

# **LAUNCH:** Addressing Multiple Exclusion Homelessness in Social Work Education

[HSCWRU homelessness series](#) webinar 18.3.24

[Karl Mason](#) & [Jess Harris](#)

# Social Work Week 2024

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Addressing multiple exclusion homelessness in social work education is a 2023-2024 project led by the Homelessness Research Programme in the Health and Social Care Workforce Research Unit (HSCWRU) at King's College London. It is funded by the NIHR School for Social Care Research (SSCR). The project team are Jess Harris and Karl Mason.

# Report Launch today

## Addressing multiple exclusion homelessness (MEH) in social work education in England: Gaps, innovative practice and resources

- Small National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) School for Social Care Research funded project (2023 - 24).
- Produced a free short report/resource: offers baseline snapshot of teaching and learning in England: the gaps, innovative practice and links to useful resources.
- Contributes to growing body of research evidence and advocates more systematic teaching and learning to prepare social workers to address inequalities in access to support for this excluded and disadvantaged population.

Download at: <https://doi.org/10.18742/pub01-172>

### Addressing multiple exclusion homelessness in social work education in England: Gaps, innovative practice and resources

This report presents findings from a project that has examined if and how the topic of multiple exclusion homelessness (MEH) is integrated within social work qualifying education in England. It highlights gaps, shares ideas and innovative practice, and suggests resources to assist the development of learning on MEH.

<p><b>Main messages</b></p> <p>Our 'Call for Evidence' received responses from approximately half the universities in England that provide social work qualifying education. Stakeholder interviews included social work academics, students and recent graduates with experience of placements in a homelessness setting, and placement providers (see <i>Methods</i>, page 2 for details).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This project contributes to a growing body of research evidence that highlights gaps and innovative practice in social work preparedness to work with multiple exclusion homelessness (MEH). It advocates more systematic teaching and learning to prepare social workers to address inequalities in access to support for this excluded and disadvantaged population.</li> <li>• Half of university 'Call for Evidence' (CfE) respondents report that homelessness is only touched on within other social work curriculum topics; a quarter teach a one-off lecture or seminar on it; a quarter report more extensive coverage (including the case studies outlined on pages 4 to 5).</li> <li>• Teaching on multiple exclusion homelessness (MEH) is often regarded as 'niche', but there is evidence that it offers students a space to critically reflect on societal values and encourage them to recognise and question narratives that perpetuate stigma and inequalities in access to support.</li> <li>• Over half of respondents report some involvement from people with lived experience of homelessness in courses, but this can be very limited. Invited speakers with lived experience are rarer, highly valued and 'very powerful' for students, but dependent on individual connections and availability. It may feel tokenistic and intimidating for lived experience speakers not further involved or supported.</li> <li>• 85% of courses offer a practice placement option in a homelessness setting. These are described by all stakeholders as rich and valued learning experiences, but challenges include concerns about student preparedness. These non-statutory placements may be perceived as second-rate options, particularly in the context of employability or statutory partnerships (see pages 6 to 8).</li> <li>• 78% of CfE respondents want to offer additional teaching on MEH, and in particular to increase lived experience involvement. Curriculum pressures are the main cited barrier to more teaching, but also lack of specialist knowledge and resources. All respondents would welcome and use teaching resources on social work and homelessness.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">What is multiple exclusion homelessness?</a></li> <li><a href="#">Towards 'Inclusion Social Care' for MEH?</a></li> <li><a href="#">Background to this project</a></li> <li><a href="#">Project ethics, methods, limitations</a></li> <li><a href="#">Snapshot of teaching</a></li> <li><a href="#">Case studies of innovative practice</a></li> <li><a href="#">Practice placements</a></li> <li><a href="#">Suggested resources:</a></li> <li><a href="#">Films, articles, case studies and practice briefings, webinars</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Acknowledgements and disclaimer</b></p> <p>Many thanks to all Call for Evidence and interview participants for their generous time and insights.</p> <p>This report draws on independent research funded by the National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) School for Social Care Research (SSCR). Views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NIHR or Department of Health and Social Care.</p> <p>March 2024</p> <p>Download this report at: <a href="https://doi.org/10.18742/pub01-172">https://doi.org/10.18742/pub01-172</a></p> <p>Citation: Harris, J. and Mason, K. (2024) Addressing multiple exclusion homelessness in social work education in England: Gaps, innovative practice and resources. London: NIHR Policy Research Unit in Health and Social Care Workforce, The Policy Institute, King's College London</p>
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# Background to this study

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- Addresses one finding of larger NIHR SSQR funded HSCWRU-led study (2019 – 2023) on Safeguarding responses to homelessness and self-neglect: that social workers (SWs), including those leading Adult Safeguarding, may be under-prepared for working with people experiencing multiple exclusion homelessness (MEH).
  - Many SWs reported limited learning on qualification courses and uncertain attitudes about the role of social work in this area; those SWs who are striving to drive good practice in this area are often isolated and unsupported by peers, who do not recognise the value of this work.
  - Hence this project; project on specialist homeless social worker role (report Nov 2023); and support for national Peer Network (est Oct 2023).
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# Outline of the report/resource

NIHR | School for Social Care Research

Addressing multiple exclusion homelessness in social work education in London. It is funded by the NIHR School for Social Care Research.

## Addressing multiple exclusion homelessness in social work education in London

This report presents findings from the NIHR School for Social Care Research and shares ideas, innovations and good practice.

### Main messages

Messages from our 'Call for Evidence' that provide social workers with practical ideas to follow up interviews with alongside innovative teaching and learning approaches.

- This project contributes evidence that highlights the need for social work preparation to address the needs of excluded and disadvantaged young people.
- Half of university 'Call for Evidence' report that homelessness is a social work coverage (including teaching and learning).
- Teaching on multiple exclusion homelessness, particularly for students with lived experience, is encouraged to encourage them to challenge stigma.
- Over half of respondents with lived experience are rare students, but depend on availability. It may be experience speaker.
- 85% courses offer a homelessness setting as a challenge. These non-statutory second-year options are not available or not used.
- 78% of CFE respondents in particular to Curriculum Pressures teaching on MEH, it is not used.

## What is Multiple Exclusion Homelessness?

Multiple Exclusion Homelessness (MEH) is a term that describes the experience of people who are excluded from housing, education, employment, and other social and economic opportunities. It is often associated with 'street culture' and 'a distinctive vulnerable social culture'.

A range of factors can lead to MEH, including homelessness, mental health issues, and substance use. These experiences are often acquired through conditions such as homelessness, mental health issues, and substance use.

Past negative experiences and discrimination can lead to a lack of trust and a desire to seek out a 'street culture'.

## Towards 'Inclusion Social Care' for people experiencing MEH?

The estimated number of people experiencing MEH increased by 100% in 2021. Amongst those aged 16-40s (ONS figures).

### Social Work training standards

## Back

This project safeguards the rights of homeless people in higher education. The 2019 professional standards for social work, including 'umbrella' professional standards, contribute to the current standards.

One study found that safeguarding experience is not taught in social work training. This approach is not used in innovative ways.

## Project ethics, methods, limitations

Minimal Risk Research Ethics permission was secured from the College of London, registration number: MRA-22/23-3.

An initial pilot study was conducted in 2023. It involved six universities. The questionnaires were sent to all participants.

An online survey was conducted in 2023. It involved six universities. The questionnaires were sent to all participants. The results were analysed and reported on.

As part of the project, 200 social workers were interviewed. They discussed their experiences of working with people experiencing MEH.

This was a response to the need for a 'snapshot' of the current situation.

## Snapshot of teaching

The Call for Evidence (CFE) findings summarise the interviews, relate to teaching and learning in undergraduate degrees, postgraduate masters degrees and diplomas, apprenticeship and track programmes across England.

### Scope and forms of current teaching

- Roughly a quarter of universities report more extensive coverage, including pages 4 to 5; the remaining half of universities report less coverage.
- In terms of current practice, 35% who offer direct teaching, or law and policy combined. 20% offer the with aspects of law and policy. 20% teach through local charities or people with lived experience, and remaining 25% teach on homelessness in module on all degrees) or 'contemporary issues' modules, or through reflection, ethics, values and 'critical' social students with spaces to critically reflect on societal ability to recognise and resist narratives that can be challenging.
- Within reflection, ethics, values and 'critical' social students with spaces to critically reflect on societal ability to recognise and resist narratives that can be challenging. 'It's important we are building those foundations that can persist: ... 'They've been offered something 'intentional homelessness' culture that does absolve or critical reflection is the key, really, to just try to challenge it.'

### Involvement of lived experience perspectives

## CASE STUDIES of innovative Multiple exclusion homelessness

Thank you to our Call for Evidence respondents.

### Case Study 1 – People in Environment (Problem-Based Learning)

Students are given one of several case studies to work on as a group exercise. One case study involves a homeless person who is sleeping rough in a city centre. Students are asked to identify the social and economic factors that have led to this situation. They are then asked to propose a solution to the problem.

## Practice placements

85% of Call for Evidence respondents reported the possibility of a placement or occasional placement for or homelessness service setting cohort. These were explored providers and academics, and challenges of these placements.

### A poor substitute for a social worker

This study questions one narrative seen by some as a substitute for social workers. Respondents report being unprepared for the challenges of placement.

'As part of our teaching on placement... we really struggled with placements first and foremost. A good proportion of the heavy, umm, reliance on placement was not what we needed. This narrative was also evident in employment. They describe could offer a 'wider breadth of social work roles outside of placement.'

## Suggested resources

For more see the [National Peer Network for social workers specialising in homelessness](#) webpage.

### Films

- **Beryl** – Series of short films by Ellie Atkins, Manager of an Entrenched Rough Sleeper Social Work Team. Episode 1 - What you need to know, to end rough sleeping (13 mins) Episode 2 - Why You Need To Know About Executive Functioning (10 mins) Episode 3 - What We Need To Do To End Rough Sleeping (7 mins)

**Searching for Answers** – Short film (10 mins) shares personal experiences of multiple exclusion homelessness and [workbook on co-occurring conditions](#) for further learning by NHS Transformation Partners in Health and Care.

**Clarissa** - Short film (23 mins) with accompanying [Resource Pack](#) by Groundswell to improve the support of people affected by homelessness. Clarissa's story is woven from real experiences of people facing homelessness.

**Strengthening adult safeguarding responses to homelessness and self-neglect** – Short animation (4 mins) of summary research findings from a [national study](#) led by HSCWRU at King's College London.

### Articles

#### User and carer perspectives

Grant, S. (2023), 'Dancing Stars from Chaos: The Impact of Specialist Social Worker Involvement upon the Experiences of a Brain Injury Survivor', *The British Journal of Social Work*, 53(3), 1841–1848, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcad027>

Laskaris, F. (2023), 'Christopher's story', *The Journal of Adult Protection*, 25(2), 82-90. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAP-11-2022-003>

Voronka, J. and Grant, J. (2022) Service user storytelling in social work education: goals, constraints, strategies, and risks, *Social Work Education*, 41(5), pp.977-992. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02615479.2021.1908251>

#### Understanding multiple exclusion homelessness

Fitzpatrick, S., Johnsen, S. and White, M. (2011), 'Multiple Exclusion Homelessness in the UK: Key Patterns and Intersections'. *Social Policy and Society*.10(4):501-512. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S147474641100025X>

#### Further reading including case studies and practice briefings

Mason, K. and Harris, J. (forthcoming) *Crossing the Threshold: Addressing Multiple Exclusion Homelessness in Social Work Education*.

[What happens if you leave hospital, and you are homeless? Two stories](#) - true case studies co-produced by a Peer Research Advisory Group of 'Experts by Experience', as part of a national research study led by HSCWRU at King's College London.

Harris, J., Martineau, S., Manthorpe, J., BurrIDGE, S., Ornelas, B., Tinelli, M. and Cornes, M. (2023), 'Social work practice with self-neglect and homelessness: Findings from vignette-based interviews', *The British Journal of Social Work*, 53(4), 2256-2276, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcac180>

[Care and support and homelessness - Top tips on the role of adult social care](#) (2022) Local Government Association

# Methods

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Scoping Review of Literature - 22 studies

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National 'Call for Evidence' from Universities - 45 responses from 39 (almost 50% SW providers in England)

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Interviews with Academics - 15 conducted

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Interviews with Placement Providers - 6 conducted

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Group interviews with Students - 9 participants

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# Key messages from literature

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Homelessness runs alongside issues all social workers (SWs) work with; SWs have key skills for work with people who experience complex needs and are marginalised, yet this topic is often neglected

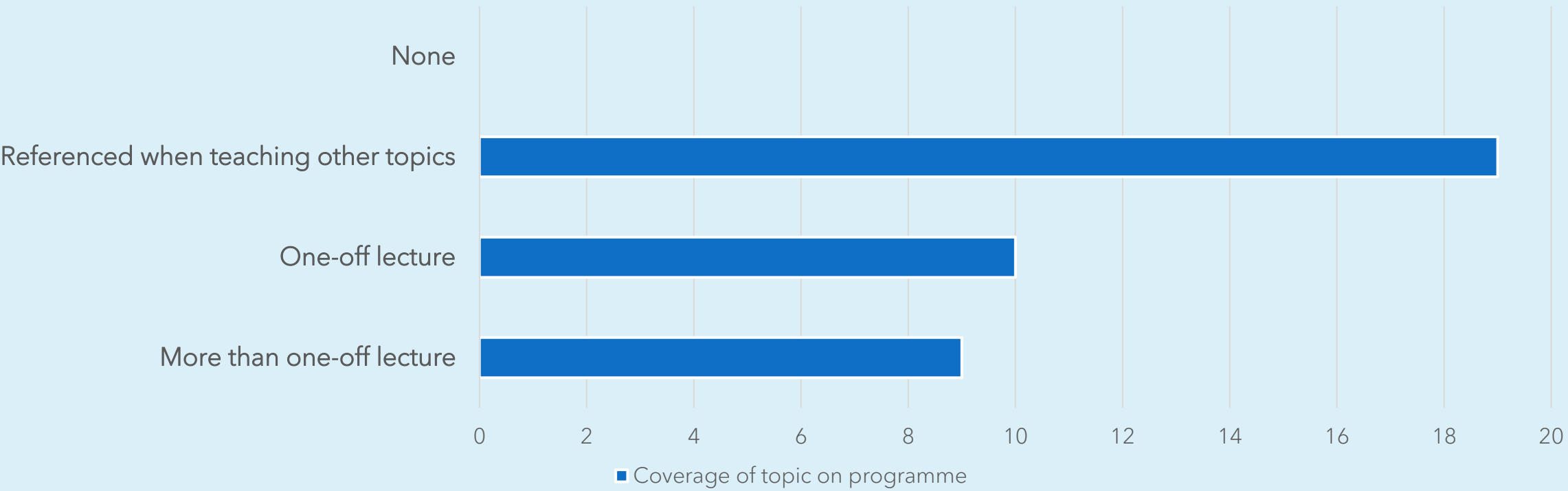
- Aykanian and Ryan-Dedominicis (2021) three tiers of curriculum integration: low to high effort.
  - Creative classroom approaches help to engage values / biases or invigorate creative thinking outside what individual 'silos' can do. Some inter-disciplinary learning approaches (Petrovich and Navarro, 2020; Siegel et al, 2020) or academic-industry partnerships (Watson et al, 2021)
  - Lived experience is sometimes thought of as gold standard but this has a range of problems when it comes to more extreme marginalisation and normative discourses around 'recovery' may be expected, so is delicate and needs a careful approach (Veronka and Grant, 2022)
  - Important to remember students may have their own experiences of insecure housing or homelessness (Mulrenan et al, 2018; Crutchfield et al, 2020)
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# Call for Evidence: Extent of Coverage

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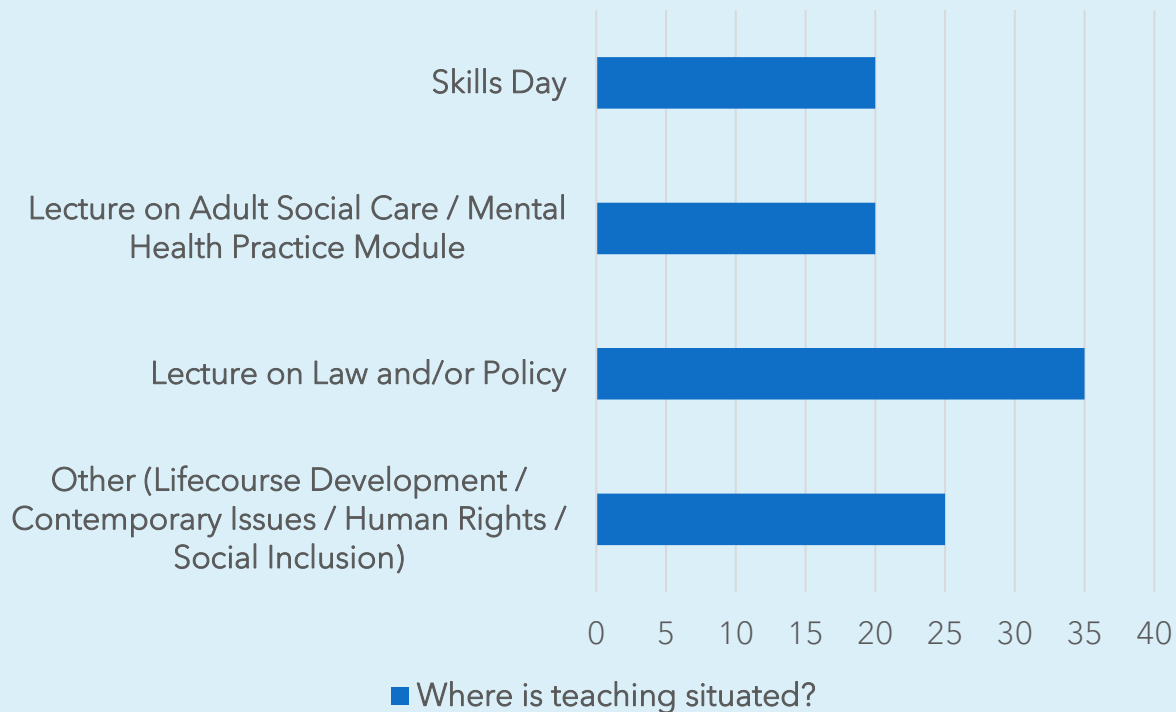
Coverage of topic on SW programme  
(No. of positive responses)



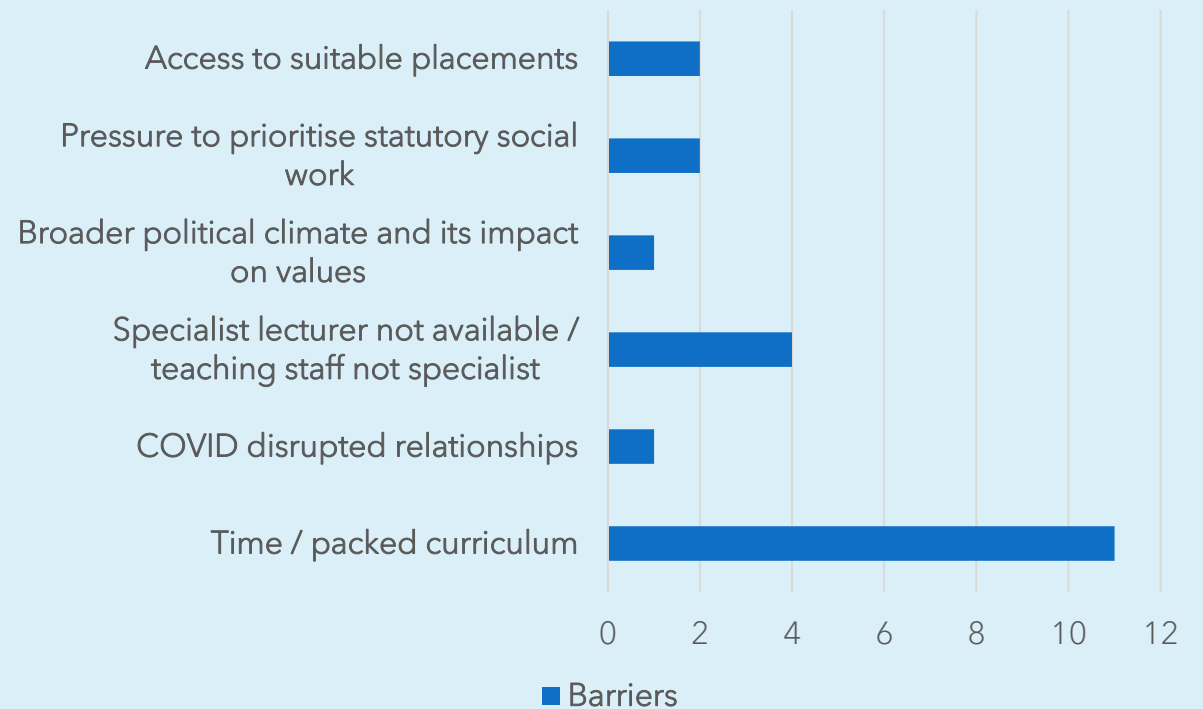


# Call for Evidence: Inclusion and Barriers

Where is teaching included?  
(% of positive responses)



Barriers  
(No. of positive responses)



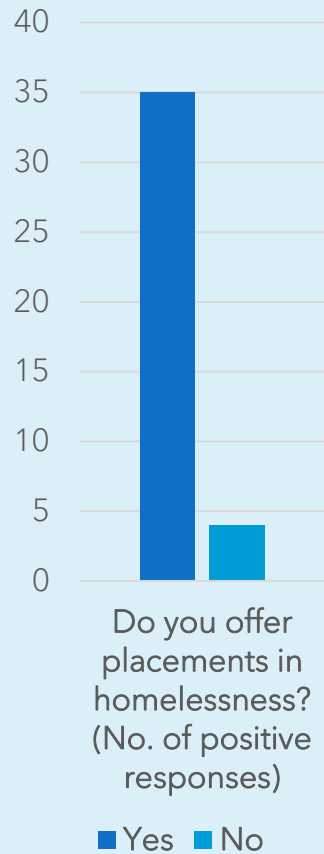
## Particularly innovative examples of teaching

- **Validation with Chartered Institute of Housing** - "(We) insert housing in the core modules, so as they go through, I go in and do sessions on homelessness in relation to professionalism, partnership working, the life cycle... different elements of the core social work curriculum" (Academic interview 1).
- **Widening participation partnership with local charity** - "We were asked by a local homelessness charity to do a session on resilience with their residents... (which turned into) a 3 or 4 month course where we teach them academic skills and critical thinking based on lived experience... The brilliant thing for our social work students is they meet first hand people who are really, they are so honest about what's happened to them, and the feedback from the students is it's really useful and humbling" (Academic interview 3).
- **Problem-based learning** - "Based on a homelessness case I had worked with, what always struck me was the 'ping pong' thing: they sent her back and forth, back and forth, she'd rock up at social services and we'd be saying '*There's nothing we can do - you need to go back to homelessness*'... (U)sing a problem-based learning approach... we can actually dramatize it in the classroom, so we physically have this person walking from one place to another... made it very real to the students ... We tie that in with legal literacy and thinking '*How does this work and what role do we do we have?*'" (Academic 9 - interview)
- **Use of film in inter-professional learning** - "We have an interprofessional event (for) students from the medical school and social workers... (who) work together to develop a risk assessment, unpick the reasons why (X) is homeless and to select person centred tools to facilitate engagement" (Participant 11, CfE)

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# Placements in homelessness settings

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- “Of course there is, you know, lots of complexity here, homeless agencies do exist but they're smaller. The ones that are very much established and perhaps in a position to grow student placements have already been taken, if you like, by the bigger universities and therefore it's harder to get to get those relationships.” (Academic 3)
  - “We did, but currently don't, use an outreach service. This is because they needed students to be able to work late evenings and with student poverty this was no longer viable” (CFE Participant 1)
  - “We're not part of a teaching partnership and we really struggled to get statutory local authority placements ... we work with four plus large homelessness service providers and have a really, really high proportion of placements first and second year going out to various different types of homeless provision” (Academic 8)
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# Student roles on placements

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- “They get initiated into building relationships with our regular clients, sometimes its sporadic but down the line they’ve learned how to welcome people, to properly listen: *‘Tell us your story’* rather than *‘What’s your date of birth’* or going down the form filling road. So it’s *‘Come in, have a cuppa, have a sit down. What’s going on? ...’* (Placement Provider 8)
  - “My role was that of a Housing First support worker ... pretty much hit the ground running when I started placement. We started off with one or two cases being allocated to me and it was entirely my work to do. So, I did initial assessments with some, building that bond with someone” (Student 1)
  - “It was a real hands-on experience working with the street team - I went out and would visit people that were street homeless... in hostels, people that moved from hostels to their homes and supported them... met people from prison and went to appointments with people. And I think that was some of the most eye-opening experiences was walking along alongside people in their shoes ... seeing how they experienced it, with all the additional challenges that they had” (Student 6)
  - “We provide emergency accommodation for homeless people in the homes of local volunteers ... Students get involved in their placement and they do different tasks, they are the main point of contact for the client when they get in contact with the service, they explain about the service, but also they complete the risk assessment for the client and that’s obviously to make sure that they will be safe within the volunteer home and then they support the client as well with the move on, they also help us with the volunteers.” (Placement Provider 7)
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# Under-prepared and under-informed?

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- “Before my placement, I didn't even know social workers helped homeless people” (Student 2)
  - “I think we maybe touched on it in like the social policy units. We maybe had like one or two lessons that that mentioned homelessness, but it certainly wasn't anything substantial” (Student 3)
  - “Placements that students were often going on, particularly that first placement, which not always, but was often third sector, and that often included either very explicitly a homelessness organisation ... I recognized that students were going out and hadn't really been taught anything about how was it, or homelessness” (Academic 9)
  - “But in terms of the homelessness legislation they don't know much about it. They don't know about how the local authority will deal with the homeless person when they present themselves and into the local authority. Sometimes when we get clients that they are refused support from the local authority, they don't know the reason” (Placement Provider 7)
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# Teaching as challenging

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Teaching on MEH is challenging in relation to assumptions that students may have around the experience of homelessness, but it also challenges dominant and institutional ideas about what is legitimately considered to be social work. This may be as challenging for educators and the wider profession as it is for students.

- “A lot of students come in and think it’s just that they haven’t got four walls and a bed to live in, once we give them that that everything will be fine, we have to sort of demystify this concept of homelessness. Students come in with a lot of stereotypes and preconceptions” (Placement provider 1)
  - “They think if they're not filling the assessment form then they're not doing social work and you think, you know, that's just the set up we have that rotates around statutory social work. That's not what social work is. And I think that that is a challenge for them” (Academic 5)
  - “There is a belief that actually, it’s ‘statutory’ that is ‘real social work’. (Teaching innovation around MEH) is all just soft stuff... and I think degree apprenticeships feed into that because they’re funded by the councils, I guess the fast-track stuff too” (Academic 15)
  - “It's really hard, how do you teach this material in the current status quo” (Academic 10)
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# Teaching on homeless as integrative

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Teaching on MEH integrates a wide range of aspects of the traditional social work curriculum, so can consolidate learning about social work (mental capacity, social exclusion, communication skills) but it also illustrates how homelessness is encountered across the range of sectors in which social workers are employed.

- “It’s so complex and layered, you’re dealing with so many different things at the same time, mental health, loneliness, people who are on the edges of society, it’s hugely complicated” (Academic 15)
  - “Show me a social work case that doesn’t have some form of housing problem or homelessness, its very, very common, so we inserted housing in the core modules and as they go through, I go in for sessions on professionalism, partnership working, there’s a module on the life cycle, I talk about children and housing, adults and housing, older people and housing” (Academic 1)
  - “Students get to really look at the complexity of things and the uncertainty and it brings in so much, physical and mental health, poverty, trauma, relationship breakdown, drug and alcohol use, all those things and there’s a lot of correlation between people who have been in care and adults who are homeless” (Placement provider 1)
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# Teaching as transformative

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Teaching on MEH can be transformative when it helps students to engage with values that are widely held in society and holds these up in the light of the conditions in which people are living in contemporary society in the UK – this can be shocking. Encounters with the extreme forms of precarity mean engaging with ethical questions in a more open and critical way.

- “They talk openly in class about how shocked they are by the conditions people are expected to live in and they can make that transition to thinking about what it might be like to be this person in this situation, and then when they link up with a local agency, they can see there might be support available, but also specific challenges” (Academic 14)
  - “One takeaway is that we sometimes have to break the rules. I have done certain things on placement where I've gone against what theory would suggest or what my professors have said in class, but that was the best outcome in that situation and I had to stick to it and it might feel wrong in the moment and you morally and ethically might not agree to it. Your personal morals clashed with your professional morals, but you have to do it” (Student 4)
  - “I met them from prison. I had to let them go off and score and wait for them. When they then came back we went and got a methadone script for him to go into a placement. I remember finding that so uncomfortable because it was against everything that I believed and my morals” (Student 6)
  - “Looking at actual homelessness and that was a real eye opener for my student ... saying how cynical she felt about people being regarded as intentionally homeless, and this kind of rubber stamps on the application” (Academic 7 - interview)
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# Parting shots 1—Students want to know more about non-traditional settings and have space to discuss in class

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- “I don't know how you would go about doing it, but obviously I think when you take on the social work course, you picture it, you're either gonna be in child protection or you're gonna be working with adults and that's it. But there's so many smaller sections in it that that I don't think are necessarily advertised. I'm really grateful that I did get that experience, but obviously not everybody does. So I think maybe just education on how many vast roles of social work can do, should be at the forefront, because I think it would actually appeal to a lot more people” (Student 8)
  - “I think we need to come back and have a platform to share our experiences about going into placements in the homelessness setting because there is a stigma and stereotype that people associate with this group. I have seen fellow students who felt uncomfortable when they've seen homeless people on the street and has been OK because of had the placement experienced, but not everyone has” (Student 1)
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# Parting shots 2 – Stop thinking of homelessness as ‘niche’ for social workers

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- “I think every placement’s talking about housing of some description, isn't it?” (Academic 6)
- “Homelessness and housing in a broader sense, it is something they will encounter ... it's not niche, social workers in and across teams: mental health, learning disability, older people, children and families are going to come across housing and homelessness in some form in their careers. So I think perhaps that's one thing we can do is assert, that it's not niche, and therefore that it needs to be part of mainstream curriculum” (Academic 9)

*Note - An academic article is under review, further presenting/discussing study findings:*

Mason, K. and Harris, J. (forthcoming) Crossing the Threshold: Addressing Multiple Exclusion Homelessness in Social Work Education

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