

Glossary

Connections are key

Unlocking the heart of
relationship-based practice



Glossary

The explanations of these terms are subject to the conditions of the research and may differ in alternative contexts.

Third Sector

The third sector is generally comprised of non-governmental and non-profit-making organisations or associations, including charities, voluntary and community groups.

Statutory Sector

The Statutory sector is made up of services paid for by taxpayers, funded by the government and set up by the law. For the purpose of this research, we were most interested in statutory sector services such as school, social work and health professionals.

Support

For the purpose of this research, support is the provision of, and engagement with a service from a third or statutory sector service that aims to improve the lives of children, families and adults.

Policy

A policy is a course or principle of action that has been developed and proposed in order to guide or govern the services and sectors it affects.

Grant Program

In its broadest sense, a grant is money given to a person, service, charity or other organisation that is designated for a specific purpose and does not need to be repaid. A grant program is then the initiative in which the purposes for funding are specified and reviewed.

Scoping Review

A scoping review aims to identify and map the literature on a particular topic or area of research and review key theoretical concepts, gaps in the research, and types and sources of evidence to inform the next steps of a project.

Content Analysis

This is a research technique often used to evaluate texts (e.g., documents, oral communication, archives and graphics) by which qualitative coding of themes can then be used to make inferences in a quantitative way.

Focus Groups

A group of people (for the purpose of this research, either practitioners and service managers or young people and families) who are invited to participate in a discussion about the findings of a project, where they can provide feedback and offer further insight.

Practitioner

A practitioner is engaged in a profession that practices an occupation – for example, a support worker is a practitioner who engages in providing and practicing support methods.

Care Experienced Children

A child or young person who has experienced living in care or providing care for another.

Kinship Care

Kinship care is the care given to a child whose parents are unable to provide the care and support for a child. In most circumstances this responsibility is taken on by a family member such as a grandparent, aunt, uncle, sibling or other connected adults to the child such as godparents or close friends of the family.

Adverse Child Experiences (ACES)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are stressful events occurring in childhood including

- domestic violence
- parental abandonment through separation or divorce
- a parent with a mental health condition
- being the victim of abuse (physical, sexual and/or emotional)
- being the victim of neglect (physical and emotional)
- a member of the household being in prison
- growing up in a household in which there are adults experiencing alcohol and drug use problems.

The term was originally developed in the US for the Adverse Childhood Experiences survey which found that as the number of ACEs increased in the population studied, so did the risk of experiencing a range of health conditions in adulthood.

Unpaid Workforce

The unpaid workforce refers to the population that provide a service that goes unpaid. With regards to this research, those who care for vulnerable family members in a voluntary / relational capacity who do not receive recognition through payment are part of the unpaid workforce. Another example would be a worker that provides support out with their paid hours of service, to ensure that activities that may be necessary are completed.

Interventions

An intervention is a broad term used to describe a variety of actions a person can take that intervene with a (typically) problematic situation in order to diffuse or mitigate it. A crisis intervention is when most severe actions are taken to protect a person or those they are responsible for.

Resilience

Resilience for the purpose of this research is defined as the ability that a person has to recover from a traumatic or difficult experience and build strength and reflection from the passing of such a situation. For example, a person with a lot of resilience has a strong capability to recover and learn from traumatic events to strengthen themselves.

Silo

Working in Silo occurs when departments or management groups do not share information, goals, tools, priorities and processes with other departments or services.

Delivery Agency

An agency or service that delivers a product, method of support or practice.

Commissioning

The process by which a service is purchased, usually between organisations.

Deficit-based

An approach that tends to focus on the pre-existing needs or problems that the people being approached may have and using those issues to structure the approach in a way that aims to manage them.

Open-ended Support

This is a type of support that is unrestricted on constraints such as time or preconditions. This type of support is usually entered with less conditions, meaning a person has increased support, and only concludes when the person engaged feels ready rather than after a fixed period.

Compassion Fatigue

A state experienced by those helping or providing support to people, where after prolonged periods of intense emotional support, the person providing support experiences burn-out and feelings of no longer being able to support themselves.



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