child-friendly policy. During the process, YSTC provided child-safe guarding training and technical assistance, along with social workers, in facilitating discussion among police officers during policy formulation. The document signed as an official commitment to implement the policy in Polsek Pringsewu. As the result, the institution now is providing child-friendly space for interrogation process as it was not previously available. Moreover, the police conduct new regulation to officially involve social workers to assist CCL on the process of justice system. The changes proved that the program has successfully raised the awareness of police to strengthen their capacity in providing services based on child-best interest. On the other hand, the official document comes as policy "umbrella" to strengthen the credibility of police officer as law enforcers in conducting child-friendly justice system for protecting the rights of CCL.



SD2 17-28-1-4

CON-1124

## Social Enterprise and Social Inclusion in the Disability Sector

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Social entrepreneurship (SE), as an extension of social work (SW) practice and research in an innovative and entrepreneurial way, has emerged as an alternative solution to address problems faced by people with disabilities (PODs) in both SE and SW fields (Gray & Croft, 2002). However, we still know little about what SEs actually do and whether and how their interventions in supporting PODs are different. This article seeks to answer the research question: How are work-integrated social enterprises supporting people with disabilities?

By using a mixed research design that comprises qualitative interviews and quantitative survey with key persons of work-integration social enterprise (WISE), this study finds that WISEs have mainly employed three types of interventions in supporting PODs, which are 1) Employee integration to improve social relations between PODs and other groups of people 2) Employee empowerment to provide PODs with certain skills and or resources that will enable them to take greater control of their lives, and 3) Building a supportive environment to provide a disability-friendly workplace to employees so they can perform well. Moreover, this study also identifies that WISEs can be categorized into two different types, which are 1) Rehabilitation-oriented WISEs, which focus on well-being and development of PODs and 2) Adaption-oriented WISEs, which focus on helping PODs adapt and integrate into work and mainstream society. Overall, this study one of the first that explores micro-level WISE interventions using actual data collected from practitioners dealing with disabled people. This paper also contributes to the SE and SW literature by looking into the social value creation of WISEs and developing a typology of different types of WISEs in supporting PODs in terms of their perceptions, strategies used and attitudes toward disabled employees.



SD2 17-28-1-5

CON-1125

## Social Enterprises as an Alternative Pathway in the Healthcare Sector

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In recent years, social enterprises (SE) – organizations that seek social benefits using business strategies – have emerged as an alternative and effective ways to deliver healthcare services through community-based actions via a sustainable approach (Roy, et al., 2014; Macaulay et al., 2018). However, we still know little about what interventions and strategies are employed by social entrepreneurs in general and whether and how these SE interventions are different. Therefore, we ask the following questions: 1) How do social entrepreneurs solve healthcare problems? 2) Whether social entrepreneurs employ different interventions in solving healthcare problems, if yes, how so?

We employed a mixed-method research design that combines both qualitative and quantitative content analysis in this study by coding profiles of 375 social entrepreneurs (Phase 1, n=180; Phase 2, n=195) selected from world's leading social entrepreneurship supporting platforms. The findings show that SE's strategies in the health sector can be classified into three types, which are: 1) Co-creation-oriented interventions, empowering patients and communities to take care of themselves and each other; 2) Process innovation-oriented interventions, improving the process and ways of healthcare delivery by using innovative methods; 3) Institution improvement-oriented interventions, changing institutional norms and improving capacities to deliver healthcare services. Moreover, based on the results of a k-means cluster analysis, social enterprises in this study can be categorised into four groups 1) Co-creation-oriented SE (n=40), 2) process innovation-oriented SE (n=37), 3) Institution improvement-oriented SE (n=41) and 4) Mixed-strategy SE (n=77).

Overall, this study is one of the first that provide empirical evidence to the claim that SE has potentials to be an alternative solution to health problems. The findings of this study contribute to the SE literature by looking into the micro-level SE interventions and providing valuable insights into how different models of SE in the health sector.