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Overcoming sectors for better service Delivery Date published keywords Part overcoming adversity has the presence of mind and resources available to overcome their circumstances. This is the basis of social work: the search for resource disparities common to vulnerable populations and their reductions as widely as possible, either on a case-by-case basis or on a much larger scale. The American ideology that drove the massive immigration boom in the late 19th and early 20th centuries - the idea that everyone can succeed, regardless of income, race, etc. - conveniently omits the essential detail. Of course, people born in the darkest situations may have made great strides, but they do not start in the same situation as the ethnic majority born in affluent areas. Race and income are not the only two determinants that can make the population vulnerable. A person's age, gender identity, level of education and many other factors can significantly affect their success. Social workers must be well adapted to the specific problems faced by vulnerable populations, who make up the vast majority of their clients. Let's take a closer look at the five most vulnerable populations and the problems that shape their circumstances. Children there are several sub-specialties under the umbrella of social work that focus on the problems faced by children. In the vast majority of cases, social workers (whether family social workers, child protection social workers or school social workers) should carefully assess the dynamics of the family in the child's home. In the case of child abuse, social workers must balance the promotion of child safety and protection, including the legal requirement to report abuse, and parental support to promote a healthy environment. This population is vulnerable for several reasons. First, in the aforementioned case of child abuse, children are often too afraid to report their parents, or they do not know that they have the opportunity to do so. They may feel conflicted, hesitant to report abuse because of their loyalty to their caregivers. Abusive parents often take steps to prevent their children from reporting them, including the threat of harsher punishment and manipulation of them, believing that behaviour is normal. This is particularly common in cases of sexual violence, which is one of the most common forms. According to DoSomething.org, one third of all girls and a fifth of all boys will experience sexual abuse until they reach the age of 18. In addition to abuse, social workers also help children with many problems, which are also adults like school (as opposed to work) relationships, traumatic events, health care and education deficits, and so on. The LGBT community is now a well-known acronym for LGBT people who refer to a set of sexual identities: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer, respectively. In B Years, several other terms have surfaced surrounding sexual identity, including nonbinar, gender fluid and more. In all cases, these groups are regularly discriminated against at both the personal and social levels. Transgender people, especially women of color, suffer disproportionately from hate crimes. In 2017, 29 transgender people were killed. All groups in the LGBT community face violence on a higher scale, and the threat of it squanders their ability to thrive in communities around the world. On a political and institutional scale, lgbt persons are subjected to various forms of discrimination in areas such as employment, housing, education and other sectors. Ongoing legal battles over individual bathrooms for transgender people, restrictions on military service, and so on only complicate and confuse the rights of this community. As a social worker, it is important to understand that this population is faced with a very unique and frequently changing (due to current policy changes) set of problems and that each gender/gender identity in the community is its own population. The social worker in this area must be inventive enough to link disenfranchised members of that community with services that circumvent institutional and personal discrimination. More than 2.3 million prisoners are currently incarcerated in the United States. Prisoners suffer from an increased number of mental illness, depression and suicide. They also deal with learning disabilities, sexual harassment and a number of other problems faced by the outside population. This population is more vulnerable than most for several reasons. Prisoners have limited contact with the outside world. Their negative thinking patterns get worse when they can't reconcile with people they've hurt in the past. Their relationships with family and friends are weakened by their incarceration. They are losing financial and educational opportunities. Correctional social workers are vital to reducing the discrepancy between the number of inmates in need of assistance and the number of inmates who receive assistance in our overcrowded prison system. In addition to assessing and justifying the need for mental health services, correctional social workers also focus on successful re-entry into society. This can entail several efforts, including, but not limited to: Marriage and Family Counseling Services Educational Programs in Prison Work and Life Skills Training Drug and Alcohol Counseling Behavioral Therapy Low Socioeconomic Status Correlation Between Education Levels, Income Levels, Homelessness and Social And Economic Status are so strong it is almost impossible to statistically separate these terms. The vast majority of social worker cases will consist of clients who have experienced at least two of these four issues. According to The Focus, child poverty is a particularly powerful cause of homelessness, school dropouts and even recourse to crime. Poor children are less likely to attend school regularly because of frequent changes in housing conditions, the use of financial assistance and the lack of adequate school supplies. This is starting a downward spiral associated with infrequent attendance at a low-income school, which spends hundreds of dollars less than schools in other regions, a greater propensity for crime and a higher likelihood of becoming either prisoners or homeless. Social workers need to be careful in their assessments to best address many issues related to low socio-economic status. Poverty, lack of education and homelessness affect everyone differently, and every client should be motivated in a way that compels self-sufficiency. The social worker should train his way out of the client's life, not the other way around. Older people Although this topic is not covered as passionately as child abuse, elder abuse is a very common issue in the United States and other parts of the world. Many people picture a nursing home worker taking cash out of an elderly person's room, but elderly abuse takes many other forms. Three of the most common include: Neglect - whether it's a family member, caregiver or anyone else responsible for caring for an elderly person, neglect involves failing to provide a minimum level of health and safety. This includes hydration, food, shelter, hygiene and so on. Physical, verbal or sexual violence - As in any other population, the elderly demographic is not immune to physical, verbal or sexual violence. This includes physical harm, verbal abuse (insult, humiliation, threats, etc.) and sexual violence (inappropriate touching, sexual acts). Financial Exploitation - The aforementioned nursing home scenario is a common example of financial exploitation of older people, but it is not the only one. Home caregivers and other members of the community may financially abuse the elderly by forging signatures, stealing, abusing the property entrusted and defrauding the person in any case for financial gain. The point of examining the circumstances affecting different vulnerable groups was not to hush up each client, but to prepare social workers for appropriate action. Each case is unique in the way the client responds to their problems, but the problems themselves are usually very consistent (i.e. malnutrition among welfare recipients or depression in the LGBT community) in each group. When a social worker within a thorough interview and assessment skills with thoughtful actions, it can quickly and effectively recognize common problems and solve them in a way that will give the best result for each client. Tim Kalatyankos B.S. Sociology University at Omaha A.S. Physical Therapy at Clarkson College September 2019 More Articles of Interest: The term vulnerable population is used in health, social services, counseling and psychological research. Some government programmes provide assistance to vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups in the social work profession may refer to the services offered to specific individuals, but most often the term refers to the ethical protocols required in research. Institutional Review Boards or IRB provide safeguards to ensure the well-being of vulnerable populations in design and research. Children under the age of 18, including newborns and not yet born or fetuses, are all considered protected categories and vulnerable groups for the purposes of medical or social science research. The child's consent must be obtained prior to the investigation, including the use of confidential child medical records. Researchers also need parental consent and permission. Child consent comes into play in situations where the parents have agreed to participate in the research, but the child does not agree. As a member of a vulnerable population, the child's decision is expected to prevail over the decision of parents and researchers. An unborn child or infant may not agree to participate in the experiment, so in the case of fetal or infant studies, both the Institutional Review Board (IRB) and parental choice will prevail. Recommended: 20 high-cost BSW degrees in metro areas with top salaries for social workers 2018 Veterans of War veterans may become overlooked by the population when medical or psychological research is conducted. Veterans Administration veterans say veterans have a history of taking victims by taking orders, and may experience post-traumatic stress disorder affecting their ability to consent to a study or experiment. Veterans also have a greater risk of health complications, higher mortality rates and homelessness than the general population. Homeless and inmates, one of the most important factors in determining whether people are classified as vulnerable groups is their ability to make informed decisions about participation in research. In the past, prisoners had been forced to participate in unethical medical or psychological research. Homeless men and women are also subjected to such unethical practices. One medical researcher promised homeless men food and a warm bed in exchange for submitting unethical and harmful cancer research. A Philadelphia doctor is known to have performed painful, disfiguring skin experiments on inmates at Holmesburg Prison in his quest to invent Market Retin-A acne cream and other skin treatments. Individuals with low education Shocking, tragic breach violations conducted in the course of research experiments on people who could not read or write well enough to understand legal documents. As recently as 1971 at the University of Cincinnati, doctors irradiated poorly educated African-American study participants to detect side effects of radiation. Some patients died within hours of receiving high doses of radiation. Tuskegee's famous experiment has detected syphilis in more than 600 patients. Patients lied and had no way of knowing that they were not receiving free medical care, but instead were infected with bacteria and are now monitored for signs and symptoms of the slow action of a sexually transmitted infection. Shocking studies that have exploited vulnerable populations in the past, such as the Tuskegee experiment, will never be conducted today. Institutional review boards are considering research proposals to ensure that a member of a vulnerable population agrees or does not agree to participate in research at any time. It's time. social work with vulnerable groups pdf

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