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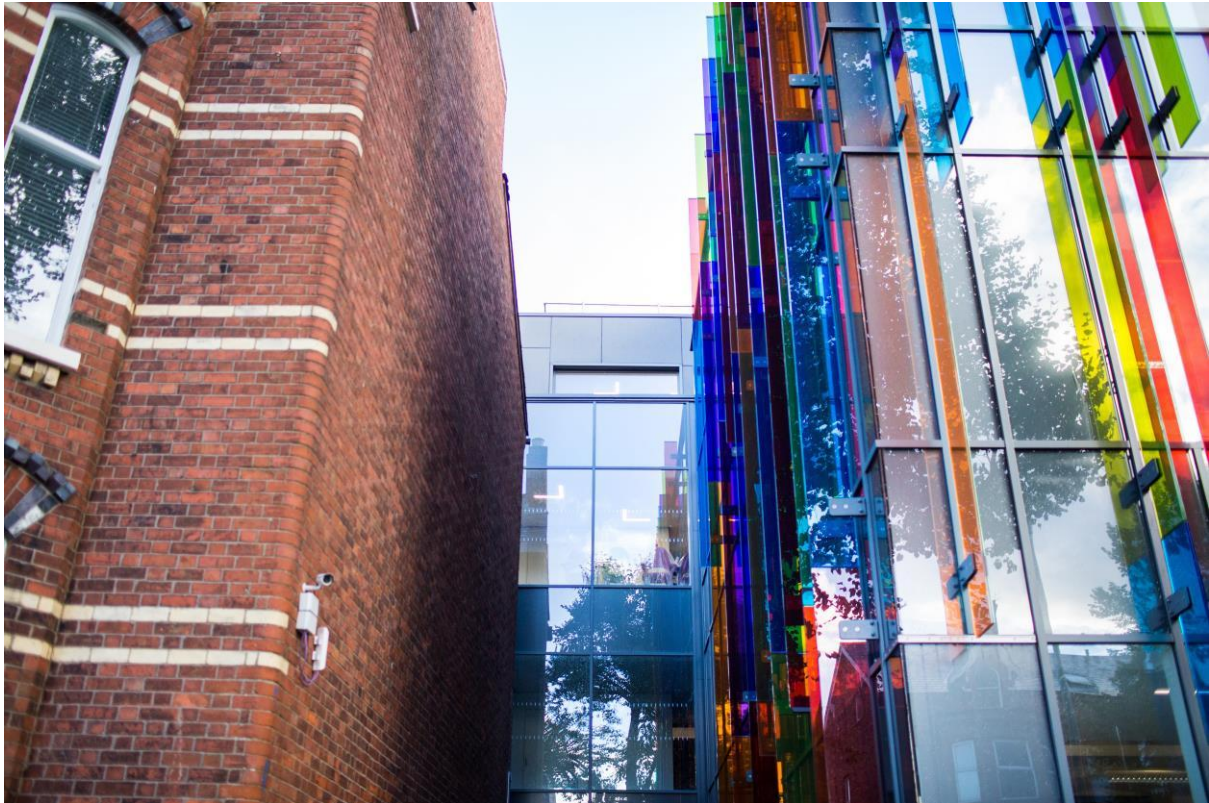
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




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Post-pandemic Social Work Practice-Education; what will it look like, what will it feel like, who will decide?

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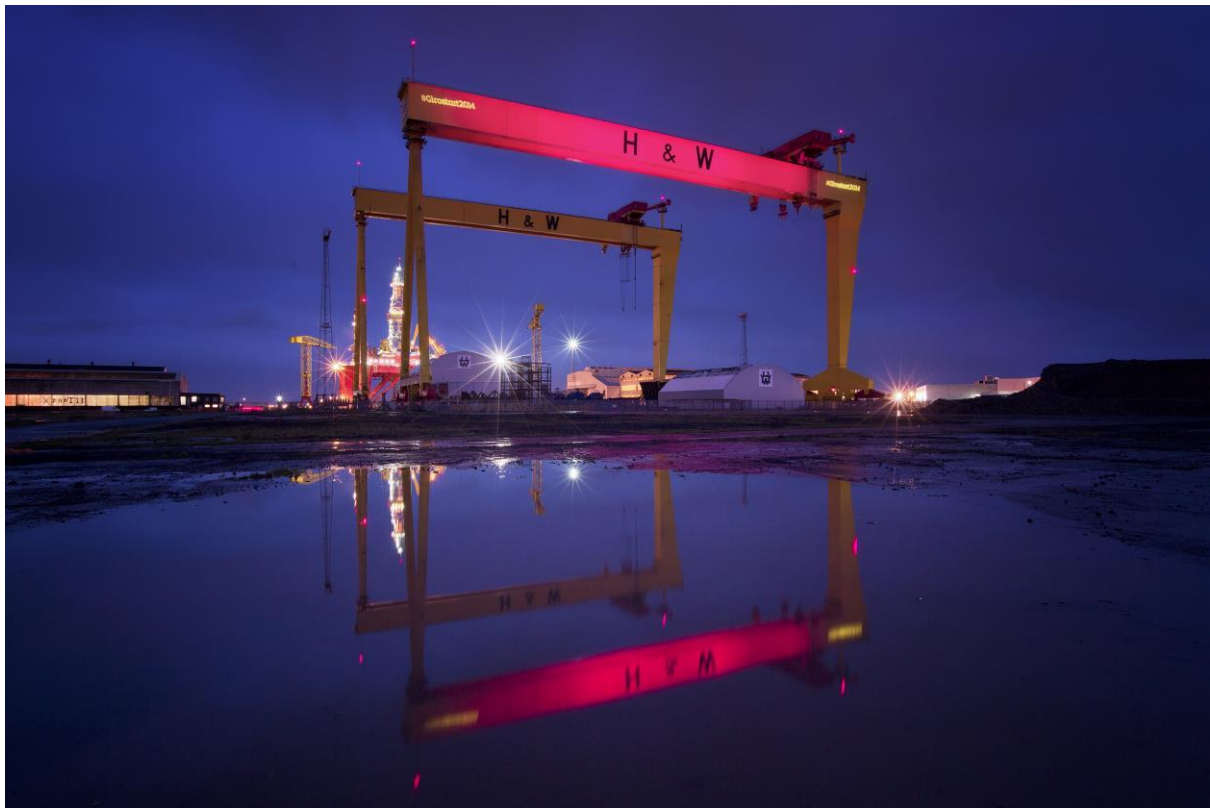
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Accepting PhD Students:
PhD projects
Open to PhD applications in social work education; digital professionalism in social work, and in professional education; groupwork in social work education and practice; professional socialization in social work, and in professional education; and critical digital pedagogies

If you have access, please use the chat function in MSTEAMS to:

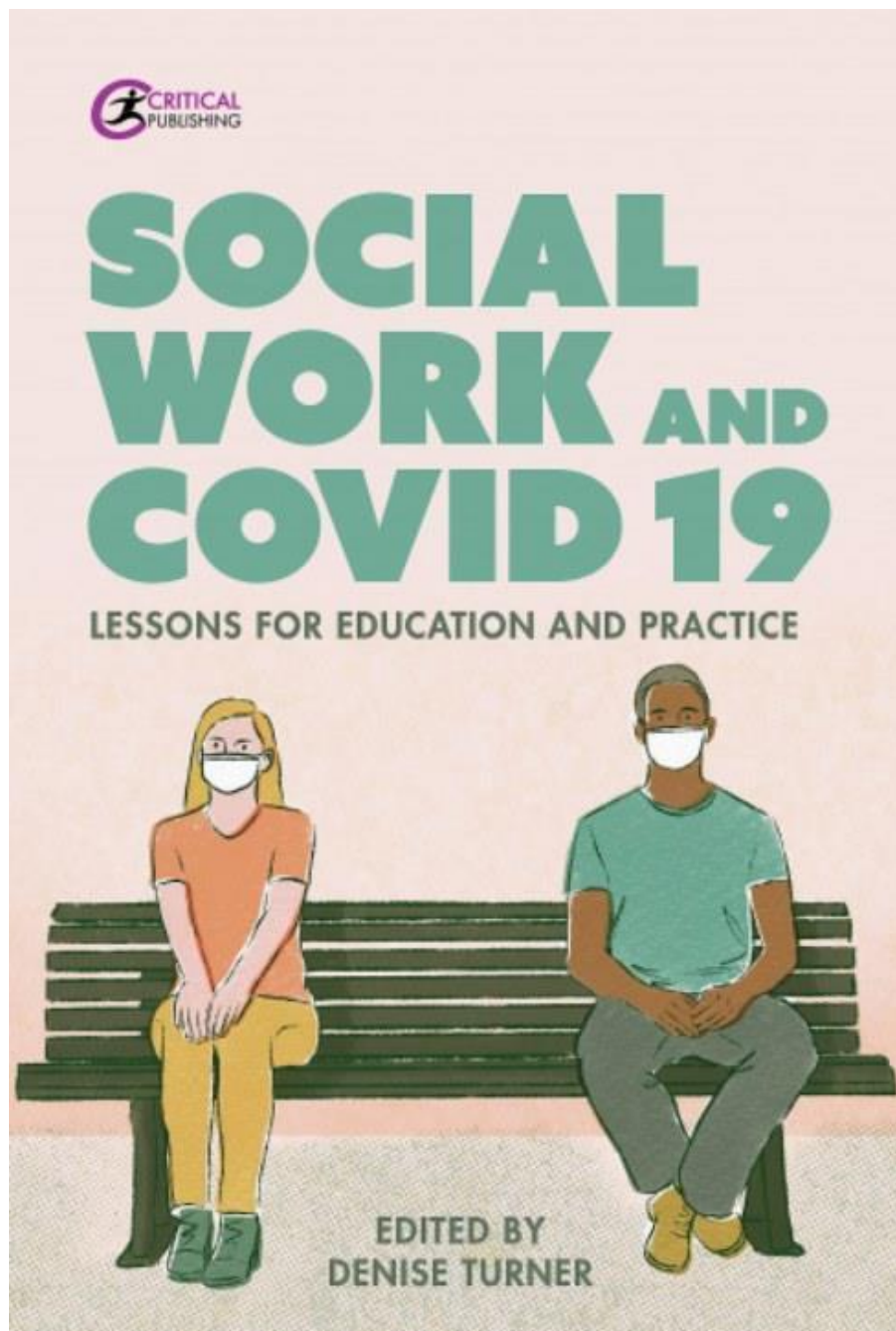


1. say HELLO; 2. let us know your practice background; 3. outline what you hope to get from today; 4. make a comment on the relationship between tech, practice education, and your role



Challenges of pandemic social work/practice education





This short chapter employs a pre-pandemic, pandemic, and post pandemic frame to contextualise an aspect of social work's response to COVID19, a digitised response to the global crisis that continues to alter educational methods and approaches to practice in the field. It was the measures put in place to control the spread of the virus that forced social work to seek digital alternatives to face-to-face, in-person or proximal practices. In common with most human service professions, this pivot online

has not been without tension; gaps in digital knowledge and infrastructure, and the absence of digital leadership and funding are amongst the many difficulties the profession is experiencing.

Whilst there had been an obvious and pressing need for the profession to advance its digital practices, the current global crisis has further highlighted the consequences of the lack of digital advancement in social work. The urgency to respond to the pandemic has offered little opportunity for digital development, criticality or analysis. Technology adoption has therefore involved a wide range of commercial platforms, with notions of free and functional convenience often usurping privacy and ethics (Goldkind et al., 2020 Open Access:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15228835.2020.1757559#metrics-content>). An acknowledgement of all of this in no way diminishes the extraordinary efforts within education and practice to address the significant challenges that COVID has presented.

In the wake of COVID19 it will be important to reflect upon the changes that have been made, both in education and practice, to think about the changes that were a crisis response and those that will have become established aspects of professional practice. Decisions will need to be made about the appropriateness of both digital and traditional methods going forward, with close attention paid to those that no longer serve us, or those that no longer assist us to serve. Furthermore, a position will need to be taken on tech-capitalism, surveillance, data rights and data exploitation.

30 plus year tech in social work knowledge base



"As a means to going forward it is important to look back and, looking back here begins with a small and steadfast group of social work academics, who, since the late 70's, have paid close attention to and made significant comment on **'the exponential growth of technology... [how it has] reshaped our society...[and how] it will continue to be a dynamic force in future generations'** (Taylor-Beswick, 2019).



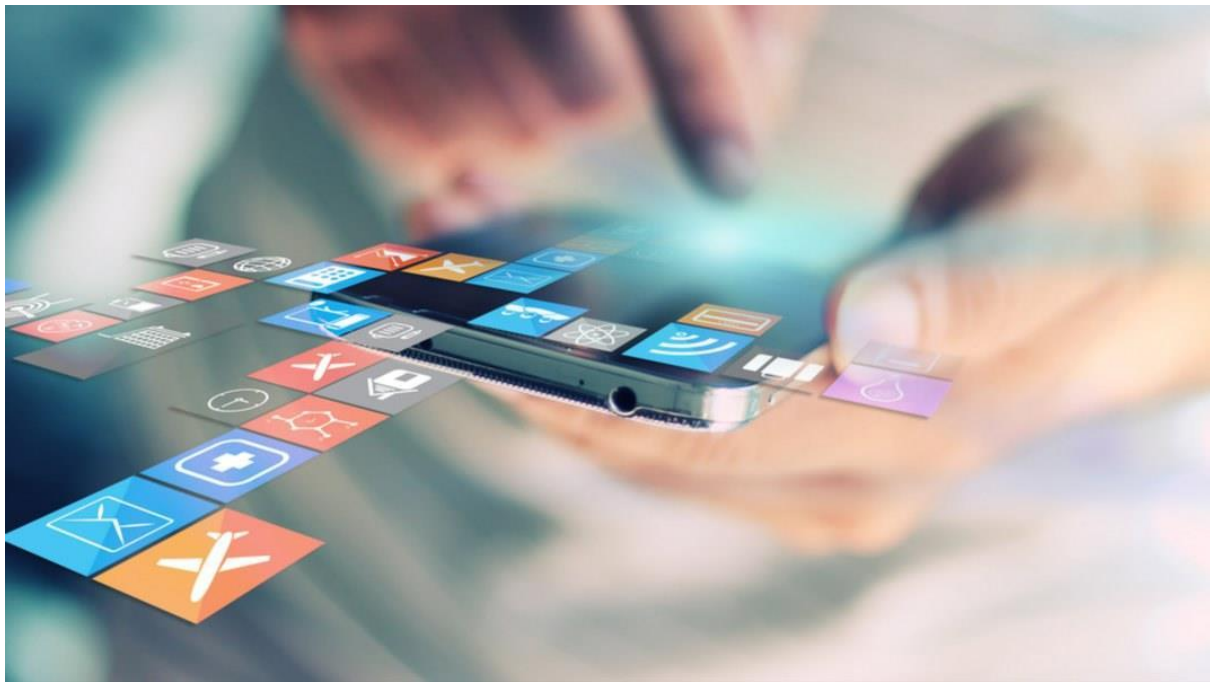


1 - RESOURCE: https://historyofsocialwork.org/eng/details.php?cps=29&canon_id=173

"Convinced of the value of information technology for the future of human services", despite the fact that 'the majority... still look on the field as rather esoteric and distanced from the true nature of the caring professions' they believed that it was the work of husITa 'to convince... [how] inaction would result in resources being placed elsewhere – and their ill-informed applications of IT would result in systems which do not model human service value systems' (1987, in Ballantyne, 2017, p.3). In a publication following the conference they, urged social work to take the role of the master and not the slave to new and emerging technologies, in particular the 'human problems, human values, human ethics' intersections

(LaMendola and Glastonbury, 1989, p.4 in Taylor-Beswick, 2019).

How much had their work shaped our educational and field practices?



The Professional Standards – Social Work England


The Professional Standards are the threshold standards that social workers must meet to lawfully practice. The Digital Capabilities Statement can support social workers to meet The Professional Standards because it explains the benefits of using technology and the skills and CPD required to demonstrate these standards. The Professional Standards listed below state explicitly that social workers require digital capabilities to practice and they are also implicit in the other.

Standard 3: 10 – ‘Establish and maintain skills in information and communication technology and adapt my practice to new ways of working, as appropriate’ (SWE, 2019; p.8)

Standard 4 – This requires social workers to use research and evidence which include digital capabilities (e.g. skills in information-searching, retrieval, analysis and storage). This Standard also requires social workers to record their continuing professional development (CPD) activities online, and reflect on their values, which will include the ethics of digital technologies.

Standard 5.2 – ‘Behave in a way that would bring into question my suitability to work as a social worker while at work, or outside of work’ (SWE, 2019; p. 12). This refers to the inappropriate use of social media and digital technologies, among other behaviours.

Standard 5.6 – ‘Use technology, social media or other forms of electronic communication unlawfully, unethically, or in a way that brings the profession into disrepute’ (SWE, 2019; p. 12).



'It was an amazing moment': Social worker gloats on Facebook over breaking up a family and revelling in the 'massive rollicking' the judge gave the parents

- Siobhan Cordon bragged on social media about court proceedings
- Said judge had given parents a 'massive rollicking' over children
- Family court proceedings are normally shrouded in secrecy
- The 41-year-old gave enough detail to identify family in public Facebook post

By ANTHONY LEVY FOR DAILY MAIL
PUBLISHED 11:04, 11 JANUARY 2017 | UPDATED 12:04, 11 JANUARY 2017

Digital Professionalism

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2755853/It-amazing-moment-Social-worker-gloats-Facebook-breaking-family-revelling-massive-rollicking-judge-gave-parents.html>

 **Jo Thomas**
January 31 · 🌐

today was not great! back to back meetings, nightmare parents, demonic children, and s***y drivers, and it took over 2 hours to get home.

👍 😂 5 1 Comment

Like Comment Share

🚫 The social worker described children as "demonic" on Facebook (Image: Grimsby Live)

Tusla employee had more than 2,000 child porn images on home computer


Denis O'Donovan (34) who has now left Tusla claimed at first he was researching child porn as part of his work


© Thu, May 9, 2019, 18:46

Barry Roche



A detective told the court the images were of the most serious Category 1 type.

 A 34-year-old man was found with over 2,000 child porn images at his home in Cork city while he was working for the Child and Family Agency, Tusla, a court has heard.

 Denis O'Donovan pleaded guilty to possessing child pornography at his home at Forest Ridge, Doughcloyne, Togher, on March 9th 2017, contrary to the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act when he appeared at Cork Circuit Criminal Court on Thursday.

¹<https://www.basw.co.uk/purpose>

Social worker sacked for public Facebook posts calling children 'demonic' and mum 'moronic cow'

The social worker in North East Lincolnshire posted damning comments and sensitive case information online



Social worker who sent indecent video of child in work group chat pleads guilty

19 August 2021 | News: Sexual offences

A former social worker who accidentally sent an indecent video of a child to colleagues in a WhatsApp group chat has pleaded guilty to charges against him.

Roy Reid, 58, who was employed at Croydon Children's Services sent the video in a group chat set up to arrange a leaving celebration for a colleague on 20 September 2019.

The victim has never been identified.

Reid's colleagues began to leave the group chat after the video was sent and he was reported to managers at his workplace and in turn to the police.

Reid was arrested later the same day. His phone was examined as part of the investigation and further indecent and extreme images were uncovered on the device.

Today (Thursday, 19 August 2021) at Croydon Crown Court Reid pleaded guilty to making indecent photographs of a child and possessing an extreme pornographic image. He had previously pleaded guilty to two counts of distributing an indecent photograph of a child when he appeared at Bromley Magistrates' Court.

Kate Shilton, from the CPS, said: "Roy Reid was a trusted employee within children's services and his interest in indecent images of children was both shocking and abhorrent.

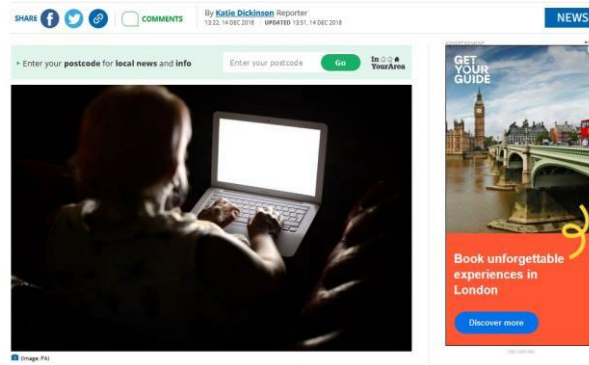
"The prosecution case included statements from members of the WhatsApp group and a forensic analysis of Reid's phone which brought up further graphic and illegal images of concern.

"I would like to highlight the actions of many of those in the WhatsApp group who stood by their profession and reported Reid's crimes.

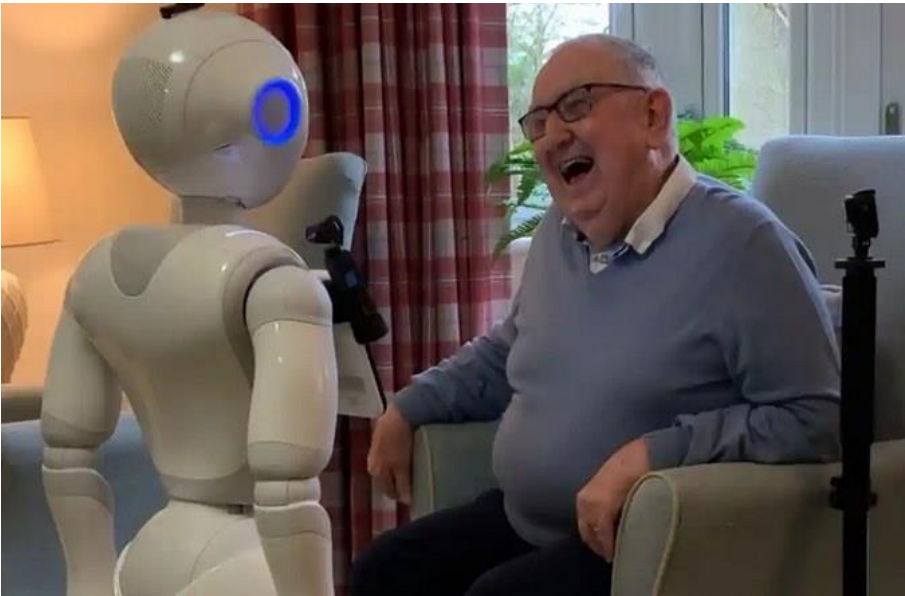
News • North East News • Durham County Council

Social worker who used dark web to view indecent images of children is struck off

Shaun Devlin admitted viewing vile images 'on a regular basis' over three years while employed as a social worker by Durham County Council







Tentacles that went right around the world



The story-line follows Daniel as he navigates a set of circumstances that lead to him being 'sanctioned' (Adler, 2016, p. 195; Taylor, 2017, np) and thus caught up in the tangled web that is the current benefits system. The occurrences that unfold drive Daniel into poverty. The stress

associated with this experience cause Daniel to collapse at an appeal hearing, which was set to determine his future benefit entitlement.

Daniel died...

On the floor...

Of a public toilet...

In a Government building!

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02615479.2017.1361924?journalCode=csw20>

Exploring the contribution of social work education to the digital socialisation of students for practice

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The aim of this study is to explore the socialisation of students in social work education in England from a digital position; more specifically to investigate how they are equipped to navigate a practice landscape that is embroiled, shaped and influenced by the technological age (Cosner 2004).

The frequency of change in the professional requirements for social work education is, to some degree, driven by changes in the practice landscape. Consequently, professional socialisation of students requires regular review and revision to ensure that curriculum content equips them sufficiently for practice.

Throughout social work education and practice, technological requirements are at some level acknowledged; however much remains incidental and unreviewed.

<http://jswoc.net/2015/session/amitaylor/>

METHODOLOGY

Phenomenography educational research approach

SAMPLE

Final Year MA BA Social work students

RESEARCH AIMS

- Which technologies students have been exposed to
- How students use technologies whilst engaged with their professional training
- Establish if any prior digital exposure has had a bearing on engagement with technologies whilst in higher education
- Examine if or how students value technological knowledge and abilities to their future practice
- Review how professional standards for social work education inform the curriculum in relation to practice in a digital world

INTERVIEW STRATEGY
(Mapping both structured and unstructured elements)

Reflective Mapping of Social Media / Technologies Tool

PROFESSIONAL
VISITOR
RESIDENT
PERSONAL

Visitors use technologies as and when required for a specific purpose, whereas resident usage is consistent and ongoing, for example Facebook or Twitter which are social networks that normally involve frequent engagement

WHY IS THIS RESEARCH IMPORTANT?
...to define digital socialisation as a layer of professionalism

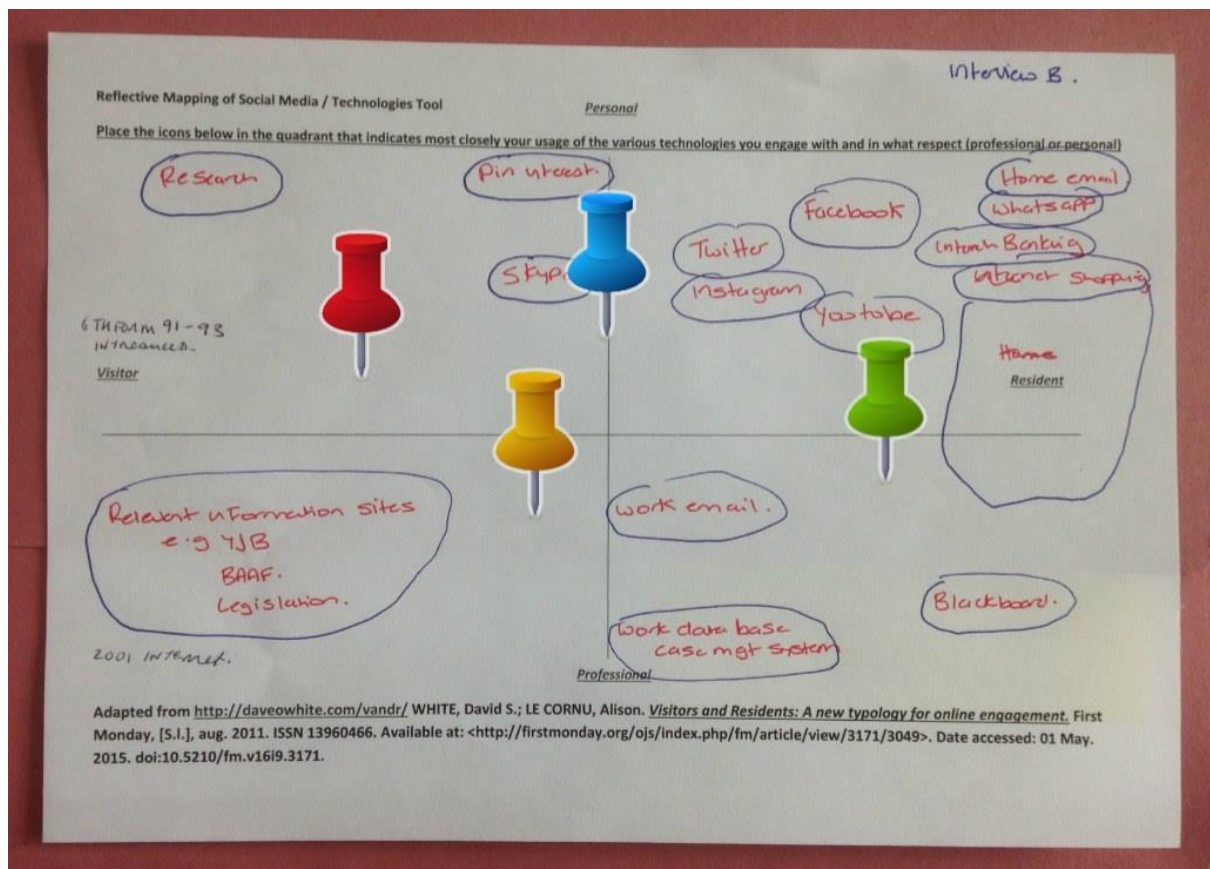
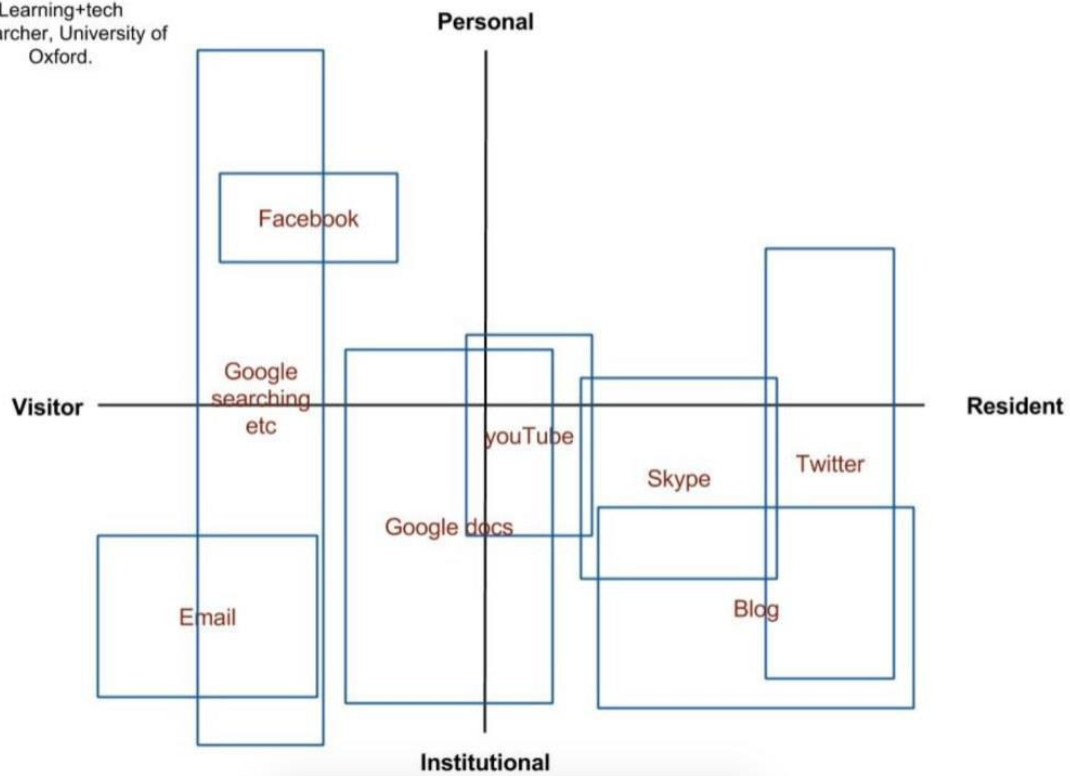
OUTCOMES

The outcomes of this work aim to inform the development of supplementary guidelines that could form an incremental framework for digital socialisation, a structure that would correspond with, and add to the current requirements as defined through the professional standards for social work education (QAA 2008; TCSW 2013; HCPC 2012).

'It was an amazing moment': Social worker gloats on Facebook over breaking up a family and revelling in the 'massive rollicking' the judge gave the parents

REPORT B&B's Content: EA (2004) 'Preparing for B2 Enhanced Practice Secondary Opportunities in 2020: A Speculative View' Social Work Education, Vol 29 (3) pp. 151-164. B&B and Case Professions Council (BPC) (2012) Standards of the Society: Social Work in England (London). Available at <http://www.bpc.org.uk/england/standards/standards/standards> (Accessed 14 June 2015). 'The College of Social Work (2012) Curriculum guide for qualifying social work education. (London). Available at: <http://www.collegeofsocialwork.org.uk/curriculum/curriculum> (Accessed 20 May 2015).

David White -
Learning+tech
researcher, University of
Oxford.



"When I came on this course no one told us much, if anything at all, about technologies. There was no formal training"

"There are far too many assumptions made about what we know [with reference to digital technologies] and what we can do with all this stuff"

"No, none at all [referring to formal teaching and instruction] and that meant you didn't really know how to use them [technologies] properly"

"You can ruin your career, it can go to pot if you're not careful"

"I'm still trying to learn for myself. I don't know enough and I see my peers getting it wrong all the time and I don't want to. I think I've just got risk on my mind a lot"

"I see my peers getting it wrong all the time"

"I notice others, like if they put something a bit dodgy"

"I have seen examples of where people have crossed the line"

"Amanda, the practitioners on placement don't know about this stuff"

How do we prepare students for practice in a world of technological potentialities and technological perils...



Including what we learnt from the COVID19 digital pivot

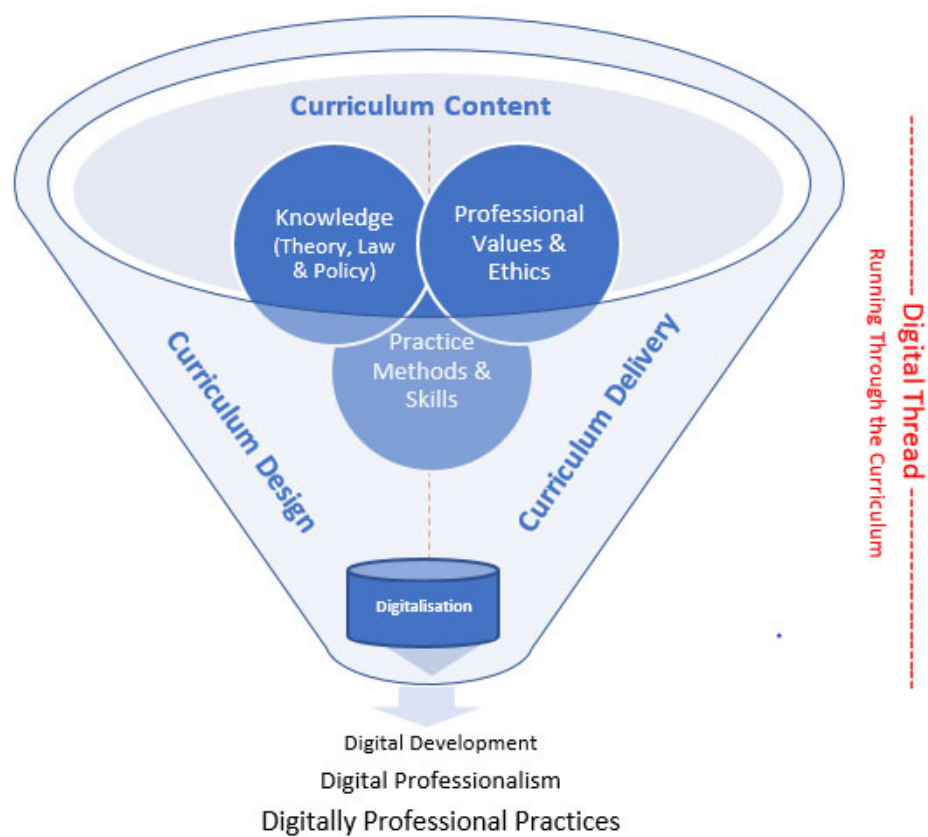


Figure 3. *Digitising Social Work Education Framework*

Digital Professionalism Mapping Tool for Social Work

Personal

Map technologies used solely for personal purposes

Visitor

Technologies I use to complete a particular or single task e.g. email, online banking, shopping online, bookings etc

Think 'Tools'

Identify behaviours, usage, practices that

maintain or blur professional boundaries

Resident

Technologies I use to connect, communicate and engage. For example: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp etc.

Think 'Digital Footprint'

Personal crosses into the Professional

Map technologies used solely for professional purposes

Professional

AML Taylor, May 2017

Adapted for Social Work from the work of David White. See examples here: <http://daveowhite.com/vandr/>



Digital capabilities for social workers

A BASW/SCIE project to support social workers, employers, educators, leaders and experts by experience to develop skills and knowledge in the use of digital technology

Also in this section
Digital capabilities for social workers

Digital capabilities statement – summary
A quick summary of the statement and how you can use it to support practice, education and development

Digital capabilities statement
The full statement, including how it supports compliance with existing standards

Digital Capabilities for Social Workers: Ethical considerations
Issues for social workers and social care organisations to consider in relation to their ethical responsibilities when using digital technology

Summary: Digital Capabilities Statement for Social Workers

Published: March 2020

The Digital Capabilities Statement is a practice framework that outlines the knowledge, skills and values that social workers should have in order to use digital technology in practice with adults, children and families in England.

It provides a framework to:

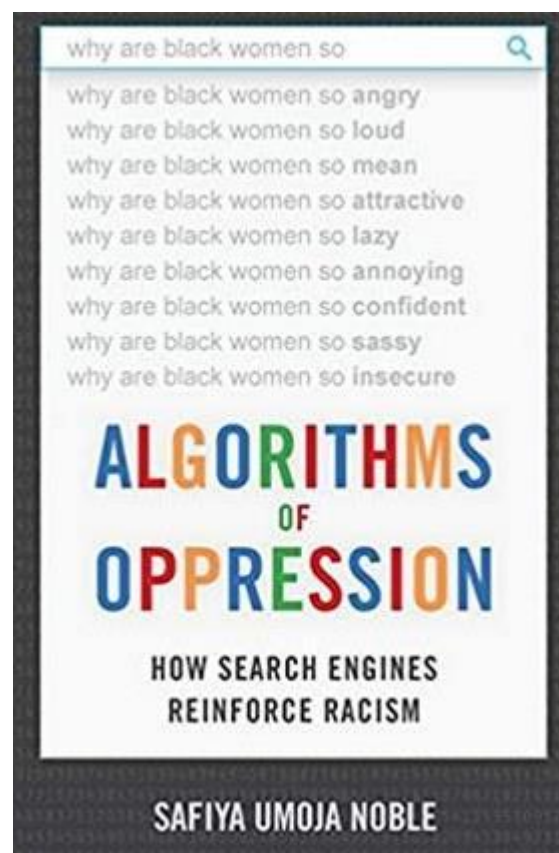
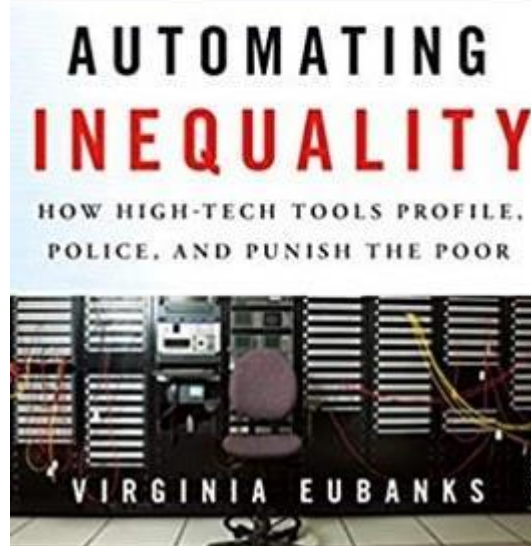
- assist social workers with practice judgements and decision-making
- support social workers to meet the needs of adults, children or families who use or could benefit from digital technology
- support trainers and educators to consider how to strengthen social workers' understanding of the role of digital technology in social work.

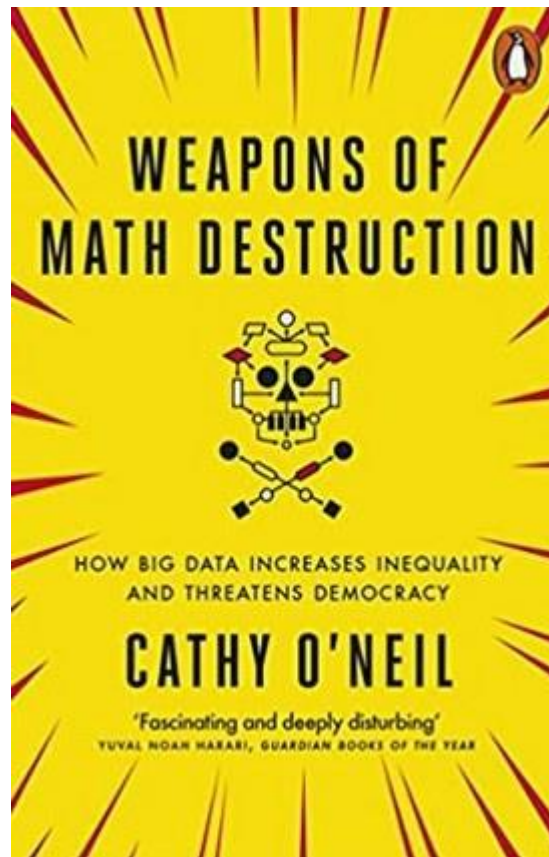
It supports social workers to meet and adhere to the regulatory standards – The Professional Standards – developed by Social Work England, and sector-wide agreed levels of ethics, knowledge and performance in the Professional Capabilities Framework and the Knowledge and Skills Statements for children and adult social work.

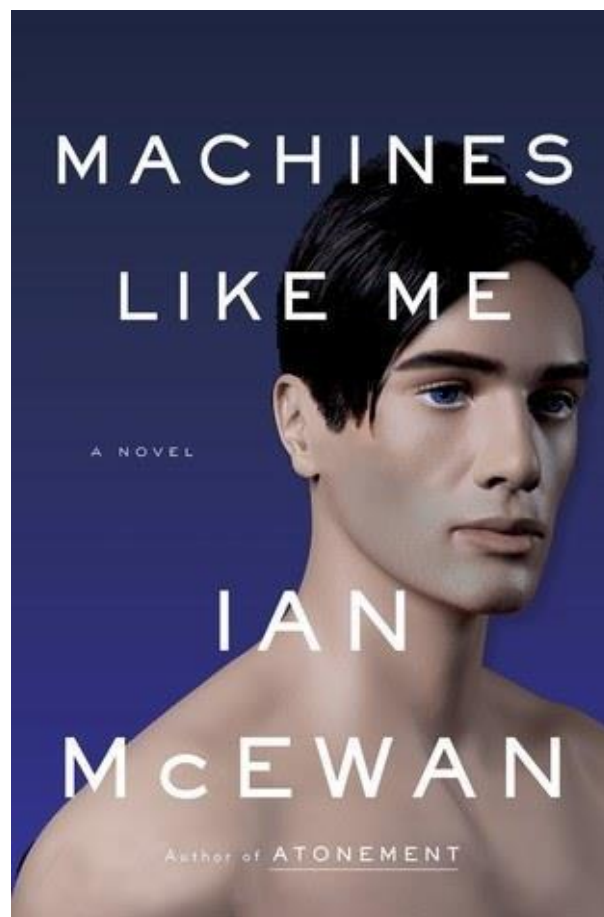
The statement has been developed by the British Association of Social Workers (BASW) and the Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE), with the support of a sector-wide advisory group, in consultation with key stakeholders, and funding from the Building the Digitally Ready Workforce Programme managed by Health Education England and supported by NHS Digital.

Overview of key messages

- Social workers want to engage with digital technology; however, they want it to enable relationship-based practice and improve the experiences of people who use services.
- Social workers can help to shape policy, practice, procurement and technology if they are digitally literate and actively engaged in decision making and planning locally and nationally.
- Managers should address training needs and ensure critical reflection on the ethics of digital technology in supervision.
- Senior managers should ensure that social workers have current and functioning equipment, reliable connectivity, and systems that enable rather than hinder practice and integration.
- Strategic leaders should ensure that social workers and experts by experience (EbE) are involved in the design, development, and procurement of digital technologies. These should be underpinned by principles of co-production.
- Educators should include digital capabilities in social work education programmes using the Health and Care Digital Capabilities Framework and the Professional Capabilities Framework.
- EbE want technology to improve outcomes for them, meet their distinct needs, and increase access to information and services. Use of digital technology should be rights-based – e.g. right to self-determination, consent, privacy and confidentiality.
- Technology developers and suppliers should meaningfully involve social workers and EbE to ensure efficacy, efficiency, and effectiveness.
- The sector should work together to ensure systems work across health, care and related services as social workers and services demand interoperability and integration.
- Policy makers should provide a conducive policy framework that promotes systems integration, coherent regulations on data governance and a digitally ready workforce.
- Sector leaders should ensure transparency around purpose, design and procurement of systems and the increasing use of AI and predictive analytics in social work.









2 - huslTa 2018 30 year anniversary Dublin

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING