Social Policy Literature (SPL) Classification

A First Taxonomy Developed with Human and Artificial Intelligence

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A Historical, political, and institutional context of social policy

A01 Activism and social movements

activisms (digital, formal, individualized freelance, informal social, political), anarchism, anti-systemic movements, civil rights, civilizing processes, collective action, practices of resistance, counter-conduct, protest, protest policing, repression, revolutionary groups, role of emotions, social movements

A02 Brexit

EU programmes, funding, directives and regulations, membership of the EU, Post-Brexit

A03 Citizenship, public opinion / public attitudes

active citizenship, attitudes (civic, social political, towards welfare and welfare recipients, welfare, welfare state), choice by service users, participation (citizen, community), citizen responsibility, class voting, electoral realignment, community belongingness, sense of belonging, community empowerment, empowerment, community-based organizations, institutional and interpersonal trust, propensity to trust others, political trust, trust in statistical agencies, organizational citizenship, participatory policies, political consumption, political participation, popular support, public beliefs, public opinion, public responsiveness, public support (H05), social capital, social citizenship, social participation, trust and citizen participation, citizenship status (G01), everyday life (A01)

A04 Legitimacy and democracy

Legitimacy (of interventions, policy), democracy, democratization

A05 Political parties

ideological orientation of governments, minority nationalist parties (radical right), ==nationalism==, party positions, partisan politics, political speeches, populism (parties, radical right), ==radical right==

B Philosophical issues of social policy

B01 Ethics

ethical consumerism, conscious consumption, ethics of welfare conditionality, moral disengagement, moral distress, professional ethics, values and ethics, ==personal values (A03)==

B02 Rights

human rights

C Sociological dimensions of social policy

C01 Inequality

caste inequalities, social stratification, position in society, socioeconomic (status, position, inequality), social class, ==inequality, equality==

C02 Poverty

asset poverty, child poverty, community food aid, deprivation discourse of poverty, economic insecurity, economic mobility, economic well-being, material hardship, emergency food, food banks, food bank use, food insecurity, food insecurity assistance, household food insecurity, hunger, income poverty, intergenerational poverty, in-work poverty, in-work poverty risk, ==working poor==, material deprivation, material deprivation index, relative deprivation approach, payday lending, Poor Laws, poverty risks, restrained food budgets, world food programme, poverty reduction

C03 Social inclusion / social exclusion

business case for diversity, integration, civic integration, integration policies, social cohesion, cohesion policy, social disadvantage, social acceptance, social isolation, super-inclusion, social exclusion, social inclusion

C04 Vulnerable groups, minorities and marginalised groups, race / ethnicity policy

changing relations of the middle classes, color-blind racism, skin color, economic vulnerability, middle classes, ethnic association, pan-ethnicity, racialization, ethnic minorities, ethnicity, ethnic stratification, ethnic conflict, ethnic violence, multi-ethnic communities, gypsies and travellers, indigenous peoples, indigenous political party, marginalised groups, marginalized communities, marginalizations, minority, minorities, minority protection, race, racism, race equality policy, race relations, racial attitudes, residential segregation, sexual minority, vulnerability, concept of vulnerability, vulnerable populations, vulnerable workers, white supremacy

D Cultural dimensions of social policy

D01 Culture / leisure policies

cultural context, cultural profiles, interculturality, national culture, socio-cultural values, ubuntu

D02 Leisure policies

tourism, sport

D03 Religion policy

Islamic movement, religion, religion and social identity, identity, religious affiliation, religious freedom, religious literacy (religious beliefs and practices)

E Governance, welfare market, and policy-making process

E01 Governance, collaboration, and co-production

accountability, citizen involvement, co-design, collaboration, collaborative approaches, community participation, community empowerment, citizen participation, co-production, idea of co-production, corporate political action, corporate elites, corruption, anti-corruption policies, governance, multi-level governance, adaptive, governance, governance mechanisms, provincial governance, endogenous governance, government non-profits partnership, institutional change, institutional logics, institutional quality, institutional work, networks, network governance, open method of coordination (OMC),

partnership approaches, partnership-oriented co-governance mechanisms, performance management, political skill, public governance, unintended consequences, user involvement, public involvement, public participation, user participation policies, welfare partnerships, welfare provision and public administration, welfare user, citizen–consumer

E02 Local level / territorial policies

community identity, decentralization, gentrification, urban social assistance policy, industrial towns, land use, local cohesion, local community, local networks, local organizations, local policies, local governments, local policy, local welfare, neighbourhood, public space, public space in post-Soviet cities, Post-Soviet space, regional cooperation, social policy and regulation, rural area, street vendors, urban development, urban governance, metropolitan politics, urban, urban policy, urban informal sector, waste management, urban contexts

E03 Policy design, implementation, and evaluation

consensus decision making, decision making (E01), design and implementation of new social policies, social policymaking, multilevel/federalism policy processes and desision-making, policy change (E02), policy evaluation and piloting, policy implementation, policy instruments (E02), policy making, policy development (K02), policy planning, commissioning, rules, street level bureaucracy, street-level social service provision, welfare issues and agenda setting

E04 Third sector

charity, charitable organizations, charities operating internationally, salaries in charities, civil society, civil society sector, informal sector, informal settlements, international donor organizations, local civil society organisations, non-profit organisations, non-governmental organizations (NGO), third-sector organisations, organizational solidarity, organizational networks, sector organizations, self-help groups, social and solidarity economy, social cooperatives, social welfare advocacy, solidarity economy, solidarity, philanthropy, politics of social solidarity, voluntary Sector, Volunteers, volunteer responsibilisation, voluntary organisations, volunteerism, volunteering, spontaneous volunteering.

F Sectoral social policies, social services, and organisational arrangements

F01 Addiction / substance abuse

alcohol, drugs, gambling, recovery policy, substance abuse, counselling

F02 Ageing

active ageing, ageing policies, demographic ageing, population ageing, early retirement, eldercare / social care for older people, elderly, elderly wellbeing, frailty (concept, representation), geriatrics, healthy ageing, loneliness, older people, older workers, older employees, participation of older adults, risks in later life, working life, working longer, work-retirement transitions, transition from work to retirement

F03 Care

adult social care, aftercare, care arrangements, care policy system, care responsibility of the family, care workers, working carers, caring labour, carer choice, cash-for-care, CfC schemes childcare, out-of-school childcare, eldercare, ethics of care, home care, home-based care provision, informal care, informal carers, intergenerational care (grandparents provide, intergenerational family solidarity), local loops, local care loops, long-term care, formal and informal long-term care, paid services in supporting unpaid carers' employment, patient-centred care, payment for caring, personalisation, residential care, direct payments in residential care, direct payments, self-directed support, social care services, telecare, transnational family care, unpaid carers

F04 Children and adolescents

adoption, intercountry adoption, sale of children, adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), child labour protections, child necessities, child neglect, child policy, child protection, child support, child protection, childcare, childhood, childhood living conditions, children's activities, children's rights, children's wellbeing, early childhood education and care (ECEC), early years care and education, early intervention, infant mortality, fertility, pro-natalist policies, child mortality rates, orphans and vulnerable children, orphan children, foster care, foster parent resource, parental nurturing, parental education, residential childcare, residential care for children, vulnerable children's welfare, young people

F05 Disability

Disability, disability benefit, disability policies, disability rights, rights of persons with disabilities, incapacity, intellectual disabilities, persons with disabilities, social grants (people with disabilities)

F06 Education

adult education, early school leaving, education policies, education policy, education system, national education, educational inequalities, free schools, high school, higher education, higher education institutions, life-long learning, pedagogical issues and approaches, private schools, public legal education intervention, recent graduates' access to high-status professions, stereotyping of pupils, student, student budgets (higher education), student debt, student

loans, teacher, ==training==, vocational education and training (VET), ==vocational tracks==, workplace-based training, youth foyer model, youth guarantee

F07 Employment, work, labour, and unemployment

active policies, active labour market policies, employer participation, activation policies, affective labour, affective economy, burnout, caseload, workload, workload management, competitiveness, commitment, productivity, corporate social responsibility, economic growth, demographic dividend (labour markets, poor, undereducated, and low-skilled young people), employee performance, employer preferences, employer engagement, employers' engagement, ==employment==, employment legislation, labour regulation, labour law, employment precariousness, precariousness, precarious workers, low pay, employment services, public employment services, entrepreneurship, sustainable entrepreneurship, forced labour, free trade agreements, labour standards, frontline interaction, frontline workers, guaranteed employment, housing careers, domestic work, paid domestic labour, domestic employment policies, unpaid work, housework, human capital, human resource, management practices, organizational commitment, informal economy, informal workers, family business, informal microenterprises, undeclared work, international labour organization, job attainment, job satisfaction, labour force participation, ==labour market==, labour market, labour market policies, labour market reforms, labour market risks, labour union, life-first employment, market-based social policy, private care market, market-oriented social enterprises, maternal employment, occupational welfare, owners of labour power, petty trade, microenterprises, start-up, public work, public sector entrepreneurialism, public employment programmes, recognition, validation, foreign skills, resistance at work, risk work, self-employment, social networks, turnover, work, under-employment and new forms of jobs, freelancers, unemployment, unemployment benefits, unemployment compensation system, youth unemployment, unemployment risks, long-term unemployment, jobseekers, mature-age jobseekers, unemployment insurance, job loss, employment subsidy, unemployment benefit, unemployed people, unemployment insurance, vocational rehabilitation, work conditions, job quality, work capability assessments, job uncertainly/ labour market insecurity, flexicurity concept, labour market flexibility and security, quality of work and employment, labour turnover, job security, job resources, paid and unpaid work, make work pay, work enforcement, work reintegration (professional judgement), labour market (re)integration, work values worker-client relations, work-family balance (domestic responsibilities), workfare, welfare-to-work, welfare-to-work schemes, working carers, caring labour, care employment, foreign care worker policies, ==working conditions==, working-time regimes, working time reduction, working longer, extended working life, nonstandard work schedules, workplace, job placement, workplace-oriented approaches, workplace-based training, work-retirement transitions, transition from work to retirement

F08 Family policy

alternating shared residence, care-leaving policy, child-related family policy, child support schemes, child support grant, child maintenance systems, child

maintenance payment, couples' money management, divorce, early paternal bonding, family policy, young fathers, family rights, family service provision, forced marriage, household welfare, infertility, intensive family intervention, lone mothers, single motherhood, single mothers, single parents, children in lone parent families, lone parents, single mothers, marriage patterns, cohabitation, union status, maternity rights, mothers' attitudes, one-child policy, parental leave policy, parent leaves, parental leave benefits scheme, men's use of parental leave, shared parental leave, leave policy, parenting support, parents, mothering, procreation/fertility decisions, profiles of non-residential fatherhood, spending on family benefits, troubled families, wellbeing of mothers and fathers, work–family adaptations, work–family arrangements, dual carer model, work-to-family conflict, work-family reconciliation policy, young parents, teenage parenting, teenage mothers, young fatherhood

F09 Health and disease / sickness

accessibility of healthcare, autism, behavioural problems in youth, psychosocial interventions, externalising and internalising problem behaviour, condoms, HIV, AIDS, dental healthcare, depression, genetic diseases, Huntington disease, health conditions, health equity, health inequalities, health insurance, health organizations, healthcare organisation, health policy, health services, health status of countries, health system, healthcare systems, National Health Service, healthcare reforms, health and care services, hospital governance, infertility, medical care, medical Profession, medicalization, mental disorders, mental health problems, mental illness, mental health, mental health services, Obamacare, patient protection and affordable care act, public health, regional health policy, health diplomacy, regulatory regimes for medicines, health regulations, reproductive health, reproductive health and rights, self-rated health, sexual Health, sickness, sickness insurance, social determinants of health, subjective wellbeing (related with health), suicide, trade and health policy, universal health coverage, vision care

F10 Housing

cohabitation, homelessness, homeless people, homeless at risk, homelessness prevention, homeless policy, homelessness services, housing and mixed communities policy, housing equity withdrawal, housing market, housing policies, housing regimes, housing risk, returned co-residence, mobile, nomadic or pastoralist populations, non-household populations, precarious housing, residential crowding, social housing, deservingness to social housing

F11 Migrations

anti-immigrant sentiment / attitudes, anti-immigrant activity, deportation, free movement and cross-border welfare, host countries, immigration policies, international migration, labour immigration, legal status, migrants, migration, non-EU migrants, refugees, asylum-seeker, asylum policies, unauthorised immigrants, undocumented, irregular migrants

F12 Security, crime, and justice

child sexual exploitation (law and policy), conflict resolution and mediation, crime, delinquency, criminal justice policy, criminal justice system, criminology, debt–criminal justice, delinquency, gun, gun control, hazardous drinking, homicide, homicide victimization, incarceration, prison, mass incarceration, incarceration prison, money laundering, offenders, organized crime, anti-mafia policies, organized criminal entrepreneurship, prisoner re-entry, recidivism, prostitution and sex trafficking of children, (victims, law), recovery, street gangs, trafficking, victims of trafficking.

F13 Social protection and social security

asset-based welfare, automatic enrolment, benefit generosity, social assistance benefit, benefits system, benefit recipiency, cash transfers, cash-dependency, conditionality, benefit conditionality, conditionality and control of social protection, welfare conditionality, Work-related conditionality, conditional cash transfer, deservingness to welfare benefits, discrimination, distribution of local social services, spatial variation in resource allocation, domestic welfare, electronic information systems, intergenerational justice, intergenerational class mobility, intergenerational mobility, social justice, market distribution of social services, networking, networks for welfare provision, public social services, social welfare services, access to social services, personal social services, sickness insurance, social assistance benefit claimants, claiming benefits, social assistance benefit receipt, social assistance receipt of young adults, social assistance, social assistance offices, social assistance trajectories, social care systems, social protection, social protection system, social security system, global models of social security, social Insurance, universal credit (social security system), public assistance system, social security, social service quality, social welfare (a multidimensional measure of social welfare), social welfare policy, social workers, social work, stability of social security , stigma, shame and prejudice, transnational social protection, welfare concept, welfare conditionality/recipients of out-of-work benefits, welfare dependency, welfare information and advice, efficacy, outcome, impact, realist evaluation, youth at risk, institutions

F14 Violence and abuse

abuse, adult abuse, child abuse, child maltreatment, domestic violence, women's domestic violence, domestic abuse, elder abuse, gender-based violence, harassment, intimate partner violence, neglect, risk of abuse, violence, violent extremism, workplace abuse

G Welfare states and welfare regimes: dynamics, crisis, and reconfigurations

G01 Crisis, welfare retrenchment, and austerity

austerity, austerity-driven social policies, banking crisis, crises of the Welfare State, economic crisis, financial crisis, eurozone crisis, fiscal austerity, global economic crisis, global financial crisis, recession, great recession, economic recession, welfare retrenchment, worker-recuperated enterprises

G02 New public management and privatization

contracting out of public services, pension privatizations, private social care services, privatisation, contracting, accountability, workforce, workplace issues in human service organisations, privatised social welfare services, public private partnerships -PPP's, public-private dichotomy

G03 Social investment

community benefits agreements, economic growth, inclusive growth, investment strategies (A02), microfinance organizations, organizational skills, social entrepreneurship, social enterprise, social innovation, social investment policies

G04 Welfare states

authoritarian-leaning regimes, defamilialization, familialism, Esping Andersen, 'The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism', European social model, europeanization of welfare, institutional theory (change / inertia), legal welfare, protective legislation, liberalization, measures of social welfare, composite social welfare index, neoliberalism, cashless welfare, liberal world / liberalism, nordic model, Pearson's moral critique of welfare, regulatory Welfare State, regulation, social welfare, social welfare policy, State Intervention, welfare capitalism, varieties of capitalism, welfare chauvinism, welfare spending, Welfare State, Welfare State generosity, Welfare State regimes, welfare schemes, Welfare State modeling, welfare states change, welfare states reform, welfare reform, worlds of welfare capitalism

H Economic and fiscal dimensions of social policy

H01 Financial policy

borrowing, credit, home credit, policies of credit inclusion, time credits, tax credits, microcredit, system, debt, financial habits, financial incentives to work/ in-work benefits, financial inclusion, financial exclusion, financial stress, financial well-being, financialisation, financial capability, out-of-pocket payments (OOPP), payday lending, payday loans, private business investment, public finance, social impact investment market

H02 Fiscal policy

budgetary issues, payment by results (PbR), political economy, credit inclusion (H01), fiscal policy, fiscal responses, fiscal welfare, foreign aid, incentive-based policies, informal institutions, tax compliance, formal institutions, tax morale, social impact bonds, tax morale, institutional theory, taxation, taxes (capital taxes, labour taxes, tax competition), direct taxation, income tax, social tax expenditures, tax lotteries, tax policies, tax policy, VAT evasion, invoices, welfare benefits, tax credits, fiscal benefits, welfare benefits

H03 Income

disposable income, household income, household spending , household responses to hardship, income assistance, income protection, income security, income distribution, income inequality, income difference, income schemes, income tested (H05), income-based measures of living standards, intergenerational income mobility, living wage, low income countries, low-income families, minimum income protection, income protection, minimum income schemes, minimum wages, guaranteed minimum income, basic income, universal basic income, unconditional income guarantee, minimum living standard guarantee, over-indebtedness, personal budgets, work income

H04 Pensions

delayed retirement, financialization of pensions, occupational pensions, pension funds, pension insecurity, pension planning, pension privatization, pension markets, carer credits, pension reforms, pension savings, pension system, pension policy, private pensions, public pension spending, retirement age, retirement plans, pension planning, workplace pensions

H05 Redistribution

distributive justice, cash/in kind benefits, economic inequality, governmental redistribution, intergenerational contract, intergenerational inequalities, redistribution, redistribution regimes, regressive redistribution, rich (equality of opportunity and the role of individual merit, public attitudes to the rich), social justice, social transfers, wealth inequality

H06 Sharing economy

sharing economy

I Welfare policies and related public policies

I01 Digitalisation, ICT, and social media

automation, communication strategies, digital economy, digital society, digital technology, digitization of welfare services, digitization on the provision of public services, electronic information systems, media, media depictions, media influence, representations in the media of social problems and social inequality, self-service, social media (interaction between constabularies and citizens), technology

I02 Environmental policy and sustainability

climate change (A01), environment, environmental education, environmental organizations, environmental problems, environmental risk, future generations, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), natural hazards, disasters, contemporary disasters, non-technological disasters, natural resources, sustainable development goals (SDGs)

I03 Law

law and order policies

I04 Terrorism, war, and defence

armed conflict, communitarianism, counter-terrorism, extremism, genocide, Irish conflict, military, military expenditures, radicalisation, security policy

J Globalisations and global social policy

J01 Globalisation and global social policy

colonialism, development and growth, Economic Union, European social dialogue, global social governance, international organizations, inter-organisational relations, nature of global social policy, global social policy, Sino–African policies, transnational actors

K Subjectivity, social interaction, and identity dimensions of social policy

K01 Gender issues

conflicting claims, male socialisation, division of household tasks, feminism, gender, gender diversity, gender equality, international LGBT rights, masculinity, physical appearance, polygamy, trans people, wage gap, women entrepreneurs, young woman's friendship networks

K02 Sex

commercial sex, sexual entertainment, stripping, licensing, lap dancing, sexual entertainment venues, home-based sex service, military sexual misconduct policy, sexual harassment, policy, sexual assault, sexual misconduct, sexual offences, scandal, allegations, prostitution, sex work, men who pay for sex, sexual exploitation, trafficking victims, child sexual exploitation

L Social policy theory / research

L01 Social policy theory / research

academics, academic identity, academic freedom, advocacy research, comparative policy studies, quantitative analysis, comparative research, concepts resilience concept, co-research, critical thinking in social policy, development studies (J01), elitism of American sociology, social theory, history, observation, placements, indexes and measurement issues, index construction, lived experience, social policy analysis, observational fieldwork, political ontology, relational approach to social policy, research governance, revising concepts in social policy, social policy change, policy change, policy drift, social policy citations analysis, research impact, social policy discipline, social policy history, ideas in social policy, Marxist socialism, ideological choices, social policy history, social policy multidisciplinary approaches (behavioural approaches, behavioural sciences, libertarian paternalism), social sciences

M Others

animal studies, animal welfare policy, female apparel consumers: self-identity, social interactions, and prestige consumption, mobility rates, rights problems such as debt, employment, welfare benefits and family problems are widespread, social control, misconduct, science, time, time-use, sociology of time, transformation in the post-merger and incorporation environment era (leadership, change management, institutional theory, higher education institutions)